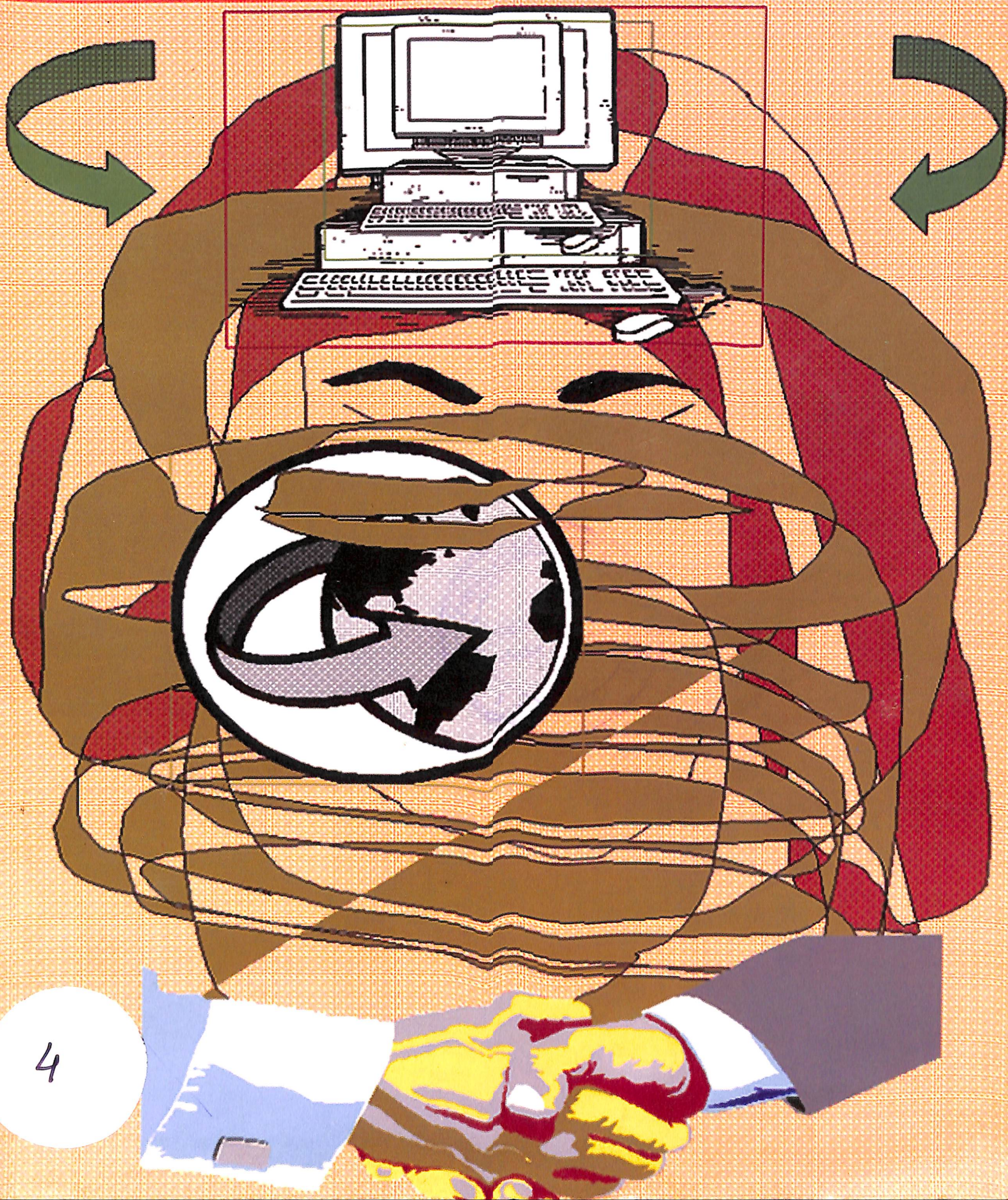
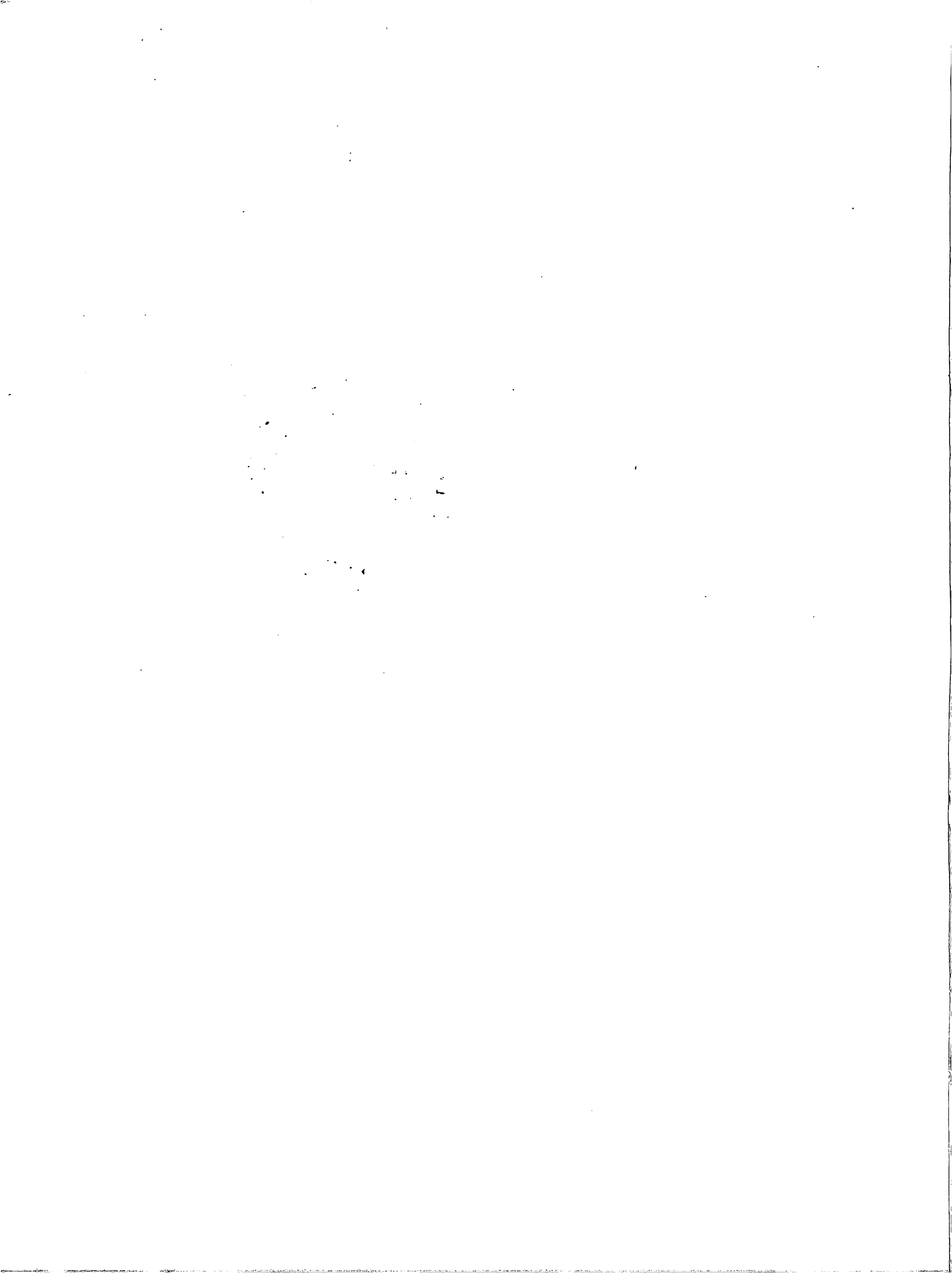


K.C.Das Commerce College Magazine





কেশব চন্দ্র দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী

চতুর্থ সংখ্যা : ১৯৯৯-২০০০ চন



আপোনাৰ হাতত ১৯৯৯-২০০০ বৰ্ষৰ এই আলোচনীখন
তুলি দিবলৈ পাই আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত .

আলোচনী খনৰ সৌষ্ঠৱশীল প্ৰকাশৰ আন্তৰিক প্ৰচেষ্টাই
আপোনাৰ শুভকামনা আৰু গঠনমূলক আলোচনাই আমাৰ
প্ৰকাশ আৰু চিন্তাৰ মাধুৰ্যতা বক্ষা তথা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব বুলি আমি
আশাৰিত

আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা, প্ৰীতি আৰু শুভেচ্ছাবে

সম্পাদকদ্বয় / সং সমিতি

4th ISSUE, 1999 - 2000

KESHAB CHANDRA DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE MEGAZINE

আমাৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী :



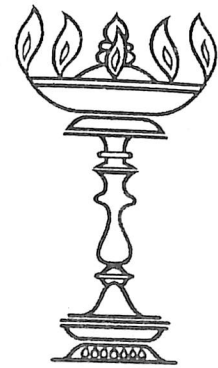
জীৱন শিল্পী, ৰসৰাজ, নিষ্ঠাৱান সমাজসেৱক,
ৰাজনীতিক, অসমীয়া নাট্যজগতৰ পুৰোধা ব্যক্তিত্ব
শ্ৰীযুত লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী দেৱলৈ.....



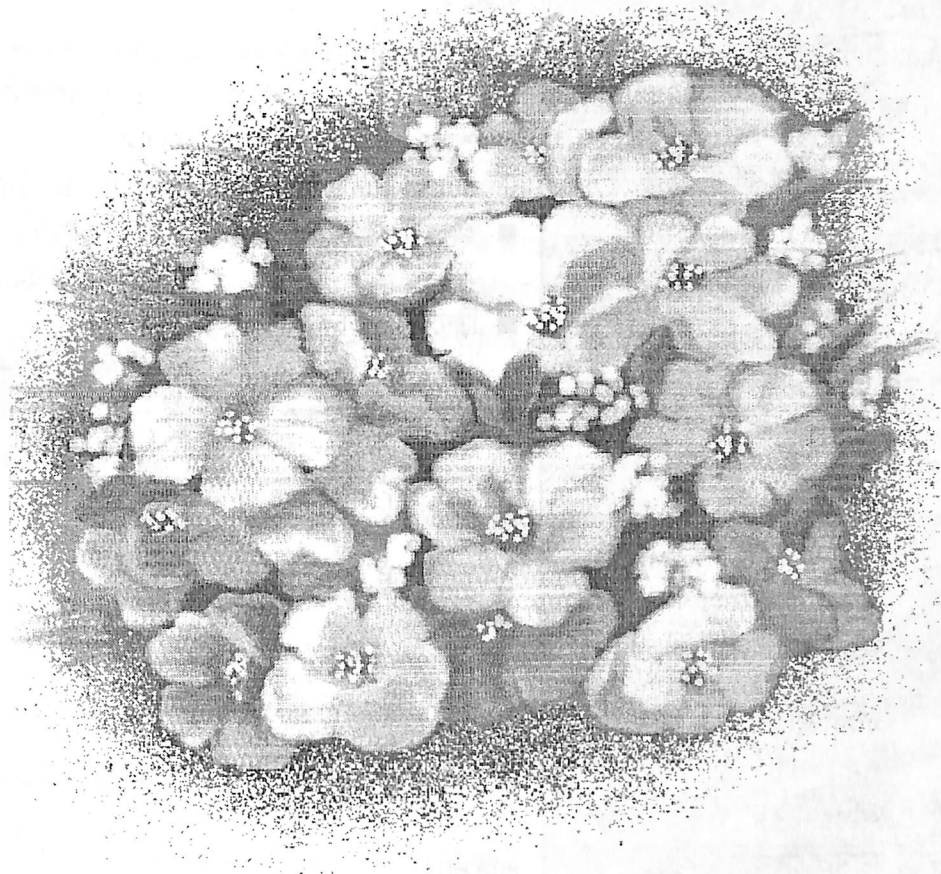
অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ আন এক উজ্জ্বল জ্যোতিষ্ক,
সু-সাহিত্যিক, অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ প্ৰাক্তন সভাপতি
শ্ৰীযুত হিতেশ ডেকা দেৱলৈ.....



আমাৰ মাজৰ পৰা
হেৰাই যোৱা আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ
প্ৰাক্তন পৰিচালনা সমিতিৰ সদস্য
শ্ৰীযুত জিতেন্দ্ৰ নাথ ভূঞা দেৱলৈ.....



উছৰ্গা



মিসকণ মহান ব্যক্তিয়ে জীৱনজোৰা সাধনা ও ত্যাগেৰে
অসম তথা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পৰ্ব্বাসীন উন্নতিৰ হকে
আহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰিছে সেই সকল
মহাত্মাৰ পৰিত্ৰ পোঁৱবণত.....

সম্পাদনা সমিতি

সম্পাদনা সমিতি :

সভাপতি : শ্ৰীহিতেশ ডেকা
অধ্যক্ষ, কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস
বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়

তত্ত্বাবধায়িকা : শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা

সম্পাদকদ্বয় : ছাজিন শেখ
- স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ
প্ৰাপ্তমা স্কলিঙা
- স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

সদস্য / সদস্য : ড° ছবেৰা ইছলাম
মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা
অৰ্থনীতি বিভাগ
দীপক বৰ্মণ
মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক
অসমীয়া বিভাগ
শ্ৰীমতী আনন্দিতা বৰা
অধ্যাপিকা, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ
মানস প্ৰতিম বৰা
পুনম শৰ্মা
অৰ্থবিদ্যায়ন বিষয়
অমিত জৈন

বোত্ৰপাত্ৰ : ছাজিন

অধোকচিত্ৰ : বাণী শিৱাস, ফটোভিডিঅ্বেল

অনুব্ৰূণ : শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা

মুদ্ৰণ : স্বাধৰ্ম্য প্ৰেছ, গুৱাহাটী-১

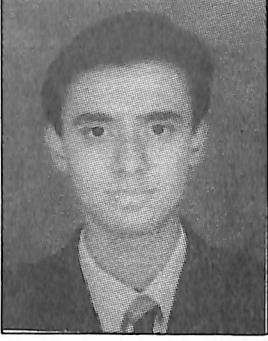
প্ৰকাশক : কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য
মহাবিদ্যালয় জাৰা একডা
সংখ্যা ১৯৯৯-২০০০

■ সুচীপত্ৰ ■

(অসমীয়া বিভাগ)

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| সম্পাদকৰ কলম : | 5 |
| প্ৰবন্ধ : | |
| ■ অধ্যয়ন - আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ উপায় - শ্ৰীনলিনী শৰ্মা | 7 |
| ■ শিক্ষা - উন্নয়নৰ এক মহান মাধ্যম - শ্ৰীবিজয় কলিতা | 9 |
| ■ অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনা আৰু ৰামায়ণৰ কেইটামান সাহিত্যিক দিশ - শ্ৰীদীপক বৰ্মন | 12 |
| ■ ক্ৰিকেট পিট্চৰ আনন্দ আৰু বেদনা - শ্ৰীজিতুমনী ভূঞা | 16 |
| ■ আলোচনীৰ গুৰুত্ব - মঃ বিজুৱাৰ বহমান | 18 |
| ■ অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিত শংকৰদেৱৰ অৱদান - ছাজিন শেখ | 19 |
| ■ বাণিজ্য শিক্ষাৰ আৱশ্যকতা - ৰিয়াজুল হক | 20 |
| গল্প : | |
| ■ জন্ডিচৰ বাবে | - শ্ৰীগৌতম বৰুৱা 11 |
| কবিতা : | |
| ■ আহান | - শ্ৰীনলিনী শৰ্মা 22 |
| ■ বিশ্বকপী ব্ৰহ্মাণ্ড | - শ্ৰী সঞ্জয় দাস 22 |
| ■ তেজ ৰঙা গোলাপ | - শ্ৰীঅসীম জ্যোতি চক্ৰৱৰ্তী 23 |
| ■ হিয়াৰ পখিলা | - শ্ৰী প্ৰাঞ্জল কলিতা 23 |
| ■ অনুতপ্ত | - শ্ৰীগোপাল চন্দ্ৰ দাস 24 |
| ■ কন্দল | - শ্ৰীজিতুল শৰ্মা 24 |
| ■ কৌতুক | - আয়ন পুৰকায়স্থ 25 |
| ■ ৰসাল | - ছাজিন শেখ 26 |

সম্পাদকের কলম



আমাৰ সাহিত্যই আমাৰ সভ্যতা সংস্কৃতিক সকলোৰে আগত দাঙি ধৰে। সেয়ে কোনো এটা জাতিৰ সাহিত্যক সেই জাতিৰ দাপোন বুলিও কওঁ। এজন মানুহৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ যোগেদি মানুহ জনৰ চৰিত্ৰ, ব্যক্তিত্ব আৰু জ্ঞানৰ গভীৰতা ধৰা পৰাৰ দৰে সাহিত্যৰ জৰিয়তে এখন দেশ বা জাতিৰ ৰাজনৈতিক, সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক দিশ উন্মোচিত হয়।

সাহিত্যই জাতিক আনৰ আগত প্ৰতিফলিত কৰাৰ দৰে শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান এখনৰ আলোচনী এখনৰ জৰিয়তে সেই শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ শৈক্ষিক তথা খেল খেমালিৰ অগ্ৰগতি, কলা-সংস্কৃতিৰ বিকাশ তথা নিজ দেশলৈ অনুষ্ঠানটোৱে দিয়া অৰিহনাৰ বিষয়ে সকলোকে জানিব দিয়াৰ ওপৰিও আলোচনী খনে শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানটোক সকলোৰে আগত প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে। গতিকে এখন শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ বাবে এখন আলোচনীৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা যথেষ্ট বেছি, যাক অস্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ উপায় নাই।

শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান এখনে এনে এটি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাৰ্যৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা স্বীকাৰ কৰিলেও এখন সৰ্বাঙ্গসুন্দৰ আলোচনী পাবলৈ হ'লে ই যথেষ্ট সামৰ্থবান হব লাগিব। তাতে নতুনকৈ স্থাপন হোৱা বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় এখনৰ বাবে ই সটকৈয়ে এটা কষ্টকৰ কাৰ্য।

আমাৰ “কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়”ৰ আলোচনীখন প্ৰকাশৰ এয়া চতুৰ্থ প্ৰচেষ্টা। এই আলোচনীখন প্ৰকাশনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় কৰা আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হিতেশ ডেকা মহোদয়, তত্ত্বাবধায়িকা শ্ৰীযুতা প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা বাইদেউ, শিক্ষাগুৰু শ্ৰীযুত দীপক বৰ্মন, অঞ্জীতা বৰা বাইদেউ, ছাৰেৰা ইছলাম বাইদেউ, আলোচনী সম্পাদনা সমিতি, শুভাকাংক্ষী উপদেষ্টা মণ্ডলী, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, লাৱণ্য প্ৰেছৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰ আৰু কৰ্মীবৃন্দৰ ওচৰত আমি কৃতজ্ঞতা জনালোঁ।

আলোচনী সম্পাদক ৰূপে আমি কিমান সফল তাৰ বিচাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ হাতত এৰিছিলোঁ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা ভুল-ত্রুটিৰ বাবে আমি পাঠক সমাজৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছোঁ।

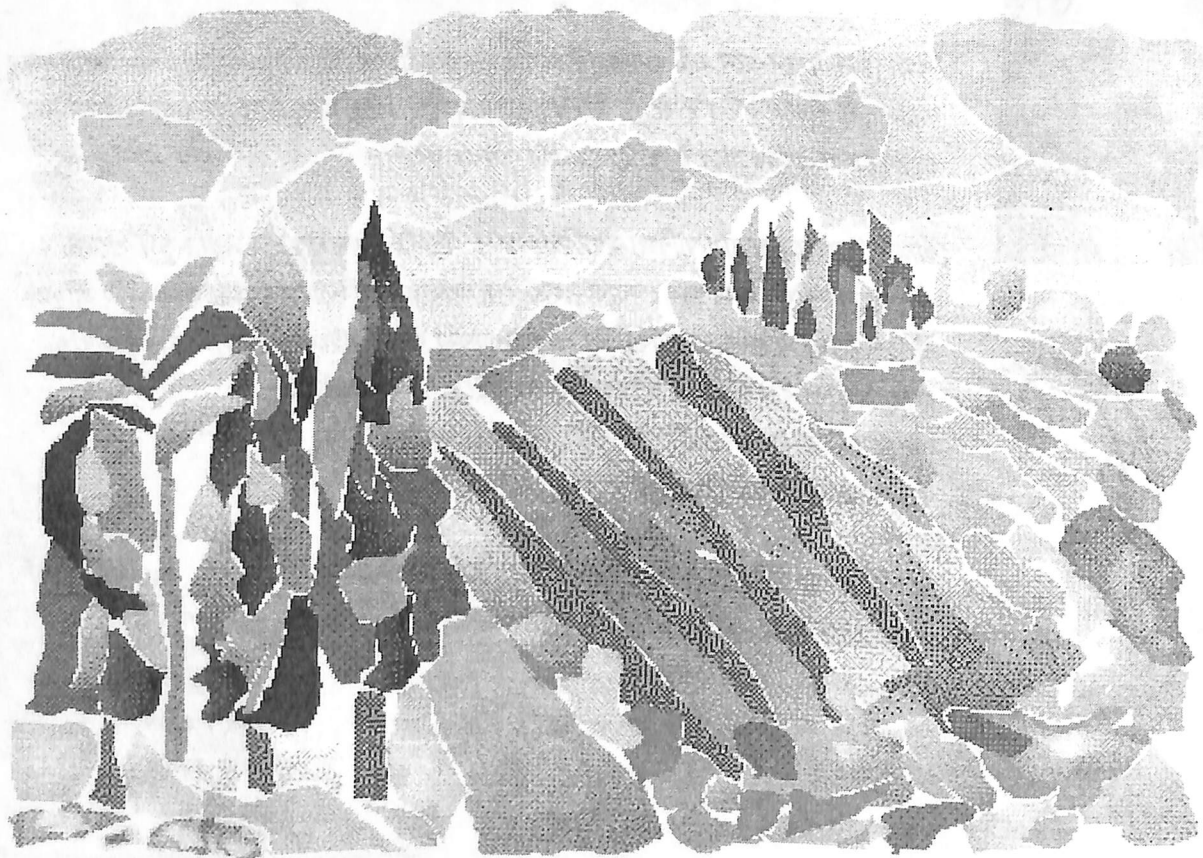
হাজিন শেখ

প্ৰাঞ্জল কলিতা

সম্পাদকদ্বয়

কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী

প্রবন্ধ





অধ্যয়ন আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ উপায়

◆ শ্ৰীললিনী শৰ্মা
একাদশ শ্ৰেণী (খ)

“কমী মানুহৰ প্ৰায় সকলো সময়তে কৰ্ম থাকে, কাৰণ মানৱ জীৱনটোৱেই কৰ্মৰে ভৰপূৰ।”

“নিয়মিত অধ্যয়নে মনটোক ঐশ্বৰ্য্যবান কৰি তোলে। কেৱল যে মনটো ভাল হ'বৰ কাৰণেই কিতাপ পঢ়িব লাগে এনে নহয়। আমি যদি সদায় সৎপথত থাকি এটা আদৰ্শবান জীৱন যাপন কৰিব খোজোঁ তেনেহ'লে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কিতাপেই আমাক আটাইতকৈ বেছি সহায় কৰিব পাৰে।

আজৰি সময় কেনেকৈ কটোৱা যায়, সেইটো মানুহৰ বাবে এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। কুৰিশতিকাৰ যান্ত্ৰিক যুগত অতীতৰ সকলো যুগতকৈ মানুহৰ আজৰি সময় অনেক গুণে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। গতিকে আজৰি সময় কেনেকৈ কটোৱা যায় সেই প্ৰশ্নও আগতকৈ বেছি জটিল হৈ পৰিছে। জীৱিকা উপাৰ্জনৰ বাবে যিখিনি সময় খৰচ কৰিব নালাগে বা প্ৰত্যেক মানুহেই নিজে বাছি লোৱা কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ কাৰণে নিয়মিতভাৱে কাম কৰাৰ পাছত যিখিনি সময় বাকী থাকে তাকে আমি আজৰি সময় বুলি কওঁ। এই আজৰি সময়খিনি কোনে কেনেকৈ কটাৰ পাৰে তাৰ ওপৰতে তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ মূল্য আৰু ব্যক্তিত্বৰ বিকাশ বহু পৰিমাণে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। বেছিভাগ মানুহেই ভাৱে যে শুই, বহি, জিৰণি লৈ বা বং তামাছা, খেলা-ধূলা কৰি

থকাটোৱেই হ'ল আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ প্ৰকৃত উপায়। বং তামাছাৰ এটা সীমিত প্ৰয়োজন আমাৰ নিশ্চয় আছে। ই আমাৰ দৈহিক আৰু মানসিক অৱসাদ দূৰ কৰি জীৱনটো উপভোগ্য কৰি তোলে। কিন্তু আজৰি সময় বুলিলে কেতিয়াও আলস্যৰ বুলি বুজিব নালাগে। গ্ৰীক দাৰ্শনিক এৰিষ্টটলৰ মতে, এটা কাম কৰি ভাগৰ লগাৰ পিছত শুই বহি থকা বা কথাৰ মহলা মাৰি সময় কটোৱাটোকে আজৰি সময় কটোৱা বুলি নকয়। তেওঁৰ মতে আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ সৰ্বোত্তম উপায় হ'ল কাম কৰি ভাগৰি পৰাৰ পিছত আন এটা কামত ধৰা।

আমাৰ আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ উপায়বোৰ এনে হোৱা উচিত যিবোৰে আমাৰ চৰিত্ৰ উন্নত কৰে, বুদ্ধি বৃত্তিৰ বিকাশ ঘটায় আৰু লগতে সি আমাৰ দৈহিক আৰু মানসিক অৱসাদ দূৰ কৰে। আগতে কৈ অহা হৈছে যে অতীতৰ সকলো যুগতকৈ এতিয়াৰ মানুহৰ আজৰি সময় বেছি বাঢ়িছে। তাৰ লগে লগে অৱশ্যে বুদ্ধি পাইছে চিনেমা, টেলিভিচন আৰু ভিডিঅ' ফিল্ম আদি। অৱসৰৰ সময়ত উপভোগ কৰিব পৰা এই সহজলভ্য উপায়ৰ প্ৰধান ত্ৰুটি হ'ল- যে ই মানুহক কেৱল নিষ্ক্ৰিয় দৰ্শণ বা শ্ৰোতা কৰিয়েই ৰাখে; কেতিয়াও সক্ৰিয় অংশীদাৰ হবলৈ নিদিয়ে। এনে বোৰ সন্তীয়া আৰু তৰল আমোদ প্ৰমোদৰ মাজেদি মানুহে পৰিপূৰ্ণ আনন্দও পাব নোৱাৰে আৰু তেওঁৰ

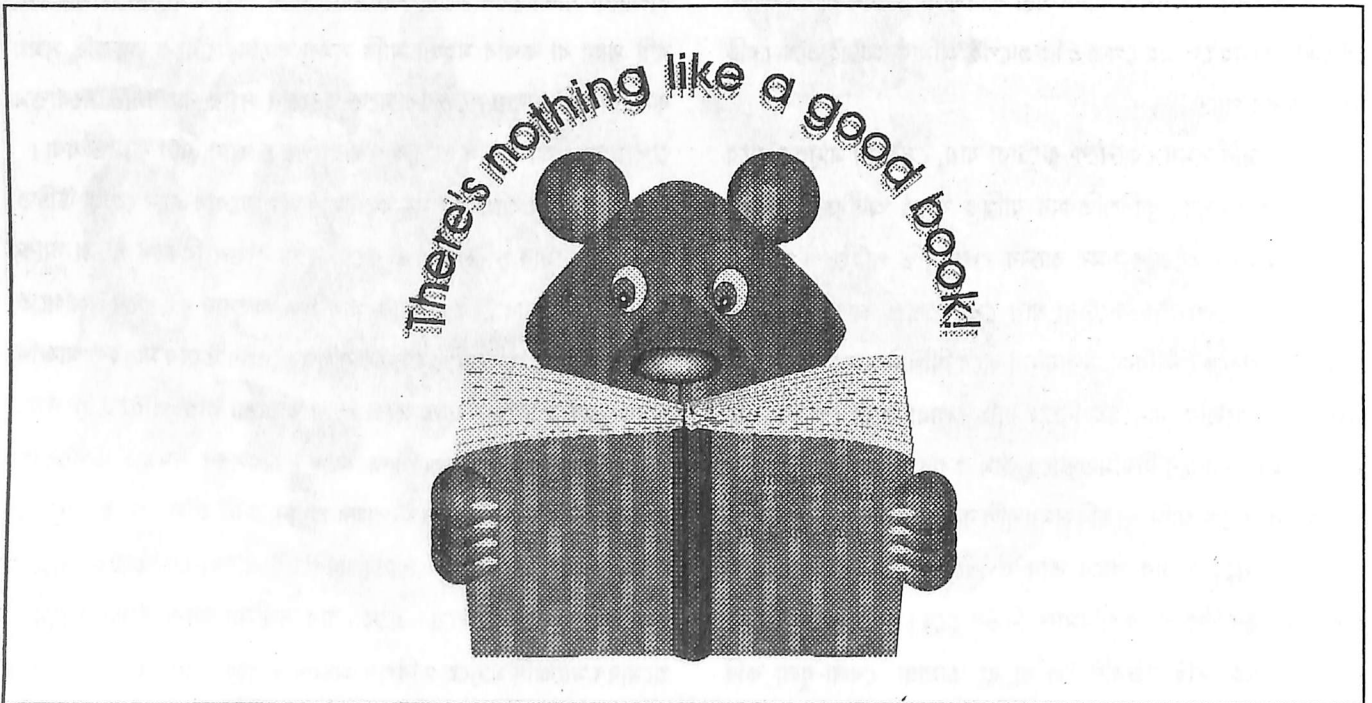
বুদ্ধি বৃদ্ধিৰো বিকাশ নঘটে। বৰং টিভি, আৰু ভিডিঅ' চিনেমাৰ সন্মুখত ঘণ্টাৰ পিছত ঘণ্টা ধৰি বহি থকা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শৰীৰ আৰু মন দুয়োটাই অৱশ্যে হৈ পৰে। শৰীৰ অৱশ্যে হয় ব্যায়ামৰ অভাৱত আৰু মন অৱশ্যে হয় চিন্তাৰ খোৰাকৰ অভাৱত। গতিকে খুব বেছিকৈ চিনেমা আৰু টেলিভিছন চোৱা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ দেহ আৰু মন দুয়োটাই বেয়াকৈ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হয়।

আজৰি সময় কটোৱাৰ আটাইতকৈ আনন্দদায়ক আৰু লাভজনক উপায় হ'ল- কিতাপ পঢ়া। টমাছ ছডে কৈছিল, “মোৰ কিতাপবোৰে মোক সদায় জুৱাৰিৰ আড্ডা, মদ্যপিব সংগ আৰু ধোদৰ পছন্দা, নিষ্কৰ্মবোৰৰ মেলৰ পৰা আঁতৰত ৰাখে।” তেখেতৰ নিচিনাকৈ বহুতকৈই কুৰ্ম আৰু কু-সংগৰ পৰা নিজকে ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে। অৱশ্যে সকলো মানুহেই আজৰি সময় কটাবলৈ জুৱাৰিৰ আড্ডা বা মদৰ দোকানলৈ নাযায়। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ মধ্যবিত্ত শ্ৰেণীৰ বেছিভাগ মানুহেই গল্প কৰি, চিনেমা টেলিভিচন চাই বা তাচ আদি খেলি আজৰি সময় কটায়। কিন্তু এইবোৰৰ পৰা জীৱনৰ অমূল্য সময়বোৰ নষ্ট হোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আন একো উপায় নাথাকে। চিনেমা বা টেলিভিছন যে একেবাৰেই চাব নালাগে বা তাচ যে একেবাৰেই খেলিব নালাগে এনে কথা কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু গোটেই আজৰি সময়খিনি যদি কেৱল সেইবোৰকে কৰি কটোৱা হয়, তেন্তে

সি আমাৰ জীৱনৰ অশেষ ক্ষতি সাধন কৰে। দুঘণ্টা সময় আড্ডা দিয়া বা এখন নিষ্কৃষ্ট চিনেমা চোৱাৰ জীৱন জ্ঞান অপচয় কৰা বুলিবলৈ একো বাকী নাথাকে।

কিতাপে মানুহক কু-সংগ আৰু কু-কৰ্মৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ উপৰিও মানসিক অৱসাদৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে। ই মানুহক সংগ দিয়ে, শিক্ষা দিয়ে, আনন্দ দিয়ে যি সকল মানুহক এবাৰ কিতাপৰ নিচাই পাইছে, সেই সকলক আন একো নিচাই আনন্দ দিব নোৱাৰে। আকৌ ঘৰুৱা কাম বন কৰিও আজৰি সময় কটাব পাৰি।

অধ্যয়নৰ উপৰিও বিভিন্ন সভা সমিতিত উপস্থিত থাকি জ্ঞান অৰ্জন কৰা, স্মৃতি-চাৰণ কৰা, কুইজ প্ৰতিযোগিতা আকস্মিক বক্তৃতা, কবিতা আবৃত্তি, গল্প-কবিতা লিখি বিভিন্ন অনুষ্ঠানত যোগদান কৰি, অংশ লৈও আজৰি সময় কটাব পাৰি। আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ উঠি-অহা যুৱক-যুৱতী চামে এইবোৰৰ অনুশীলন কৰিব পাৰে। খেলা-ধুলাৰ সমানেই সাহিত্য-সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰতিও আমি ধ্যান দিয়া উচিত। ক্ৰিকেট, কুংফু, মল্লযুদ্ধ, ফুটবলত যেনেদৰে আমি ব্যস্ত থাকি আজৰি সময় কটোওঁ, তেনেদৰে সাহিত্য সংস্কৃতিৰ অনুষ্ঠানত যোগ দিও আমি আজৰি সময় কটাব পাৰো, যাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ সম্যক জ্ঞানেৰে বিভিন্ন চিন্তাৰে লিখনি জন্ম দিব পাৰো। ◆◆



ঃ শিক্ষা ঃ

উন্নয়নৰ এক মহান মাধ্যম



◆ বিজয় কলিতা

প্ৰবন্ধ, হিচাপ বিজ্ঞান বিভাগ

শিক্ষাই মানুহৰ মন চিৰসুন্দৰ, সুৰুটিপূৰ্ণ আৰু বহল মনোভাবৰ কৰি তোলে। ই মানুহৰ মনৰ অজ্ঞান আন্ধাৰ দূৰ কৰি জ্ঞানৰ পোহৰ বিলাব পাৰে। শিক্ষাইহে ব্যক্তিৰ বিকাশ সম্ভৱ কৰি তোলে আৰু মানুহক প্ৰগতিৰ পথ দেখুৱায়। মানুহৰ জীৱন নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ, পৰিচালনা আৰু ভবিষ্যতৰ গতি নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰে শিক্ষাই। দাৰ্শনিক প্লেটোৰ মতে- “শাৰীৰিক মানসিক উভয়ৰে উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰি জীৱনক সৰ্বাংগ সুন্দৰ কৰাৰ শক্তি আহৰণেই শিক্ষাৰ উদ্দেশ্য।” স্বামী বিবেকানন্দই শিক্ষাৰ সংজ্ঞা দি কয় যে - মানুহৰ ইতিপূৰ্বে থকা পূৰ্ণতাৰ প্ৰকাশেই শিক্ষা। তেওঁ আকৌ কৈছে যে- “শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য কিতাপ পত্ৰ পঢ়ি তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰা অকল নহয়। ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰ্জিত জ্ঞানৰ জৰিয়তে জীৱনৰ অৰ্থ বিচাৰি লোৱা। বহল অৰ্থত শিক্ষাৰ উদ্দেশ্য এইটোৱেই যি শিক্ষাই সামাজিক জীৱ হিচাপে মানৱক সমাজৰ বিভিন্ন কাৰ্যকলাপ, সামাজিক ক্ৰমবিকাশৰ পৰ্যায়সমূহৰ লগত চিনাকি কৰি দিয়াৰ উপৰিও সাময়িক পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই আঙুৰাই নিব পাৰে, তেনে জ্ঞান লাভ কৰাই শিক্ষাৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য। শিক্ষাই জীৱনৰ কাম্য আৰু মাধুৰ্য উপভোগ কৰাত সহায় কৰে। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষাই হৈছে জীৱন আৰু জীৱনেই হৈছে শিক্ষা। শিক্ষাই হৈছে মানুহৰ অনন্ত সম্ভৱনাৰ পূৰ্ণ প্ৰকাশ।”

শিক্ষা হৈছে এক জীৱন ব্যাপী প্ৰক্ৰিয়া। ই মানুহৰ জন্মৰ পৰা মৃত্যুলৈকে অবিৰত ভাবে চলি থকা বিকাশ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া যাৰ দ্বাৰা আত্ম-সংশোধন, আত্ম-নবীকৰণ আৰু আত্ম-বিকাশ সাধন সম্ভৱ হৈ উঠে। ইয়াৰ সহায়ত আমি বিকাশৰ উৰ্ধ স্তৰলৈ ক্ৰমাগত ভাবে

আঙুৰাই যাব পাৰো। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ শীৰ্ষ বিন্দুত উপনীত হ'বগৈ নোৱাৰো।

শিক্ষাক মানুহৰ আচৰণৰ এক সংশোধন বা সংস্কাৰ সাধন ব্যৱস্থা হিচাবে জনা যায়। শিক্ষাই মানুহৰ অশোধিত প্ৰবৃত্তিমূলক আচৰণ সমূহৰ সংশোধন আৰু উন্নীত কৰি মানৱতাৰ উচ্চ পৰ্যায়লৈ লৈ যোৱাৰ প্ৰেৰণা যোগাব পাৰে। শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি আচৰণৰ সংশোধন ব্যৱস্থা মানুহৰ গোটেই জীৱনত অবিৰত ভাবে চলি থাকে।

শিক্ষা কেৱল আত্ম-প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ সম্বলেই নহয়, ই মানুহ সৃষ্টিৰ সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ উপকৰণে। মানুহক জাতি, দেশ আৰু সমাজৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত কৰাটো শিক্ষাৰ এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাম। সুশিক্ষাইহে এজন ব্যক্তিক সমাজৰ সূনাগৰিক কৰি গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে। শিক্ষাই মানুহক জীৱনৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা অভিজ্ঞতা প্ৰদান কৰে। মানুহৰ মনত জাতীয় সংহতি স্থাপন কৰাত আৰু আন্তৰ্জাতিক বুজা পৰা গঢ়ি তোলাত শিক্ষাই এক শক্তিশালী ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

শিক্ষাই অতীত সমাজৰ সভ্যতা, সংস্কৃতি আৰু অভিজ্ঞতা আদি উত্তৰপুৰুষৰ বাবে সংৰক্ষণ কৰি ৰাখে। এই সংৰক্ষিত সামাজিক উপাদানবোৰ পুনৰ শিক্ষাই তাৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ উত্তৰোত্তৰ বিকাশ সাধনত সহায় কৰে। শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি আমি মানৱ সমাজৰ ভৱিষ্যত বিকাশৰ গতি অব্যাহত কৰি ৰাখিব পাৰো। মানৱ সমাজ সদায় গতিশীল আৰু ক্ৰমবিকাশশীল, ই স্থবিৰ নহয়। বিকাশশীলতাৰ এই গতি কেৱল শিক্ষাইহে আনি দিব পাৰে। সময় বাগৰি যোৱাৰ লগে লগে মানুহৰ আশা-আকাংক্ষা, চিন্তাধাৰা, প্ৰয়োজন আদিৰো পৰিবৰ্তন হয়। এনে

পৰিবৰ্তনত মানুহে নিজক সলনি কৰি পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই চলিবৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজন হয় শিক্ষাৰ। শিক্ষা অবিহনে সমাজৰ পৰিবৰ্তন আৰু বিকাশসাধন কেতিয়াও সম্ভৱ নহয়।

পুৰণি সমাজৰ নীতি-নিয়ম আৰু ব্যৱস্থা সমূহৰ মাজত থকা অনুপযুক্ত আৰু অপ্ৰয়োজনীয় উপাদান সমূহ চিনাক্তকৰণ কৰাত শিক্ষাই আমাক বিশেষ ভাবে সহায় কৰে। শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি লাভ কৰা জ্ঞানৰ পোহৰেৰে মানুহে ভাল-বেয়া আৰু উচিত-অনুচিতৰ যোগ্য বিচাৰ কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ ফলত মানুহে পূৰ্ব-অভিজ্ঞতাসমূহ সংশোধন আৰু পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰি নতুন প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হব পাৰে।

আজিৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত এনে এটা দিশ পোৱাটো কঠিন য'ত শিক্ষাৰ গুৰুত্ব নুই কৰিব পাৰি। শিক্ষা জাতিৰ মেৰুদণ্ড। এখন দেশৰ আশা-আকাংক্ষা, লক্ষ্য -উদ্দেশ্য আদি শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি বাস্তৱত ৰূপায়ণ কৰিব পাৰি। দেশক প্ৰগতি পথত আগুৱাই নিবলৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা পৰিকল্পনা আৰু আচনি আদিও শিক্ষাৰ যোগেদি প্ৰস্তুত কৰি তোলা হয়। সুস্থ তথা সুপৰিকল্পিত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই দক্ষতাসম্পন্ন শিক্ষিত নাগৰিক সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ উপৰিও সুস্থ সমাজ গঢ়ি তোলে।

মুঠতে ক'বলৈ গ'লে শিক্ষা হৈছে সমাজ তথা দেশ উন্নয়নৰ এক সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ মাধ্যম। সেয়েহে দেশৰ প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই দেশ তথা সমাজ উন্নয়নত কিমান অবিহনা যোগাব পাৰিছে তাক বিশদভাবে বিশ্লেষণ কৰি চোৱা প্ৰয়োজন। আজিৰ তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ যুগত দেশৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই নতুন প্ৰজন্মক কেনে ধৰণৰ শিক্ষা-প্ৰদান কৰা উচিত হব সেই বিষয়ে গুৰুত্ব সহকাৰে গভীৰভাবে চিন্তা-চৰ্চা কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। এনেস্থলত আমাৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাটোৰ সৰ্বগাৱে যুগে ধৰিছে। দেশৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা বৰ্তমান স্থবিৰ আৰু কমবিমুখ। দ্ৰুতগতিত অৱনতি ঘটিবলৈ লৈছে শৈক্ষিক বাতাবৰণৰ। দেশৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগত চলিছে অবাধ দুৰ্নীতি, অবিচাৰ, অন্যায তথা কমহীনতা। ই সকলোকে হতাশ কৰি তুলিছে। দুৰ্নীতি, স্বজন-পোষণ আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক হস্তক্ষেপে মেধাক দ্বিতীয় আৰু তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীলৈ ঠেলি দিছে। শিক্ষিত যুবক-যুবতীয়ে নিবনুৱা হৈ-হতাশাত জীৱন অতিবাহিত কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে।

তেওঁলোকে জীৱন যাত্ৰাৰ পথত উজুতি খাই অন্ধকাৰ ভবিষ্যতলৈ গতি কৰাত সমাজত নিত্য নতুন সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হব লাগিছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই যিমান সংখ্যক নৈতিকতা স্বলিত ক্ষমতালোভী, স্বার্থাৰ্থী ৰাজনীতিক, উৎকোচলোভী বিষয়া-কৰ্মচাৰী, তথাকথিত দেশপ্ৰেমিক, অদূৰদৰ্শী, বিবেকহীন, দায়িত্বহীন চিকিৎসক, অভিযন্তা, শিক্ষক সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সিমান সংখ্যক মানুহ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পৰা নাই। প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য সাধনত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ ই যেন চৰম ব্যৰ্থতা। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত বিৰাজ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে অসুস্থ শৈক্ষিক পৰিবেশ। আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয় সমূহত বহুতো কাৰণত বছৰত ১০০ দিনতকৈ কম দিনহে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক শিক্ষা দিয়া হয়। ফলস্বৰূপে শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহে নিৰ্ধাৰিত পাঠ্যক্ৰম সময়মতে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বাৰুকৈ ক্ষতি কৰে আৰু শিক্ষকৰ কাৰণেও সময়ৰ অপচয়। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তথা শিক্ষকৰ মাজত সুসম্পৰ্কৰ অভাৱ হোৱাৰ ফলত বহুতো সময়ত শিক্ষকে ছাত্ৰৰ ওপৰত আৰু ছাত্ৰ, অভিভাৱকে শিক্ষকৰ ওপৰত অভিযোগ নিক্ষেপ কৰা সততে দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হয়। শিক্ষা জগতত এনে প্ৰৱনতা কেতিয়াও মংগলজনক নহয়। আজিও শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত ভাল পুথিভঁৰালৰ অভাৱ। এক কথাত কবলৈ হ'লে শিক্ষাজগত খন নানা সমস্যাৰে জৰ্জৰিত।

বৰ্তমান প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ নতুন প্ৰজন্মৰ ভৱিষ্যত অন্ধকাৰ। দেশত কৰ্মমুখী শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰৱৰ্তনৰ উপৰিও শিক্ষা আচনিসমূহৰ ক্ৰটি বিচ্যুতি সংশোধন কৰিব লাগিব। তদুপৰি সমাজৰ উন্নতি সাধিবলৈ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা সদায় সময় সাপেক্ষ আৰু সুপৰিকল্পিত হোৱা উচিত। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগিব সুস্থ শৈক্ষিক পৰিবেশ। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী, অভিভাৱক, শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান, চৰকাৰ আদি সকলোৰে উমৈহতীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ ফলতহে এইটো সম্ভৱ হব। ইয়াৰ উপৰি শিক্ষা জগতত চলি থকা দুৰ্নীতি, অন্যায, অবিচাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে নাগৰিকসকল মাৰবান্ধি থিয় দিব লাগিব। অন্যথাই শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্য সাধন সম্ভৱ নহব। ◆◆

“সাক্ষৰতা অতিশয় আৱশ্যকীয়। কিন্তু কেৱল সাক্ষৰতাই শিক্ষা নহয়। যদি শিক্ষাৰ মাজেদি মানুহে জ্ঞান লাভ নকৰে তেন্তে সেই শিক্ষাৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই সেই শিক্ষা মানুহৰ বাবে অভিশাপ হ'বগৈ।”

- ড° সৰ্বশ্ৰী বাধা কৃষ্ণণ

জন্ডিচৰ বাবে....

◆ গৌতম বৰুৱা

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক (প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক)

ৰমেনে এইবাৰ হাইস্কুল শিক্ষান্ত পৰীক্ষা দিব। সি পঢ়াত সিমান ভাল নহ'লেও বেয়াও নহয়। হাইস্কুল শিক্ষান্ত পৰীক্ষা দিব লাগিব কাৰণে সি ভালদৰে পঢ়িছে। তাৰ মনতো এইকেইদিন বৰ ভাল, সি সকলো বিষয়ে অনুশীলন কৰি প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিছেই। পৰীক্ষালৈ আৰু প্ৰায় এসপ্তাহ আছে, এনেতে ৰমেনে এদিন নিজকে খুব দুৰ্বল অনুভৱ কৰিলে। দেউতাকক ক'লত দেউতাকে তাক ডাক্তৰৰ ওচৰলৈ লৈ গ'ল। ডাক্তৰে সকলো পৰীক্ষা কৰি তাৰ জন্ডিচ হোৱা বুলি ক'লে। তাৰ বেমাৰটো আৰম্ভনিতৈ ধৰা পৰিল। তাক সেইবাবে এসপ্তাহ সম্পূৰ্ণ জিৰণি লবলৈ ক'লে। ৰমেনৰ ভাব হ'ল ইমান কষ্ট কৰি পঢ়িও সি যদি পৰীক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে তাৰ সকলো কষ্ট পানী হৈ যাব। তাৰ সকলো লগৰ ল'ৰাই পৰীক্ষা দি পাছ কৰি ওলাই যাব আৰু সি ৰৈ যাব। এনেধৰণৰ নানা চিন্তা তাৰ মনলৈ আহিব ধৰিলে। মাক দেউতাকে তাক বুজাই ৰাখিব নোৱাৰে। এইদৰে চিন্তা কৰি কৰি তাৰ অসুখ বাঢ়ি গ'ল আৰু তাক হস্পিতালত ভৰ্তি কৰিব লগা হ'ল। পৰীক্ষা এইফালে আৰম্ভ হৈ গ'ল। কিন্তু ৰমেনৰ জন্ডিচ ভাল নহ'ল। পৰীক্ষা শেষ হোৱাত ৰমেনৰ অসুখ হোৱা বুলি শুনি তাৰ লগৰ ল'ৰাবোৰে তাৰ খবৰ লবলৈ আহিল। সি তাৰ লগৰ ল'ৰাবোৰ দেখিলে আবেগিক হৈ কান্দি উঠে। কাৰণ সিহঁত সকলোৱে পৰীক্ষা দিলে। সিহে দিব নোৱাৰিলে।

ৰমেনৰ অসুখ ক্ৰমান্বয়ে ভাল হৈ আহিল। অসুখৰ পৰা উঠোঁতে তাৰ গাৰ হাড় গণিৰ পৰা অৱস্থা হ'ল। সি কাৰো লগতে

ভালদৰে মাতবোল নকৰা হ'ল। অনবৰতে সি মন মাৰি বহি থাকে। লগৰ ল'ৰাবোৰে তাৰ ঘৰলৈ আহি ফুৰিব যাব লগ ধৰে, মাক দেউতাকেও তাক ফুৰিবলৈ যাব কয়, কিন্তু সি নাযায়।

এদিন ৰমেনে কাকো নোকোৱাকৈ আগবেলাতে ঘৰৰ পৰা ওলাই গ'ল। কাকো নোকোৱাকৈ যোৱাত মাক-দেউতাকৰ চিন্তা হ'ল। কাৰণ কলৈকো যাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰা ল'ৰা এজন হ'ল। এনেদৰে যোৱাতো তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে সপোনৰো আগোচৰ। দেউতাকে সম্বন্ধীয় মানুহ এঘৰত খবৰ ল'লে, আনকি ৰমেনৰ লগৰ ল'ৰাৰ ঘৰতো খবৰ কৰিলে। লগৰ ল'ৰাবোৰেও সিহঁতে সচৰাচৰ যোৱা ঠাই বোৰলৈ বিচাৰি গ'ল। কিন্তু কোনেও কতো তাক বিচাৰি নাপালে। ৰমেনে কোনেও নেদেখাকৈ এটুকুৰা নিজান ঠাইত গছ এডালৰ গুৰিত কিবা চিন্তাত ডুব গৈ আছিল। চিন্তাত ডুবি তাৰ কেতিয়া টোপনি আহিল সি গমেই নাপালে। এইদৰে সি বহুতো সময় সেই গছৰ গুৰিতেই শুই থাকিল।

হঠাৎ ৰমেন সাৰ পাই গ'ল। সি বাহিৰলৈ চাই দেখে ৰাতি পুৱাইছে। তাৰ মানে সি কি ইমান দেৰি সপোনহে দেখি আছিল। তাৰ মনতো কিবা বেয়া লাগি গ'ল। সি ভাবিবলৈ ধৰিলে যদি এইটো সপোন নহৈ সঁচা হ'লহেতেন তেতিয়া তাৰ কেনে অৱস্থা হ'লে হয়। সি ভগৱানৰ ওচৰত প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰিলে যেন এই সপোন, সপোন হৈয়েই ৰয়। ◆◆

“সকলোৱোৰ কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ বহুত্ব হ'ল সত্য।”

- স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ

অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনা আৰু ৰামায়ণৰ কেইটামান সাহিত্যিক দিশ

◆ দীপক বৰ্মন

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

কবি পৰিচয় :

মহাপুৰুষ শংকৰ দেৱৰ আদৰ্শক অনুসৰণ কৰি বৈষ্ণৱ যুগৰ যি কেইজন কবি-সাহিত্যিকে অসমীয়া ভাষা- সাহিত্যলৈ বিশিষ্ট অৰিহণা আগবঢ়াই গৈছে, সেই সকলৰ ভিতৰত অনন্ত কন্দলীও এজন। কন্দলীক হৰি চৰণ, চন্দ্ৰ ভাৰতী, ভাগৱত ভট্টাচাৰ্য, আদি কেইবাটিও নামেৰে জনা যায়। শেষ দশমৰ ভাঙনিত তেওঁ নিজৰ আত্ম-পৰিচয় দি লিখিছে :

বতন পাঠক নামে পণ্ডিত পৰম।

ভাগৱত শাস্ত্ৰে যাৰ আছিল বিক্ৰম ॥

শ্ৰী হৰিচৰণ নামে তাহান সন্ততি।

ব্যাকৰণ পঢ়ি নাম শ্ৰীচন্দ্ৰ ভাৰতি ॥

তৰ্কত লভিলা নাম অনন্ত কন্দলী।

ভাগৱতে আচাৰ্য পদবী ভৈলা বলী ॥

ভাগৱত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য বোলে আৰ্যজনে।

তেহো বিৰচিলা পদ কৃষ্ণৰ চৰণে ॥

মধ্য দশমত এই জনা কবিয়ে নিজৰ পাণ্ডিত্যৰ আভাষ দিয়ে কৈছে-

শ্লোক সংস্কৃত আমি লিখিবাক ভাল জানি

তথাপি কৰিলো পদবন্ধ।

স্ত্ৰী শূদ্ৰ আদি যত জানোক পৰম তত্ত্ব

শ্ৰৱনত মিলোক আনন্দ ॥

পূৰণি অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ আন আন কবি সাহিত্যিক সকলৰ দৰে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ প্ৰকৃত পৰিচয় আৰু জন্মস্থান লৈয়ো পণ্ডিত সকলৰ মাজত মতভেদ আছে। কিছু বছৰ আগলৈকে বহুতৰে ধাৰণা আছিল অনন্ত কন্দলী আৰু ৰাম সৰস্বতী মূলত : একেজন ব্যক্তি। কিন্তু বৰ্তমান তেনে বিদ্ৰম আঁতৰিছে। অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ বাসস্থান সম্পৰ্কত কথাগুৰু চৰিতত উল্লেখ আছে : “পোতনি পাথৰি গৈ ননৈৰ জলাহৰে মাজ পৰ্বতৰ নিকটে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ গৃহবাৰী খাত।” কিন্তু অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে নিজৰ ৰচনাৰ ভিতৰত হাজোকহে জন্মস্থান ৰূপে নিৰ্দেশ কৰিছে। অযোধ্যা কাণ্ড ৰামায়ণ ভাঙনিত তেওঁৰ নিজৰ আত্ম পৰিচয় দি লিখিছে :

হাজো হেন নাম : পবিত্ৰ উত্তম : থান কামৰূপ মাৰ।

মনিৰুট গিৰি : সিখৰত আচা : হয়গুৰ দেৱৰাজ ॥

*

*

*

তথা তন্ত্ৰিকুল : আছিল বিপুল : মাধৱত সুদ্বচিত।

তাসম্বাত হস্তে : পাট বস্ত্ৰ হোৱে : বিমুগ্ধ কৰে ভুসিত ॥

তথা দ্বিজ বড় : বিমুগ্ধে কিঙ্কৰ : আচিলা বত্ন পাঠক।

ভাগৱত শাস্ত্ৰ : প্ৰবৰ্ত্তাইলা তাত : পাতিয়া মহা সত্ৰক ॥

তথা উতপতি : তাহানে সন্ততি : নামত হৰিচৰণ।

অনন্ত কন্দলিঃ পাচে ক্ষাতভৈল : হৰিভৈল সুপ্ৰসন্ন ॥

তেওঁৰ দশম স্কন্ধৰ ভাঙনিতো হাজোৰ দেৱস্থান সমূহৰ

উল্লেখৰে পিতৃ বত্ন পাঠকৰ পৰিচয় প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈছে -

তাঁতী কুল কমলৰ প্ৰকাশক দিবাকৰ

ভাগৱত শাস্ত্ৰত পাৰ্গত।

বত্ন পাঠক নাম দ্বিজবৰ অনুপাম

আছিলন্ত কৃষ্ণত ভকত ॥

এইবোৰ কথাৰ প্ৰতিপাদ্য প্ৰমাণৰ পৰা ঠাৱৰ কৰিব পাৰি যে

অনন্ত কন্দলী সত্ত্বেত : হাজো অঞ্চলৰেই লোক আছিল আৰু ‘কথা গুৰু চৰিত’ত তেওঁ শঙ্কৰদেৱৰ উচ্ছিষ্ট ভোজন বিচাৰি ভাগৱতৰ মধ্য আৰু শেষ দশমৰ পদ-ভাঙনি কৰাৰ কথাৰ পৰা তেওঁক শংকৰ দেৱৰ সময়ৰে এজন আগশাৰীৰ কবি আছিল বুলি নিশ্চিতভাৱে ধাৰণা কৰিব পাৰি।

ৰচনাৱলী :

অসমীয়া বৈষ্ণৱ সাহিত্যত আন আন কবি সাহিত্যিক সকলৰ দৰে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰো ৰচনাৰ সংখ্যা কিমান তাক একে আধাৰে কৈ দিয়া টান। তথাপিও যি কেইখন গ্ৰন্থ অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনা বুলি বৰ্তমানলৈ পণ্ডিত সকলে ঠাৱৰ কৰিছে সেইকেইখন হ’ল ৰামায়ণৰ পদ ভাঙনি, কুমৰ হৰণ, মহিবাৰণ বধ, সীতাৰ পাতাল প্ৰবেশ, ষষ্ঠ স্কন্ধ ভাগৱতৰ অন্তৰ্গত বৃত্ৰাসুৰ বধ আৰু মধ্য আৰু শেষ দশমৰ ভাঙনি। প্ৰকৃতিগত বিচাৰত অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনাৱলী প্ৰধান ভাৱে শ্ৰী মদ্ভাগৱত আৰু ৰামায়ণ মহাকাব্যশ্ৰিত। আনহাতে, আকৃতিগত বিচাৰত তেওঁৰ ৰচনাৰাজিক (ক) অনুবাদ মূলক (খ) কাব্য (গ) নাটক- এই তিনিটা ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি। ৰামায়ণৰ পদ ভাঙনি, ষষ্ঠ স্কন্ধ ভাগৱতৰ অন্তৰ্গত ‘বৃত্ৰাসুৰ বধ’ খণ্ড আৰু মধ্য আৰু শেষ দশম অনুবাদ মূলক ৰচনাৰ ভিতৰৰ। তেওঁৰ কাব্য ৰচনাৰ সাৰ্থক নিদৰ্শন হ’ল: ‘কুমৰ হৰণ’ আৰু ‘মহিবাৰণ বধ’; আৰু তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ উদাহৰণ হ’ল ‘সীতাৰ পাতাল প্ৰবেশ’ নাট। এইবোৰৰ উপৰিও ভক্তি সাধন বা বৈষ্ণৱামৃত, জন্ম-বহস্য, কথা সূত্ৰ, বৃহৎ স্যামন্ত হৰণ প্ৰভৃতি

ৰচনাতো অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ভনীতা দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় আৰু ডিম্বেশ্বৰ নেওগ দেৱে এইবোৰ অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনা বুলিয়ে অভিমত দিছে। অৱশ্যে, সৰহভাগ পণ্ডিতে এই কেইখন গ্ৰন্থ অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰচনা বুলি মানি লোৱা নাই। তলত অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণ ভিন্ন বাকী প্ৰধান গ্ৰন্থ কেইখনৰ বিষয় বস্তুৰ চমু আভাষ এটি দাঙি ধৰা হ'ল।

কুমৰ হৰণ :

অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ কবি প্ৰতিভাৰ সাৰ্থক স্বাক্ষৰ তেওঁৰ কুমৰ হৰণ কাব্য। কাব্যখনিত তেওঁ উষাৰ ৰূপ-যৌৱন, উষাৰ কাম স্বপ্ন, উষা অনিৰুদ্ধৰ কাম-কেলি আদিৰ এক কৌতুহলী বৰ্ণনা দিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছে। তেওঁৰ ৰচনাত অঙ্গৰা চিত্ৰলেখা আৰু মন্ত্ৰী কন্যা ৰামা গোটখাই নৃত্য পটীয়সী কুস্তাণ্ড কন্যা চিত্ৰ লেখাত পৰিণত হৈছে। কাব্যখনৰ আটাইতকৈ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দিশ এইটোৱেই যে, ইয়াত ব্যৱহৃত উপমা, চিত্ৰকল্প আদি অসমীয়া সামাজিক জীৱনৰ সতে সততে যুক্ত।

বৃত্ৰাসুৰ বধ :

পয়াৰ ছন্দত ভাগৱতৰ ষষ্ঠ স্কন্ধৰ আলমত ৰচিত 'বৃত্ৰাসুৰ বধ' অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ এখনি অনুপম কাব্যগ্ৰন্থ। দেৱৰাজ ইন্দ্ৰই বৃত্ৰাসুৰক কেনেদৰে বধ কৰিছিল তাৰ বৰ্ণনা দিয়াৰ উপৰিও তেওঁ দধীচিৰ আত্মত্যাগৰ কাহিনীটিও ইয়াত আত্মদ যুক্ত ভাৱে উপস্থাপন কৰিছে। কাব্য-গ্ৰন্থখনৰ আংগিকৰ বিভিন্ন বস্তু অসমৰ গ্ৰাম্য-জীৱনৰ পৰা বুটলি লোৱা।

ভাগৱত : দশম স্কন্ধ :

অসমৰ বৈষ্ণৱ সমাজৰ অতি আদৰৰ বস্তু হ'ল অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ উত্তৰাৰ্ধৰ দশম স্কন্ধ ভাগৱতৰ ভাঙনি। শংকৰ দেৱৰ ৰচনাৰাজিৰ প্ৰভাৱ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত পৰিদৃষ্ট হ'লেও তেওঁৰ স্বকীয় প্ৰতিভাই বহু সময়ত মূৰ্ত হৈ উঠিছে। পুথিখনত অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ বিশেষ কীৰ্তি মূলৰ ৮৭ শ অধ্যায়ৰ বেদৰ দ্বাৰা নাৰায়ণ স্তুতিৰ অনুবাদ। ইয়াত তেওঁ শ্ৰীধৰ স্বামীৰ বাখ্যা আৰু বাখ্যাৰ লগে লগে দিয়া শ্লোকবোৰে সৈতে মূলৰ ভাঙনি বহুল ভাৱে দিছে।

অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণ

মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰ দৰে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰো সাতকাণ্ড পাবলৈ নাই। অধ্যাপক উপেন্দ্ৰ চন্দ্ৰ লেখাৰুৱে 'অসমীয়া ৰামায়ণ সাহিত্য'ত অযোধ্যা কাণ্ডৰ পৰা সুন্দৰাকাণ্ড ৰামায়ণলৈ এই পাঁচ কাণ্ড ৰামায়ণ অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে অনুবাদ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে যদিও বৰ্তমানলৈ অযোধ্যা, অৰণ্য আৰু কিষ্কিন্ধা কাণ্ডহে মাত্ৰ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে। অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে কি কাৰণে ৰামায়ণ ৰচনা কৰিব লগীয়া হ'ল তাৰ কৈফিয়ৎ দি লিখিছে :

মাধৱ কন্দলী বিৰচিলা ৰামায়ণ ।
তাক শুনি আমাৰ আকুল কৰে মন ॥
ৰামৰ সামান্য সন্ত গুণ যথায়ত ॥
ভজনীয় গুণ যত নভৈল বেকত ॥

এতেকে যতন কৰো ভকতিক পদে।

নুবুলিবা নিন্দা সদা শুনা সভাসদে ॥

অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে ৰামায়ণক এনে বৈষ্ণৱী তাণ্ডৰণ ৰূপে ৰচনা কৰিবলৈ লোৱাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ভাগৱত চৰ্চাও কৰি লৈছে আৰু সেই কথা তেওঁৰ নিজৰ ভনীতাতো উল্লেখ কৰিছে :

ৰামায়ণ কথা পদে নিবন্ধিলো

ভাগৱত চৰ্চা কৰি।

হৰি কথা বিনে দুৰ্যোৰ কলিত

তৰিতে কেহো নপাৰি ॥

তাথাপিও এই কথা সঁচা যে অনন্ত কন্দলী তেওঁৰ ৰামায়ণত 'ৰামক উপাস্য দেৱতা, ৰাম কৃষ্ণ অভেদ, ৰামক ভজন কৰাৰ মহৎফল, শ্ৰৱণ কীৰ্তনৰ মাহাত্ম্য- এই খিনিৰ বাহিৰে 'ভাগৱত পুৰাণ'ৰ কোনো কাহিনী, কৃষ্ণ বা আন অৱতাৰৰ কোনো লীলা মাহাত্ম্য প্ৰকাশক কথা ৰামায়ণত সংমিশ্ৰন ঘটোৱা নাই।

ক) কন্দলী ৰামায়ণৰ কেইটামান সাহিত্যিক দিশ :

অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণ এখন অনুবাদ গ্ৰন্থ হলেও বিবিধ ছন্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ, অলংকাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ আৰু বিভিন্ন ৰসৰ সমাবেশত সাহিত্যিক সৌন্দৰ্য্যৰ ফালৰ পৰাও এখন অনুপম গ্ৰন্থ। তলত তাৰ উদাহৰণ হিচাপে কেইটামান কথা অতি চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা হ'ল।

ছন্দ :

অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণত পূৰ্বকাৰি মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰ দৰে পয়াৰ ছন্দ (৮+ ৮) ৰ প্ৰয়োগেই সৰহ। এই ছন্দৰ পাছতে তেওঁৰ ৰামায়ণত দুলাড়ি (৬+ ৬+ ৮), ছবি (৮+ ৮+ ১০) আৰু বুৰুৰি (৮ আক্ষৰ যুক্ত) এই তিনিটা ছন্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ বেছিকৈ লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। ৰামায়ণত কন্দলীয়ে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা এই ছন্দ কেইটাৰ একেটাকৈ নিদৰ্শন দাঙি ধৰা হ'ল :

পদ : আসিলন্ত গুহৰাজা সুমন্ত্ৰে দেখিলা।

হাত জোৰে ভৰতত জাই জান দিলা ॥

নিসাদৰ গুহৰাজা ৰামত ভকত।

তোমাক দেখিতে আসি ভৈল উপগত ॥

(পদ - ৮২৩)

দুলাড়ি : সুনিয়ো সুন্দৰি পুত্ৰ পুত্ৰ বুলি

কোন পক্ষি তেজে ৰাৱ।

এহি মতে জানো . কান্দিয়া মৰন্ত

মোহোৰ কোসল্যা মাৱ ॥

বিচিত্ৰ ৰুচিৰ ফুল পুস্প চয়

ধৰি আচে বৃক্ষগনে।

ক্ষেনেকে সন্তোগ সুখে থাকো সিতা

এহি থানে ৰঙ্গ মনে ॥

(পদ - ৮৯০)

১। ড° সত্যেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা, ৰামায়ণৰ ইতিবৃত্ত ১৯৮৪, পৃষ্ঠা - ৩২৭

ছবি : ক্ৰন্দনৰ উৰ্মি সূনি কোসল্যা সুমিত্ৰা দুই
তেতিক্ষনে পাইলন্ত চেতন।
দেখন্ত সহ্যাত মৰি আছে স্বামি দসৰথ
মহা সোকে কান্দে কন্যা গন।।
হা প্ৰভু প্ৰভু বুলি ধৰি দুয়ো আক্কেৱালি
সোকতে আকুলে মুৰ্চা গৈলা।
কতোবোলে আইলা জীউ ধৰিয়া স্বামিৰ গুৰ
গুণ বনাই কান্দিবে লাগিলা।। (পদ - ৬৪৮)

ঝুমুৰি : ভৰত সাজিয়া আইলা।
গুহৰাজে বাৰ্তা পাইলা।।
দেখিলা দুৰতে থাকি।
আসে পৃথিবিক ঢাকি।। (পদ - ৭৯৫)

অলঙ্কাৰ :

কাব্যৰ সৌন্দৰ্য্য বৃদ্ধি পায় বিভিন্ন অলংকাৰৰ সুপ্ৰয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা।
অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে তেওঁৰ অনুদিত ৰামায়ণত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা প্ৰধান
অলংকাৰ সমূহ মূল বান্ধীকি ৰামায়ণ আৰু তেওঁৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী কবি
মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰ পৰাই বুটলি আনিছে যদিও এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো
তেওঁৰ বিশেষত্ব নথকা নহয়। তেওঁ ব্যৱহাৰৰ সৰ্বভাগ অলংকাৰেই
হৈছে উপমা জাতীয়। তাৰ লগতে, অনুপ্ৰাস, ৰূপক, সাৰ্ব আদি
প্ৰধান অলংকাৰৰো মাজে মাজে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে
প্ৰয়োগ কৰা প্ৰধান অলংকাৰ সমূহৰ কেইটিমান উদাহৰণ, যেনে,

- ১। উপমা - ৰাজযোগ্য অলঙ্কাৰ মছৰাৰ গাৰে।
কপিলা থাকিল জেন চাণ্ডালৰ ঠাৰে।।
(পদ - ৭১৪)
- ২। ৰূপক - ৰাম প্ৰভু মন্ত্ৰ সিংহ মঞি ভৈলো মুগ সম
আজি ধৰি জানা নিৰন্তৰ। (পদ - ১০০৩)
- ৩। অনুপ্ৰাস - হা হা প্ৰাণ ৰাম হা হা লখমন
হা হা সিতা শান্তি আই। (পদ ৯৯২)
- ৪। সাৰ - ৰামে বিষ্ণু ব্ৰহ্মাহৰ ৰামে সবে চৰাচৰ
সকল জগত আচা ধৰি। (পদ - ১০০৪)

এইবোৰৰ উপৰিও অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণত মালোপমা,
নিদৰ্শনা, উৎপ্ৰেক্ষা, দীপক, দৃষ্টান্ত, প্ৰভৃতি অলংকাৰ প্ৰয়োগো ঠায়ে
ঠায়ে লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়।

ৰস :

অনন্ত কন্দলী ৰচিত ৰামায়ণৰ প্ৰসংগত ড° সত্যেন্দ্ৰ নাথ
শৰ্মাই কৈছে “অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে এখন ভক্তি প্ৰধান ৰামায়ণ ৰচনা কৰাৰ
সিদ্ধান্ত লয় য’ত ৰামক পৰমব্ৰহ্ম ৰূপে দেখুৱাবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰে।
তেনে কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে - ভাগৱতৰ আদৰ্শ লয়, কাৰণ ভাগৱতত
কৃষ্ণাৰ্জু ভগৱান স্বয়ং ৰূপে কৃষ্ণক ভজনীয় দেৱতালৈ পৰিৱৰ্তিত
কৰিছে। ভাগৱতত যেনেকৈ কৃষ্ণভক্তি আৰু তেওঁৰ নাম কীৰ্ত্তন শ্ৰৱন

আৰু স্মৰণ মোক্ষ লাভৰ একমাত্ৰ পথৰূপে প্ৰদৰ্শিত হৈছে তেনেকৈ
অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে ৰাম আৰু কৃষ্ণৰ অভেদত্ব স্বীকাৰ কৰি ৰামায়ণক
ভাগৱতৰ আদৰ্শত বৰ্ণনা আৰু ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে।^২

গতিকে এই কথা সহজতে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি যে আন
আন বৈষ্ণৱ কবিসকলৰ দৰে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰো মূল ৰস
হৈছে ভক্তি আৰু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে তেওঁ এই ভক্তিৰস সৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰয়াসেৰেই
ৰামায়ণ ৰচনা কৰিছে, তেওঁৰ পূৰ্ব কবি মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰ
আঁসোৱাহ সমূহ দেখুৱাই তেওঁ কৈছে :

ৰামৰ সামান্য সন্ত গুণ যথৱত।

ভজনীয় গুণ যত নভৈন বেকত।।

এতেকে যতন কৰো ভকতিক পদে।

নুবুলিবা নিন্দা সদা গুনা সভাসদে।।

কিন্তু এই ভক্তিৰসৰ লগতে কৰুণ, ভয়ানক, ৰৌদ্ৰ, বীৰ প্ৰভৃতি

ৰস সমূহৰো তেওঁৰ ৰামায়ণত সমাবেশ নঘটকৈ থকা নাই। ৰামায়ণ
মাহকাব্য মূলতঃ কৰুণ ৰসাত্মক। অযোধ্যা কাণ্ডত এই ৰসৰ সমাবেশ
যথেষ্ট বেছি। অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ বৰ্ণনাতো কৰুণ ৰসৰ যথেষ্ট সমাবেশ
ঘটিছে। তেওঁৰ বৰ্ণনাত ভক্তি ৰসৰ লগতে এই বিভিন্ন ৰস সমূহৰ কি
দৰে সমাবেশ হৈছে তাৰ দুটিমান উদাহৰণ তলত দাঙি ধৰা হ’ল :

১। কৰুণ ৰস -

হা হা টিকৰ নাথ মাহৰাজা দসৰথ
পুত্ৰসোকে গৈলা জমপুৰ।

আজি ধৰি কুলক্ষনি ভৈলো সবে মহাদই
দূৰ ভৈলা সিখৰ সিদ্ধৰ।। (পদ - ৬৫০)

২। ৰৌদ্ৰ ৰস -

ক্ৰোধিলন্ত ৰাম হঞৰে পাপিষ্ট
মোক আগে এতমান। (পদ - ৮৯৯)

৩। শৃঙ্গাৰ ৰস -

হৰিসতে সিতা মানস সিলাৰ
ললাটে ফোট পিন্ধিলা।
আলিঙ্গিতে সেই হিয়াত ৰামৰ
আচম্বিতে সঞ্চৰিলা।। (পদ - ৮৯১)

৪। বীৰ ৰস -

এতেকে নলাগে মোক তুচ্চ ৰাজ্য ভাৰ।
পিতৃ বাক্য পালি সুখে তৰিবো সংসাৰ।। (পদ - ৯৭৭)

৫। ভয়ানক ৰস -

মন্ত্ৰ পঢ়ি বান হানিলা ৰাঘৱে
খেদি গৈলা অগ্নিহুই।
দেখি দুষ্ট কাকে উৰাৰ কৰিলা
আতি বিয়াকুল হুই।। (পদ - ৮৯৯)

২। ড° সত্যেনাথ শৰ্মা, ৰামায়ণৰ ইতিবৃত্ত, ১৯৮৪, পৃষ্ঠা ৩২৭

৬। শাস্ত্ৰ বস -

বনতে বৈকুণ্ঠ মোৰ হৰি কথা শুনি থাকো
কিষ্ণিতোকো নহরয় দুখে। (পদ - ৯৮৫)

খ) অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ওপৰত মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ প্ৰভাৱ :

অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে ৰচনা কৰা ৰামায়ণৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত ড° মহেশ্বৰ নেওগে কৈছে, “তেওঁৰ ৰামায়ণ পূৰ্বকবি মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ লগত মিলাই চালে দেখা যায় যে অনেক ঠাইতে তেওঁ দুৰ্গাবৰ কায়স্থৰ দৰে আগৰজনৰ পদবোৰ হুস্থ- দীৰ্ঘ কৰি থৈছে। তেওঁ সংস্কৃতত ডাঙৰ পণ্ডিত বুলি নিজে স্বীকাৰ কৰিলেও ৰামায়ণ ৰচনাত মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ অনুবাদৰ নতুন সংস্কৰণ মাত্ৰ কৰিবলৈ যোৱাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰতে।”^৩ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ড° সত্যেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মাদেৱেও অনুৰূপ মন্তব্যকে দাঙি ধৰিছে : “দৰাচলতে মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ পদ সমূহকে অলপ ইফাল সিফাল কৰি বা ছন্দ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন কৰি আৰু বৈষ্ণৱ পাট দি অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে ৰামায়ণখন ৰচনা কৰিছে। গতিকে মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ শব্দ, উপমা, পটভূমি আৰু বৰ্ণনাৰ স্পষ্ট প্ৰভাৱ তেওঁৰ ৰামায়ণৰ ওপৰত দেখা যায়।^৪ সম্যক ধাৰণাৰ বাবে দুটি উদাহৰণ মাত্ৰ দাঙি ধৰা হ’ল-

- ১। যাৰে আহি নতু উঠে সৰযুৰে ঘাট।
এহি বুলি সিয়ে হানিলোহো শৰপাট।
হাঁ মাৰিলোহো বুলি দিলেক আটাস।
কেন হেন মতে মোৰ চিত্তিলে বিনাস।।

- মাধৱ কন্দলী

৩। ড° মহেশ্বৰ নেওগ, অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ ৰূপৰেখা,

পঞ্চম তাঙৰণ, ১৯৮৭, পৃষ্ঠা - ১৩৩

৪। ড° সত্যেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা, ৰামায়ণৰ ইতিবৃত্ত,

প্ৰথম প্ৰকাশ, ১৯৮৪, পৃষ্ঠা - ৩২৯

জাৰে নতু আসি উঠে সৰযুৰে ঘাট।
এহি বুলি সিয়ে হানিলোহো সৰপাট।।
হা হা মাৰিলো বুলি দিলেক আটাস।
কেনে হেন মতে মোৰ চিত্তিলি বিনাস।।

- অনন্ত কন্দলী

২। প্ৰাসাদ উপৰে ৰাজা মাথা তুলি চাইলা।

হৃদয় নন্দন শ্ৰীৰামক ভেট পাইলা।।

- মাধৱ কন্দলী

প্ৰাসাদ উপৰে বসি আছে ৰাজা

বঙ্গে মুণ্ড তুলি চাইলা।

হৃদয় নন্দন প্ৰসন্ন বদন

ভাগৰত দেখা পাইলা।।

- অনন্ত কন্দলী

ওপৰৰ এই উদাহৰণ দুটিৰ পৰাই অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ওপৰত যে মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ প্ৰভাৱ কিমান বেছি তাক সহজতে বুজিব পাৰি। অৱশ্যে এই কথাও সঁচা যে মাধৱ কন্দলীৰ অতিমাত্ৰাই লৌকিক জন ৰচকৰ ৰূপে অনন্ত কন্দলীয়ে পৰিহাৰ কৰি ৰামায়ণৰ ধৰ্মীয় মৰ্যাদা অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখিছে। লোকৰ মাজত ৰামায়ণক বৈষ্ণৱ কাব্যলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণৰ উল্লেখনীয় কথা ; আৰু সম্ভৱতঃ এই কথাটোলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিয়েই ড° বানীকান্ত কাকতীয়ে অনন্ত কন্দলীৰ ৰামায়ণক মাধৱ কন্দলী ৰামায়ণৰ বৈষ্ণৱী তাঙৰণ বুলি অভিহিত কৰিছে। ◆◆

“শ্ৰুত সাহিত্যৰ শ্ৰম লক্ষণ মুক্তি, ত্ৰি সাহিত্যৰ ভিতৰত স্বাধীনতাৰ শ্ৰেণী,

মুক্তিৰ বক্ষনহীনতা স্বচ্ছন্দে লিখিবৰ শক্তি নাই,

সেই সাহিত্য মৃত্যু। যেতীয়াই সাহিত্যক কঠোৰ নিয়মৰ নিগয়

দি বাচ্ছা তেতীয়াই শঙ্কু আৰু নিজীৱ অৱস্থাৰ মৰ্শলে ভাল খায়।”

- সাহিত্যৰ্থী লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা

“ ক্ৰিকেট পিট্চৰ আনন্দ আৰু বেদনা ”

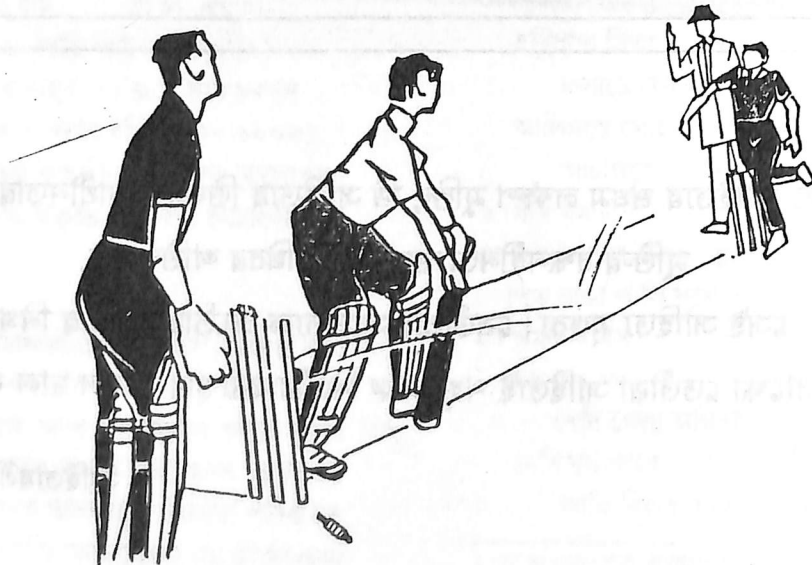
◆ জিতুমনী ভূঞা

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক (প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক)

ক্ৰিকেট খেলৰ এনে কিছুমান বসাল কাহিনী আছে যিবোৰে ক্ৰিকেট খেল এখনক আৰু অধিক উপভোগ্য কৰি তোলে। ক্ৰিকেটত এজন বেটছ মেনৰ আউট হোৱা নোহোৱাৰ ভাগ্য নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰে আম্পায়াৰৰ ওপৰত। আগৰ দিনত আম্পায়াৰেই আছিল ক্ৰিকেটৰ সৰ্বেসৰ্বী। বেটছমেনৰ বিপক্ষে ফিল্ডাৰসকলে কৰা আপীলৰ সিদ্ধান্ত আম্পায়াৰে নিজ বিচাৰ বুদ্ধিৰে দিছিল। খেলপথাৰত টেলিভিছন কেমেৰাই প্ৰবেশ কৰাৰ পিছত আজিকালি এই বিতৰ্কৰ যথেষ্ট অৱসান ঘটিছে। তথাপিও এল. বি. ডব্লিউ সিদ্ধান্তৰ এতিয়াও সমাধান হোৱা নাই। এজন বেটছমেনৰ বিপক্ষে বলাৰ বা ফিল্ডাৰ সকলে কৰা আপীল যেতিয়া আম্পায়াৰে নাকচ কৰে তেতিয়া স্বাভাৱিকতে খেলুৱৈসকল উত্তেজিত হৈ উঠে।

১৯০৬ চনত ইংলেণ্ড কাউণ্ট্ৰি ক্ৰিকেটৰ মিডিলছেক্স আৰু আম্পায়াৰ দলৰ মাজত লৰ্ডছত অনুষ্ঠিত খেলখনৰ কথা কেই ধৰা যাওক। ছাম্পশ্বায়াৰৰ বলাৰ নিউমেনৰ বল এটা মিড অন্ ফ্লেট্ৰলৈ ঠেলি দিলে বেটছমেনে। ওচৰত কোনো ফিল্ডাৰ নথকাৰ সুযোগতে আনটো প্ৰাস্তত থকা বেটছমেন এলুভেনে বানৰ বাবে দৌৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। নিউমেনেও বলটো ফিল্ড কৰিবলৈ বুলি দৌৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে।

নিউমেনেও বলটো ফিল্ড কৰিবলৈ বুলি দৌৰ দিয়াৰ মুহূৰ্ততে আনজন বেটছমেন মৰিছৰ লগত খুন্দিয়া খুন্দি লাগি দুয়ো উইকেটৰ ওপৰতে বাগৰি পৰিল। সেই সুযোগতে আন এগৰাকী ফিল্ডাৰ আহি উইকেট ভাঙি দিলে। মৰিছ বান আউট, হাউজ দ্যাট - আটায়ে চিঞৰিলে। কিন্তু আম্পায়াৰ বিল ৰিভছে তেওঁলোকৰ আবেদন নাকচ কৰিলে। নিউমেনে আহি আম্পায়াৰক সুধিলে, ‘ছাৰ, এইটো ক্ৰিন আউট ? এটা শুকান হাঁহি মাৰি আম্পায়াৰে কলে, ‘চাৰ্টেন লি নট। আপোনাৰ লগত খুন্দা নলগা হ’লে তেওঁ আউট নহলহেঁতেন।’ আম্পায়াৰৰ এই সিদ্ধান্তত অসন্তুষ্ট হৈ মাৰিলিবোন ক্ৰিকেট ক্লাব কমিটিৰ ওচৰত আম্পায়াৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শাস্তি বিচাৰি আবেদন কৰিলে ছাম্পশ্বায়াৰৰ অধিনায়ক লৰ্ড টেনিচনে। এসপ্তাহ পিচত জৰুৰী সভা বহিল। কমিটিৰ সঞ্চালক বিখ্যাত খেলুৱৈ লৰ্ড হকে সম্পূৰ্ণ ঘটনাটো আম্পায়াৰ ৰিভছ, আৰু দুয়ো দলৰ খেলুৱৈসকলৰ পৰা বিতংভাৱে শুনিলে। এনে সময়তে হঠাৎ ৰিভছে আশ্চৰ্যজনকভাৱে হকক প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে, ‘ছাৰ, আপুনি যদি আম্পায়াৰ থাকিলেহেঁতেন তেতিয়া কি সিদ্ধান্ত ল’লে- হেঁতেন ? হকে কিছুসময় ভাবি কলে - ‘ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰা, গোটেই ঘটনাটো ভালদৰে পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি লওঁ, মুহূৰ্তৰ ভিতৰতে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাটো



ভাল নহয়।' বিভছে তেতিয়া আৰম্ভ কৰিলে, 'ছাৰ, ইমান সময় লৈয়ো আপুনি সিদ্ধান্ত লব পৰা নাই, মইতো মাত্ৰ ৩০ চেকেণ্ড সময়হে পাইছিলো।' বিভছৰ কথাত আটায়ে সসম্বন্ধে হাঁহিবলৈ ধৰিলে আৰু তেওঁক ৰেহাই দিয়া হ'ল।

এল. বি. ডব্লিউ আবেদনত আম্পায়াৰে সঁহাৰি নিদিলে আটাইতকৈ ক্ষুব্ধ হয় বলাৰজন। 'চেণ্ট্ৰেল লাংকাশ্বায়াৰ লীগৰ এখন খেলত এজন ধীৰগতিৰ স্পিনাৰে বল কৰিছিল। তেওঁৰ এটি মিদিল ষ্টাম্পৰ বলে আঘাত কৰিলে বেটছমেনৰ পেডত 'হাউজ দ্যাট' - বলাৰে আপীল কৰিলে। কিন্তু বলাৰৰ আবেদন নাকচ। অভাৱ শেষ কৰি বলাৰজনে আম্পায়াৰক সুধিলে, বলটো মিদিল ষ্টাম্পত আছিল?

- হয়।
- অলপো স্পিন কৰা নাছিল?
- নাই।
- বেছমেনৰ বেটতো লগা নাছিল?
- নাই।
- তেনেহ'লে আউট নিদিলে কিয়?
- বলটো খুব স্ল' আছিল। উইকেটত লাগিলেও বল নপৰিলেহেঁতেন।

কেতিয়াবা দৰ্শকসকলো আম্পায়াৰৰ সিদ্ধান্তত উত্তেজিত হৈ পৰে। এবাৰ অষ্ট্ৰেলিয়াৰ ঘৰুৱা লীগৰ এখন মেচত আম্পায়াৰে বহুকেইটা আবেদন নাকচ কৰাত দৰ্শকৰ মাজত তুমুল উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল। অভিযোগ, আম্পায়াৰ গৰাকীয়ে ন্যাৰ্য আউটৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ দলক বঞ্চিত কৰিছে। উত্তেজনা পুনৰ বৃদ্ধি পোৱাত আম্পায়াৰে খেলপথাৰৰ বাহিৰলৈ আহি দৰ্শকৰ আসনত বহিলেহি দৰ্শক আবাক। আম্পায়াৰ গৰাকী ক'লে 'আউট হৈছে নে নাই ইয়াৰ পৰাই বোধহয়, ভালদৰে জানিব পাৰি। এনেকুৱা ব্যক্তিত্ব আৰু পৰিহাসবোধ আম্পায়াৰসকলৰ বাবে জৰুৰী, কিন্তু খেলুৱৈসকলৰ সজোৰ আবেদনত সঁহাৰি দি আম্পায়াৰে আউট দিয়াজন যদি ক্ৰিকেটৰ প্ৰবাদ পুৰুষ ডব্লিউ জি গ্ৰেচ হয়? এখন প্ৰদৰ্শনী মেচত অংশ লৈছিল গ্ৰেচ চাহাবে। প্ৰথম বলটোৱেই আহি তেওঁৰ পেডত আঘাত কৰিলেহি। 'বলাৰসহিতে ফিল্ডাৰ সকলে চিঞৰি উঠিল, 'হাউজ দ্যাট'। আম্পায়াৰেও আঙুলি তুলি দিলে। আম্পায়াৰৰ ফালে আগবাঢ়ি আহি গ্ৰেচ চাহাবে ক'লে, - মিস্টাৰ, খেলপথাৰত গোটখোৱা দৰ্শকে মোৰ বেটিং চাবলৈহে আহিছে, তোমাৰ আম্পায়াৰিং চাবলৈ নহয়।' ক্ৰিজলৈ ঘূৰি আহি গ্ৰেচ চাহাবে পুনৰ বেটিং কৰিবলৈ সাজু হ'ল।

ইংলিচ মাইনৰ কাউন্টি ক্ৰিকেটৰ মেচত হোৱা মজাৰ ঘটনা। বলাৰৰ প্ৰথমটো বলতেই বেটছমেন 'কট বিহাইণ্ড'। আটায়ে চিঞৰি উঠিল - 'হাউজ দ্যাট'। কিন্তু আবেদনে আম্পায়াৰৰ মন গলাব নোৱাৰিলে। পঞ্চমটো বলত উঠাই মাৰিবলৈ গৈ মিড অনত কেচ

হ'ল। কোনো সন্দেহ নাই, বেটছমেন আউট আম্পায়াৰে ঘোষণা কৰিলে নোবল। ইয়াৰ পাচতো বহুবাৰ আম্পায়াৰজনে বেটছমেনজনক আউট নিদিলে। অৱশেষত তেওঁ বন্দ হ'ল। বলাৰজনে আম্পায়াৰৰ ওচৰলৈ আহি চিঞৰিলে, হাউজ দ্যাট?

- আবেদন কৰাৰ কি প্ৰয়োজন তেওঁতো বন্দ,
- আম্পায়াৰে ক'লে।
- মই জানো তেওঁ বন্দ, কিন্তু আউট হৈছেনে? বলাৰজনে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে।

খেলৰ অন্তত জানিব পৰা গ'ল যে বেটছমেনজন আছিল আম্পায়াৰৰ অভিন্ন বন্ধু।

এইবাৰ আহো ভাৰতলৈ। আজি কেইবছৰমান আগতে দক্ষিণ মণ্ডল ৰঞ্জি ট্ৰফীৰ এখন মেচত আম্পায়াৰ আছিল অসমৰেই এজন ব্যক্তি। বহু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মেচ তেওঁ সফলতাৰে চলাইছিল। খেলখন আছিল হায়দৰাবাদ আৰু কেৰেলাৰ মাজত। হায়দৰাবাদৰ অধিনায়ক আৰ্শ্বাদ আয়ুবে বলিং কৰি আছিল। কেৰেলাৰ বেটছমেন সকলে সুন্দৰভাৱে খেলি থকাত চিন্তাত পৰিল আয়ুব। তেওঁৰ এটি আৰ্মাৰ বলে আঘাত কৰিলে বেটছমেনৰ পেডত। আটায়ে চিঞৰি উঠিল। 'হাউজ দ্যাট' আত্মবিশ্বাসভৰা আবেদন কিন্তু আম্পায়াৰ নাচোৰবান্দা। আবেদন নাকচ। খঙতে জ্বলি-পকি বল হাতত লৈ আয়ুবে মুখেৰে কিবা (অশ্ৰাব্য) ভোৰভোৰালে। আম্পায়াৰে সুধিলে, "আপুনি মোক কিবা কৈছে নেকি?"

- নাই, খং প্ৰকাশ কৰাৰ এয়াই মোৰ উপায়, আয়ুবে ক'লে।
- হব পাৰে, মই আকৌ ক্ৰিকেট ভদ্ৰলোকৰ খেল বুলিহে জানো। আম্পায়াৰৰ কথা শুনি বেচেৰা আয়ুবৰ অৱস্থা নাই। স্কমাও খুজিলে তেনে ব্যৱহাৰৰ বাবে।

এনে বহু ঘটনা আছে, যিবোৰে ক্ৰিকেটক অধিক ৰসাল কৰি তোলে। অৱশ্যে ক্ৰিকেটত বেদনাদায়ক ঘটনাও নথকা নহয়। ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত পাকিস্তানৰ জাতীয় ক্ৰিকেট প্ৰতিযোগিতা জায়েদ-ঈ-আজাম ট্ৰফীত বেট ধৰিবলৈ নামিছিল ১৭ বছৰীয়া খেলুৱৈ আব্দুল আজিজ। বেটিং কৰি থকা সময়ত হঠাৎ এটা বলে আঘাত কৰিলেহি তেওঁৰ বুকুৰ বাওঁফালে। লগে লগে মটিত বাগৰি পৰিল আজিজ। ততাতৈয়াকৈ হাম্পাতাললৈ নিয়া হ'ল যদিও হাম্পাতালতে তেওঁৰ মৃত্যু হল। স্ক'ৰ বৰ্ডত আজিজৰ বিপৰীতে লিখা হ'ল -

- আব্দুল আজিজ প্ৰথম ইনিংছত,
- আঘাতৰ বাবে অৱসৰ :
- দ্বিতীয় ইনিংছত,
- মৃত্যুৰ বাবে অনুপস্থিত।
- প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ ক্ৰিকেট স্ক'ৰ বুকত এনে বেদনাদায়কভাৱে বেটছমেনৰ অন্তিম ইনিংছ লিখা হোৱা নাই। ◆◆

আলোচনীৰ গুৰুত্ব

◆ মঃ বিজুৱাৰ বহমান

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক (প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক)

আলোচনী উদীয়মান লেখক লেখিকাৰ চিন্তা-চৰ্চা, বুদ্ধি-বৃত্তি, তাৰ অনুভূতি বিকাশৰ আৰু প্ৰকাশৰ আৰু জনপ্ৰিয় মাধ্যম। এখন আলোচনী বিভিন্ন বিষয়ক লৈ এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে প্ৰকাশ পাব পাৰে।

ইংৰাজীত এষাৰ কথা আছে—“A Journey of thousand miles begins with in first step”. অৰ্থাৎ এহেজাৰ মাইলৰ মাত্ৰা এটাও প্ৰথম এটা খোঁজেৰে আৰম্ভ হয়।” আৰ্শ্বৰে হেমিংৱেৰে দৰে বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যিকেও তেওঁৰ জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম শাৰী লিখিব লগা হৈছিল। সেয়েহে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতিভা বিকাশত স্কুল-কলেজৰ আলোচনীয়ে এক গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

আজিকালি প্ৰায়বোৰ কলেজতে এখনকৈ আলোচনী প্ৰকাশ পোৱা দেখা যায়। কলেজৰ আলোচনীবোৰৰ বিশেষ অৰ্থপূৰ্ণ নাম থাকে। যিখন কলেজে আলোচনীখন প্ৰকাশ কৰে সেই কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বা শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়ত্ৰীয়ে সেই আলোচনীত গল্প, প্ৰবন্ধ, কবিতা কৌতুক, জীৱনী আদি লিখে। কেতিয়াবা বিশেষ অনুষ্ঠান যেনে—ৰূপালী জয়ন্তী, সোণালী জয়ন্তী আদিৰ আলোচনীত স্থানীয় লোকৰো প্ৰবন্ধ পাতি প্ৰকাশ কৰা হয়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও সেই অঞ্চলটোৰ ইতিবৃত্ত লিখি পঢ়ুৱৈ সমাজক প্ৰাচীন কথাৰ সন্তোদ দিয়ে কলেজ আলোচনীবোৰে। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ লগতে সেই কলেজৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়ত্ৰীৰ মাজতো এই আলোচনীবোৰ বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। কেতিয়াবা বিশিষ্ট লোক কিছুমানক এই আলোচনী উপহাৰ হিচাপে দিয়া হয়। আলোচনীবোৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ সহযোগত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীবোৰে নিজেই প্ৰকাশ কৰে। আলোচনীবোৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মাজৰ পৰাই

সম্পাদক নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত শিক্ষকৰ সহায় লোৱা হয়। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীবোৰে কবিতা, গল্প, প্ৰবন্ধ ইত্যাদি লিখি সম্পাদকক জমা দিয়ে আৰু সম্পাদকে এইবোৰ এজন অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকক পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে শিক্ষকজনে যোগ্য বুলি বিবেচনা কৰা লিখনি সমূহ আলোচনীখনত প্ৰকাশ পায়। প্ৰবন্ধ পাতিৰ উপৰিও কলেজৰ কাম-কাজৰ বিৱৰণ, পৰীক্ষাৰ ফলাফল, বিশেষ বিশেষ ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃতিত্ব প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ নাম আৰু ছবি প্ৰকাশ পায়।

কলেজ আলোচনীবোৰৰ ভালেখিনি উপকাৰিতা আছে। ই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ চিন্তা-চৰ্চাৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধিত সহায় কৰে। আলোচনীত লিখা আৰু নাম প্ৰকাশ পোৱাতো গৌৰৱৰ কথা, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মাজত ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ মনোভাৱ সৃষ্টি হয়। যি সকল ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰতি অনুৰাগ আছে, তেওঁলোকে সাহিত্য চৰ্চা কৰি উৎসাহ পায়। আন আন বিষয়ত অনুৰাগী ছাত্ৰয়ো সেই সেই বিষয়ত ভাল স্থান লাভ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে; যিহেতু তেনেকুৱা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ নামো আলোচনীত প্ৰকাশ পায়। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ প্ৰবন্ধবোৰতো বহু ভাল কথা প্ৰকাশ পায়। নিজে লিখিব নোৱাৰিলেও বহু ছাত্ৰই এইবোৰ পঢ়ি উপকৃত হোৱা দেখা যায়। বিশেষতঃ এই আলোচনীবোৰত শিক্ষক সকলে লিখা প্ৰবন্ধবোৰৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে বহু জ্ঞান আহৰণ কৰিব পাৰে। আমাৰ ভালেমান লক্ষ প্ৰতিষ্ঠ সাহিত্যিকে এনেকুৱা আলোচনীৰ জৰিয়তেই পোনতে সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ কাৰণে অনুপ্ৰেৰণা পাইছিল। সেয়েহে সকলো কলেজৰ পৰা একোখনকৈ আলোচনী প্ৰকাশ কৰা উচিত। ◆◆

“কিতাশৰ লিখনীটোৱে কাগজ নষ্ট কৰা হ'ব। যেতিয়াটোকে
আমি তাৰ শৰা শোৱা জ্ঞান বিনিয়োগ নকৰো।”

—বুলৱেৰ

অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিতলৈ শংকৰদেৱৰ অৱদান

◆ ছাজিন শেখ

স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ

অসমত মহাপুৰুষ শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰ দেৱৰ বিষয়ে নজনা লোক বিচাৰি পাবলৈ টান, কাৰণ বৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তক মহাপুৰুষ শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱৰ মহানতা তেওঁৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ আৰু অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিতলৈ দি যোৱা অৱদানৰ বিষয়ে কেৱল মাত্ৰ বৈষ্ণৱ সকল বা অসমীয়া সকলেই নহয় আন জাতি উপজাতি আৰু ভাষা ভাষীৰ লোকেও জানে।

মই মোৰ সামান্য অভিজ্ঞতাৰে আজিলৈ মহাপুৰুষ শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰ দেৱৰ বিষয়ে যিখিনি জানিবলৈ পাইছোঁ তাৰ এক সামান্য অংশ ইয়াত কবলৈ ওলাইছোঁ।

শংকৰ দেৱৰ সাহিত্যিক কালছোৱাক চাৰিভাগত ভগাব পাৰি। প্ৰথমে বৰদোৱাত ৰচনা কৰা সাহিত্য, দ্বিতীয়তে ধুৱাহাটা বেলা গুৰিত ৰচনা কৰা সাহিত্য, তৃতীয়তে পাট বাউসীত ৰচনা কৰা সাহিত্য আৰু চতুৰ্থতে কোছ বিহাৰত ৰচনা কৰা সাহিত্য। শংকৰ দেৱৰ সুদীৰ্ঘ ছয়কুৰি বছৰীয়া জীৱন কালত ৰচিত সাহিত্য ৰাজিক ছটা ভাগত ভগাব পাৰি। যেনে - কাব্য, নাটক, অনুবাদ মূলক গ্ৰন্থ, গীত, নাম প্ৰসঙ্গৰ পুঠি, আৰু ভক্তি তত্ত্ব মূলক ৰচনা।

নাটক : মহাপুৰুষ শংকৰ দেৱে তেওঁৰ প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তিত নববৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ আদৰ্শ সমূহ জন মানসত উজ্জ্বলিত কৰি তুলিবলৈ ৰচনা কৰা সাহিত্য ৰাজিকৰ ভিতৰত অংকীয়া নাট সমূহ এক অভিনৱ কৌশল আছিল। সংস্কৃত নাটক খলুৱা অনুষ্ঠান ওজাপালি, পুতলানাচ আদিৰ আৰ্হিত ৰচিত তেওঁৰ অংকীয়া নাটকৰ মাধ্যমেৰে কৃষ্ণ ভক্তি প্ৰচাৰ কৰিছিল। সংলাপ বিহীন “চিহ্নযাত্ৰা” অভিনয় জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰচেষ্টা। ভগৱান শ্ৰীকৃষ্ণৰ জীৱনৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত বিষয় বস্তুৰ জৰিয়তে ভক্তি ৰস বোৱাবলৈ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাওতে সৃষ্টি হৈছিল- প্ৰত্নী প্ৰসাদ, কলীয় দমন, কেলি গোপাল, ৰুক্মিণী হৰণ, পাৰিজাত হৰণ আৰু ৰাম বিজয় নাট।

গীত : অসমীয়া জাতিতলৈ শংকৰদেৱৰ এক আধ্যাত্মিক অৱদান হ'ল বৰগীত আৰু ভটিমা সমূহ। বিষয় বস্তুৰ গন্তীৰ্য্য আৰু ব্ৰজাৱলী ভাষা প্ৰয়োগৰ ফলত বৰগীত বোৰ উচ্চাংগ সংগীতৰ শাৰীত পৰিছে। বৰগীতৰ ভিতৰত নপৰিলেও মহাপুৰুষ সৃষ্ট ভটিমা সমূহো কম

মূল্যবান নহয়। এই ভটিমা সমূহ হ'ল- নাট ভটিমা, ৰাজ ভটিমা আৰু মুক্তিমঙ্গল ভটিমা

নাম প্ৰসঙ্গৰ পুঠি : নাম প্ৰসঙ্গৰ পুঠিৰ ভিতৰত “কীৰ্তন ঘোষা” আৰু “গুণ মালা” এই দুখনেই প্ৰধান।

অনুবাদ মূলক গ্ৰন্থ : ভাগবতৰ প্ৰথম, দ্বিতীয়, দশম, একাদশ অধ্যায় আৰু উত্তৰাকাণ্ড ৰামায়ণেই তেওঁৰ অনুবাদ মূলক গ্ৰন্থ।

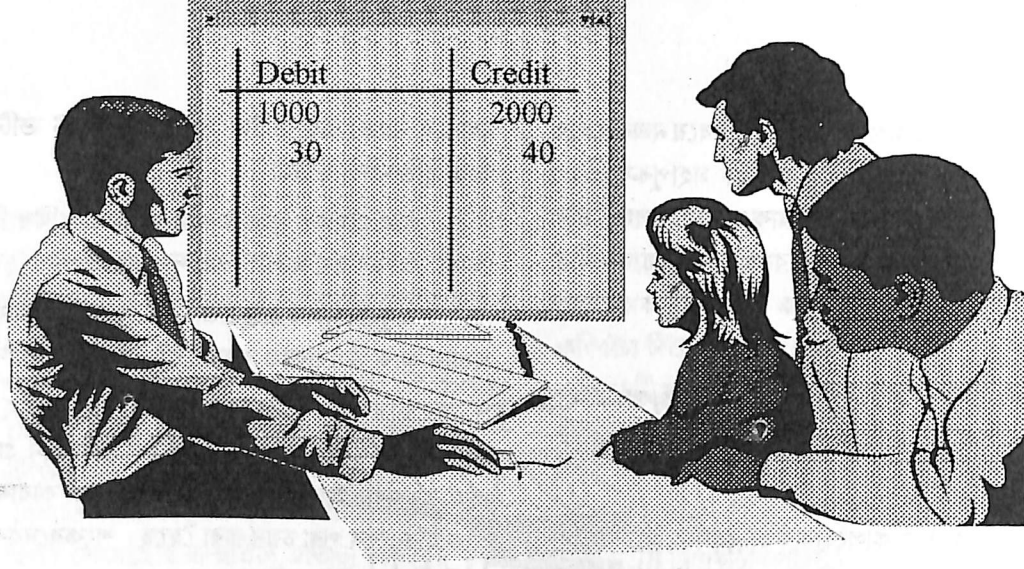
কাব্য : শংকৰদেৱৰ ৰচিত কাব্য সমূহ হ'ল হৰিশচন্দ্ৰ উপাখ্যান, ৰুক্মিণী হৰণ কাব্য, অজামিল উপাখ্যান, গ্ৰাহগজেন্দ্ৰ, অমৃত মঞ্চৰ বনিকলন আৰু কুৰু ক্ষেত্ৰ। ৰুক্মিণী হৰণ কাব্যৰ কাহিনী ভাগৱত আৰু হৰিবংশৰ পৰা চয়ন কৰা হৈছে। শংকৰদেৱৰ কাব্যৰ ভিতৰত “ৰুক্মিণী হৰণেই” শ্ৰেষ্ঠ।

ভক্তি তত্ত্ব মূলক গ্ৰন্থ : ভক্তি প্ৰদীপ, ভক্তি ৰত্নাকৰ, অনাদি পতন, নিমিত্তসিদ্ধ সংবাদ এই কেইখন মহাপুৰুষৰ ভক্তি তত্ত্ব মূলক গ্ৰন্থ। এই পুঠি কেইখনত নৱবিধ ভক্তিৰ লগতে বিষুৰ নামৰ মাহাত্ম্য দেখুওৱা হৈছে।

১৪৪৯ শকত নগাওঁৰ আলি পুখুৰী নামে ঠাইত শংকৰ দেৱে জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰে। তেওঁ একে ধাৰে - ভক্ত, ধৰ্ম প্ৰচাৰক, কবি, সাহিত্যিক, নাট্যকাৰ, অভিনেতা, সংগীতজ্ঞ আৰু সমাজ সংস্কাৰক। অতি সৰু কালতে পিতৃ-মাতৃক হেৰুৱায়। ১২ বছৰ বয়সত মহেন্দ্ৰ কন্দলিৰ টোলত নাম লগাই কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে সকলো শাস্ত্ৰতে পাণ্ডিত্য লাভ কৰি ঘৰলৈ ঘূৰি আহে। তাৰ পিছত সূৰ্য্যবতীক বিয়া কৰাই গাৰ্হস্থ জীৱনত প্ৰৱেশ কৰে। মনু নামে কন্যা এজনী জন্ম দি পত্নীয়ে ইহলীলা সম্বৰণ কৰাত তেওঁ তীৰ্থ ভ্ৰমণলৈ যায়। ৰামৰায় গুৰু প্ৰমুখ্যে ১৭ জন হৰিভকতৰ সৈতে বিভিন্ন পুণ্য তীৰ্থ ভ্ৰমণ কৰি ১২ বছৰৰ মুৰত নিজ মাতৃভূমিলৈ উভতি আহে। তীৰ্থৰ পৰা ঘূৰি আহিয়েই বৰদোৱাতে নামঘৰৰ ভেটি স্থাপন কৰি নাম, দেউ, গুৰু, ভকত এই চাৰি খুটি মাৰি বহে। এই সময়তে তেওঁ সাহিত্যৰ মাধ্যমেৰে ধৰ্ম প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ লয়।

অৱশেষত অসমীয়া সমাজক চিৰ চহকী কৰি তেওঁ ১৫৬৮ শকত ছকুৰী বছৰ পৰমায়ু ভোগ কৰি ইহলীলা সম্বৰণ কৰে। ◆◆

বাণিজ্য শিক্ষাৰ আৱশ্যকতা



◆ বিয়াজুল হক

প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক

অতীতৰ পৰাই আমাৰ সমাজত ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্যই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ স্থান অধিকাৰ কৰি আহিছে। আধুনিক সমাজত ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্যৰ গুৰুত্ব আধিক বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। মানুহে কয় 'বাণিজ্যে বসতি লক্ষ্মী'। ধন-জন, সা-সম্পত্তিক আমাৰ সমাজত লক্ষ্মীৰ সমাৰ্থক হিচাপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়। সেইবাবে আমাৰ সমাজত যাৰ সা-সম্পত্তি, ধন-সম্পদ অধিক তেনে লোকৰ ঘৰত লক্ষ্মীৰ বসতি বুলি কোৱা হয়। আন যি কোনো পেছা বা কাম-কাজতকৈ ব্যৱসায় বাণিজ্যৰ জৰিয়তেহে অধিক ধন সম্পদ আহৰণ কৰা সম্ভৱ।

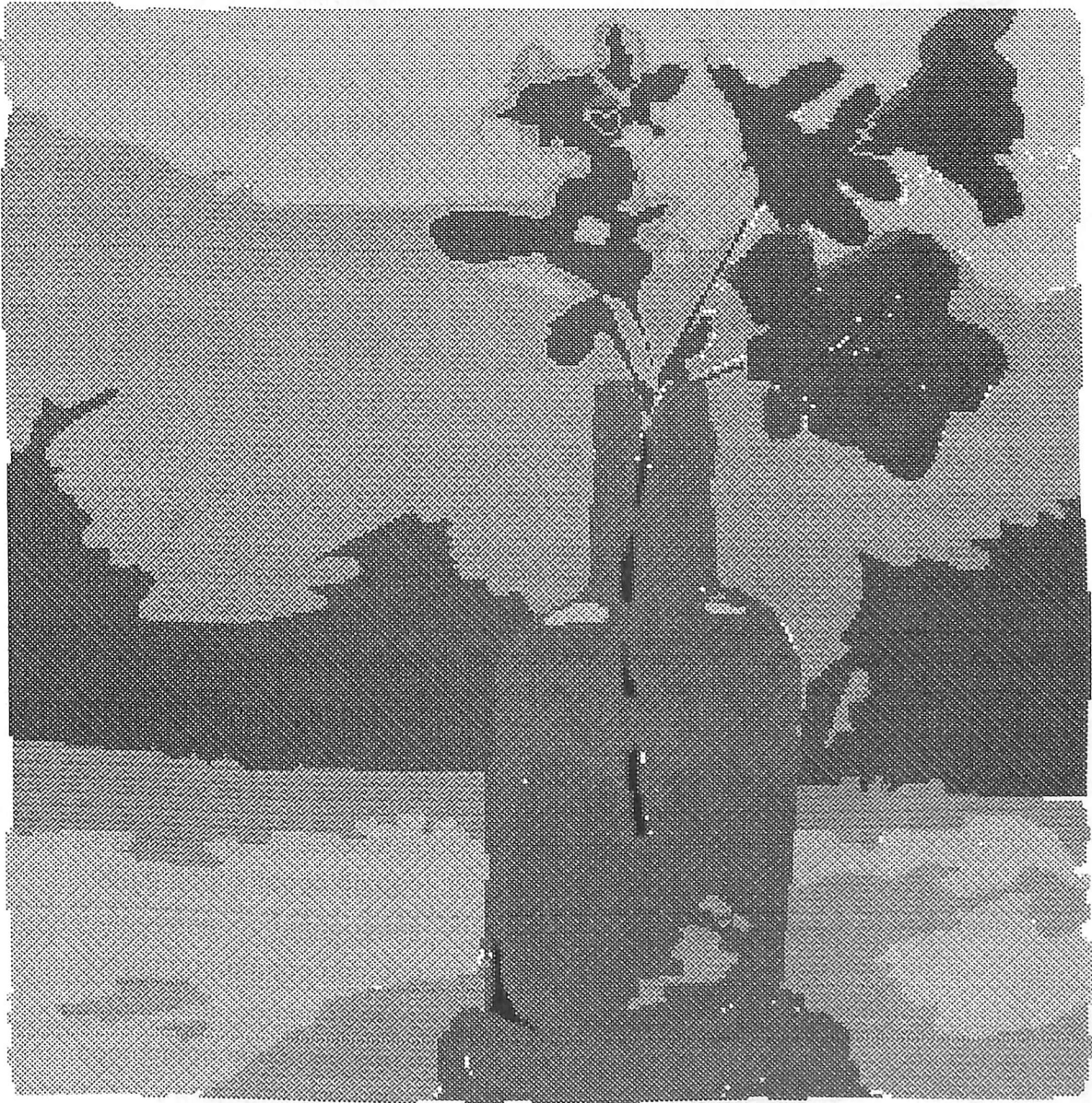
বাণিজ্য বা বেহা-বেপাৰ হ'ল এনে বৃত্তি যাৰ দ্বাৰা বয়-বস্তু উৎপাদনকাৰীৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ ওচৰ পায়গৈ। আমাৰ সমাজত বেহ-বেপাৰ এটা ধাৰাবাহিক ক্ৰম বিকাশৰ মাজেদি আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে। আমাৰ অসমীয়া সমাজৰ যি পৰিবেশ, সেই পৰিবেশত ব্যৱসায় আৰম্ভ কৰা বা উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা বা ব্যৱসায়িক বা বাণিজ্য শিক্ষা আহৰণ কৰাৰ চিন্তা-চৰ্চা বৰ কমেইহে হয়। কিন্তু আজি কিছুবছৰৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ত কিছু পৰিবৰ্তন লক্ষ্য কৰা হৈছে।

বাণিজ্য শিক্ষাৰ আৰু এটা আৱশ্যকীয় দিশ হ'ল এই যে বাণিজ্য বিষয়ত শিক্ষিত যুৱক-যুৱতীয়ে চৰকাৰী বা বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠান প্ৰতিষ্ঠান সমূহত কিছুমান পদত যেনে - হিচাপৰক্ষণ, ব্যৱসায় সংগঠন আৰু পৰিচালনা, সচিব প্ৰকৰণ, ব্যৱসায়িক পৰিসংখ্যা বেংকিং বীমা

ইত্যাদি পদসমূহত নিয়োগৰ বাবে চেষ্টা নকৰি স্বাধীনভাৱে ব্যৱসায় কৰাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব পাৰে। কাৰণ বাণিজ্য পাঠক্ৰমৰ জৰিয়তে লাভ কৰা বৃত্তিমূলক শিক্ষাই আমাক আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল হবলৈ শিক্ষা দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ ফলত শিল্প উদ্যোগ আৰু অন্যান্য ব্যৱসায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠানকে আৰম্ভ কৰি স্বনিয়োগৰ উপৰিও আন দহজন বা বাৰজন লোকৰো কৰ্ম-সংস্থানৰ ব্যৱস্থাকৰিব পাৰে।

(অসমৰ বিভিন্ন চৰকাৰী-বেচৰকাৰী কাৰ্যালয় অনুষ্ঠান সমূহত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা হিচাপৰক্ষক, হিচাপ-পৰীক্ষক, কোম্পানী সচিব কাৰ্যালয় সহায়ক ইত্যাদি হাজাৰ-বিজাৰ পদত বাণিজ্য স্নাতকৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত বেচৰকাৰী খণ্ডত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা কোম্পানী, অংশীদাৰী কাৰবাৰ, ক্ষুদ্ৰ উদ্যোগ, ব্যক্তিগত কাৰবাৰ আদিত বাণিজ্য স্নাতকক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হয়।) আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় চল্লিশৰো অধিক টা ৰাজহুৱা খণ্ডত প্ৰয়োজন হোৱা বিত্ত পৰিচালক, কৰ্মচাৰী পৰিচালক, আইন বিষয়া, কোম্পানী সচিব আদি পদসমূহ বাণিজ্য স্নাতকৰ দ্বাৰা পূৰণ কৰিলে। প্ৰতিষ্ঠানবোৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিপাব। এই উৎপাদনেৰে দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতিক মজবুত কৰিব। সেয়েহে বাণিজ্য শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাক কোনোৱে অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ◆◆

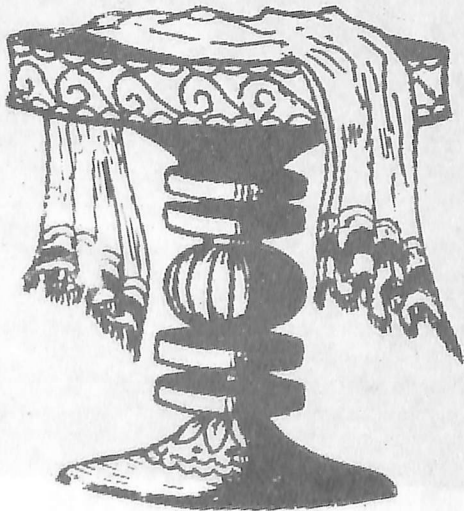
কবিতা



আহ্বান

শ্রীমতী শৰ্মা
একাদশ শ্ৰেণী

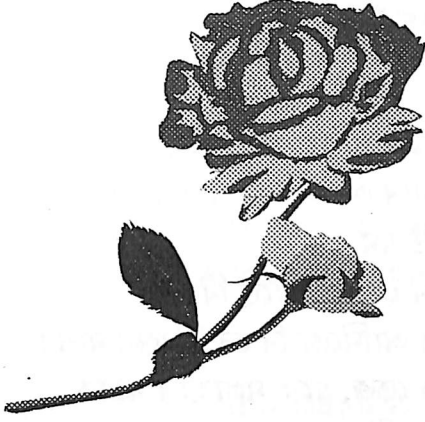
উদাত্ত কঠেৰে কৰিছো আহ্বান
জগাই অহা অসমীয়া
যাম্ম মে অসমৰ মান।
ইপিনে হত্যা
আনপিনে গুৰ্জন
এতিয়া অসমত চলিছে মাথোন
দুৰ্নীতি গগন।
সেমেহে উদাত্ত কঠেৰে
কৰিছো আহ্বান
জগাই অহা অসমীয়া
বাখিব গাগিব মে অসমৰ মান।
বৰ্তমান ভৱিষ্যতৰ
আমি বংশধৰ
মূগা গাভৰু বীৰ গাচিৰ
দেশৰ আমি প্ৰভান
বাহুবলেৰে শত্ৰুক পৰাজয় কৰি
বাখিব গাগিব মে অসমৰ মান।



বিশ্বৰূপী ব্ৰহ্মাণ্ড

সঞ্জয় দাস
স্নাতক দ্বিতীয়বৰ্ষ

তুমি নীল আকাশৰ মোহিনী ছবিটি
উষাৰ বজাণী আভা,
তুমি সন্ধিয়াৰ সেই বজা মেঘখিনি
অনন্ত বসন্ত শোভা।
তুমি নিজৰা বুকুৰ জোনৰ পোহৰ
বসন্ত কাণৰ খুণ,
তুমি শবত কাণৰ পূৰ্ণিমাৰ জোন
গগত তৰাৰ খুণ।
তুমি আছা সোঁ নীল আকাশত
গোটেই ব্ৰহ্মাণ্ড জিনি,
তোমাৰে আপন আবেশি পৰৰ
বজাণি দৰিছা খনি।
তুমি আছা এই পৃথিৱীত বিম্বপি
মহিমা বিকাশ কৰি,
তুমি আছা মোৰ হিমাৰ মাজত
আত্মা ৰূপ ধৰি।
অনন্ত সুন্দৰ জগত তোমাৰ
বিশ্ব ৰূপো তুমি,
তোমাৰ মাধুৰী প্ৰকৃতি বুকুত
দেখো য'তে ততে আমি
তুমি যদি প্ৰভু নোহোৱা সুন্দৰ
সৌন্দৰ্য চানেকি এনে
ইমান সুন্দৰ বিশ্ব গঢ়িব
ক'ত পাণা তুমি তেনে।



তেজ বঙা গোলাপ

অসীমজ্যোতি চক্রবর্তী

স্নাতক দ্বিতীয়বর্ষ

তোমার সমাধিস্থলত সদায়
দিও মই এপাহ তেজ বঙা গোলাপ
আৰু দিও
তোমার সমাধিস্থলত
মোৰ অশ্রু জল,
দুৰ্বাৰ-গতিত নিগৰিছে
মোৰ হৃদয়ত অসংখ্য উদ্ধাপিও ।
দহে মোৰ মন
দহে মোৰ হৃদয়
ভাণ পাইছিলো তুমি মাথো
এপাহ বঙা গোলাপ
সেমে,
তোমার সমাধিস্থলত সদায়
দিও মই এপাহ তেজ বঙা গোলাপ ।।

হিম্মাৰ পখিলা

শ্ৰীপ্ৰাঞ্জল কলিতা

স্নাতক-দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ

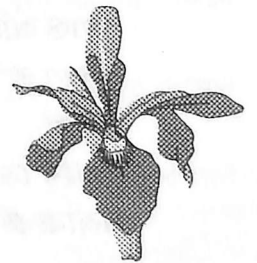
তুমি গুচি গ'লা
দি গ'লা বেদনা
হৃদয় কৰিলা উকা ।
এবি গ'লা মাথোন
এক বেদনাৰ বোজা ।

পাৰিম জানো এবিৰ ।
এই বেদনাৰ বোজা
কৰি গ'লা মাথোন
মনটো উকা ।

যেতিয়া বিৰহী কেতেকীয়ে
লগৰীক মাতে ।
তেতিয়া মোৰ মন
বেদনাৰে ভৰি পৰে ।

তুমি অহাৰ আশাতে থাকো ।
পদূলিৰ মুখতে বৈ ।
তুমি বোৱা শেৰাণী ।
জোপা খুলিগ খুব খুনিমাকৈ ।

কিন্তু তুমি ঘূৰি নাইগা
তুমি যোৱা আজি বহুদিন হ'ল
শেৰাণী জোপাই
আছে বাত চাম
তুমি অহাণে ।।





অনুতপ্ত

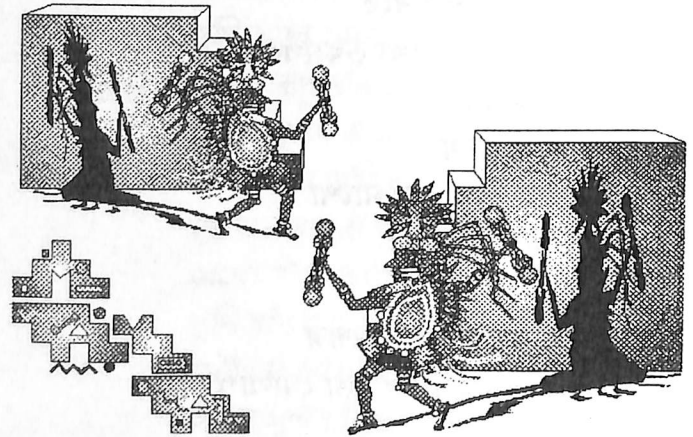
গোপাল চন্দ্ৰ দাস
স্নাতক প্রথম বর্ষ

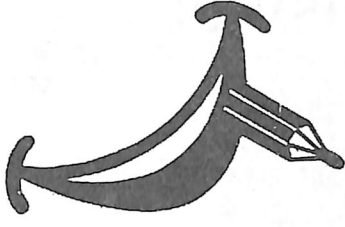
ব্যৰ্থতাৰে পূৰ্ণ আজি মোৰ
জীৱন।
মিছাতে অনুপ্রাণিত হৈছিলো
এই সংসাৰৰ
মাম্মা বাস্কোনলৈ।
শত আশা, শত কল্পনা
কৰিছিলো এক আনন্দময় ক্ষণত।
কিন্তু এইয়া কি?
এইয়া অপোন নে বাস্তৱ
ভঙ্গীভূত মোৰ আশা মোৰ কল্পনা
বৈ গ'ল মাথো স্মৃতিৰ
এক জ্বলন্ত অগ্নি শিখা।
জ্বলন্ত অগ্নিকো আজি
শীতল জলৰূপে পাণ কৰিছো।
কাৰণ
বন্ধুত্বৰ ডোণ ডাণ মই পুনৰ
সজীৱ কৰি তুলিবই লাগিব।

কন্দল

জিতুল শৰ্মা
উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক (প্রথম বাৰ্ষিক)

সমাজে আঙুলিমাই দিয়ে
তোমাৰ আৰু মোৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য,
জাতি-ধৰ্ম-বৰ্ণ
আমি হেনো পূৰ্বতে বিভক্ত
কিন্তু আমিতো বিশ্ব চিৰন্তন মানব।
একে তেজ, একে মঙহেৰে গঠিত,
তেন্তে কিহৰ বাবে প্ৰবাহমান
বিভেদৰ নীতি আমাৰ মাজত।
ধৰ্ম সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত চলিছে মৃত্যুশীলা,
বৰ্ণী হৈছা তুমি আৰু হৈছো মই
আমি দুয়ো কৃষক শ্ৰমিক,
সন্তান আমি একে মাতৃৰ
আজি ভাইৰ মাজত লাগিছে কন্দল
মাতৃমে টুকিছে চকুণো নিৰবে চাই,
তাকে দোখি প্ৰাণখুলি হাঁহিছে সিহঁতে
নাচিছে আদিম নৃত্য তেজৰ সোৱাদ পাই।





কৌতুক

আয়ন পুৰকাৰস্ব

(প্ৰথম বাৰ্ষিক) উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক

১। বৰুৱা এবাৰ দিল্লীত মিউজিয়াম চাবলৈ গৈছিল। মিউজিয়ামৰ বস্তুবোৰ চাই চাই এবাৰ ভাগৰত তেওঁ চকী এখনত বহি পৰিল।

তেনেতে,

- হেৰি, উঠক, উঠক ! সেইখন চাহজাহানৰ সিংহাসন।

- গাইডে চিঞৰি উঠিল।

বৰুৱা : বব, বব, অলপ বহিছোঁ। তেওঁ আহিলেই মই উঠি যাম নহয়, চিন্তা নকৰিব।

২। এখন গাঁৱত তিনিটা নলে-গলে লগা বন্ধু কুকুৰ আছিল। সেই গাওঁতেই এদিন এঘৰ মানুহৰ ঘৰত বিয়াৰ আয়োজন চলিছিল। তিনিও কুকুৰে বিয়াঘৰলৈ যাবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিলে।

প্ৰথম কুকুৰটো গৈ ৰান্ধনিশালৰ বেৰৰ ফাকেৰে সোমাই গ'ল। তাকে দেখি, ৰান্ধনিজনে খঙতে একোব সোধালে। কুকুৰটো আহি আন দুটাক ক'বলৈ ধৰিলে - মই বিয়াঘৰ পোৱাৰ লগে লগেই খাবলৈ দিলে।

দ্বিতীয় কুকুৰটোৱে সেই একেদৰে ৰান্ধনিশালত সোমাল। ৰান্ধনিজন কুকুৰটো বাৰে বাৰে আহি থকা বুলি গাত গৰম পানী ঢালি দিলে। সি গৈ আন কুকুৰ দুটাৰ আগত ক'বলৈ ধৰিলে- নক'বা বন্ধু গৈ পোৱাৰ লগে লগে গৰমে গৰমে দিলে চোৱাচোন হাত মুখ পুৰি গৈছে একে বাৰে।

এইবাৰ তৃতীয় কুকুৰটো যোৱাত বিয়াঘৰৰ মানুহে কুকুৰটোৱে বাৰে বাৰে দিগদাৰ কৰা বুলি খঙতে বান্ধি থ'লে। পিছদিনা এৰি দিয়াত কুকুৰটোৱে আহি আন দুটাক ক'লে যে- বিয়াঘৰৰ মানুহে মৰমতে মোক ৰাতি আহিবলৈ নিদিলে।

৩। এঠাইৰ পৰা গুৱাহাটীলৈ ৰে'লেৰে ফাংচন কৰিবলৈ অহা কেইজনমান ডেকাই বহিবলৈ ঠাই নেপাই বুদ্ধি এটা উলিয়ালে। এজনে : এই মাত্ৰ মই ডবাটোত এডাল সাঁপ সোমোৱা দেখিছোঁ। ডবাটোৰ ইমূৰপৰা সিমূৰলৈ চিঞৰি গ'ল। কথাষাৰ শূনি ডবাৰ পাৰ যাত্ৰীবোৰ ভয়তে বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই গ'ল। পাছত ডেকাকেইজন ডবাত আৰামতে শুই পৰিল।

পিছদিনা, সাৰ পোৱাৰ পাছত জানিলে যে সাপৰ ভয়ত গাড়ীৰ সকলো যাত্ৰী আন এখন গাড়ীত উঠি গুৱাহাটীলৈ গুচি আহিল।

৪। শিক্ষক : জয়ন্ত, তুমি এখন ডাঙৰ যুদ্ধৰ নাম কোৱাচোন।
জয়ন্ত : ঘৰৰ কথা বাহিৰত ক'বলৈ ভাল নালাগে ছাৰ।

৫। দৌৰি আহি এছ, আই এজনে দোকানী এজনক পিষ্টল দেখুৱাই ক'লে : হেভুছ আপ্ !

দোকানী : “হেভুছ আপ্” নাই ছাৰ। লাগে যদি ‘থাম্প্ছ আপ্’ দিওঁ।

৬। ঘৰৰ-মালিকনী অহা দেখি দয়াৰ ভাৱ জগাবলৈ ভিক্ষাৰী এজনে কম্পাউণ্ডৰ ঘাঁহ চিঙি খাবলৈ ধৰিলে।

গৃহিনী : আৰে, এয়া কি কৰিছ ?

ভিক্ষাৰী : তিনিদিনৰ পৰা খাবলৈ, একো পোৱা নাই। সেয়েহে ঘাঁহকেই খাইছোঁ।

গৃহিনী : ঠিক আছে, ইয়াত শেষ হলে পিছফালে আহিবি। তাতে যাতেষ্ট ঘাঁহ গজিছে।

৭। এজন মানুহে হঠাতে চিঞৰি চিঞৰি ডাক্তৰ এজনৰ ঘৰৰ ভিতৰলৈ সোমাই গ'ল। তেওঁ ক'লে মোক কুকুৰে কামুৰিছে। মোক বেজি দিয়ক তৎক্ষনাত।

ডাক্তৰ : তুমি নাজনা নেকি, মই আজি ৰোগী নেচাওঁ।

ৰোগী : জানো ছাৰ, কিন্তু কুকুৰটোৱেটো নাজানে ছাৰ।

৮। এজন মানুহে চুলি কাটিবৰ বাবে চেলুন এখনলৈ আগবাঢ়িলে। দুৱাৰত লেখা আছে। চুলি কটালে ১০ টকা।

মানুহজন সোমাই গ'ল। চেলুনত চুলি কাটি উঠাৰ পাছত যেতিয়া ১০ টকা দি উঠি ওলাই যাব ধৰিলে, তেতিয়া নাপিতজনে কলে - ১০ টকা নহয় ২০ টকা।

তেতিয়া মানুহজনে ক'লে - কেলেই বাহিৰত দেখোন ১০ টকা হে লিখা আছে।

তেতিয়া নাপিত জনে উত্তৰ দিলে- চুলি কাটিবৰ বাবে ১০ টকা আৰু বাঢ়িবৰ বাবে ১০ টকা। ◆◆

বসাল Question নিৰস Answer

ছাজিন শেখ

মাতক দ্বিতীয় বয়

1. আজি কালিৰ ল'ৰাবোৰক “যৌৱনে আমনি নকৰিলে” ছোৱালীবোৰৰ কি হ'ল হেঁতেন ?

Ans : ছোৱালীবোৰে “মৰম নদীৰ গাভৰু ঘাট”ত থিয় হৈ অকলে চিঞৰিলেহেঁতেন - “কহো না প্যাৰ হে”

2. এজনী ছোৱালীয়ে গেলামাল দোকানীৰ ল'ৰা এজনৰ পৰা সদায় বস্ত্ৰ কিনে আৰু টকাৰ বিনিময়ত দিয়ে এটা প্ৰেম পত্ৰ ল'ৰা জনে কি কৰা উচিত ?

Ans : প্ৰেম পত্ৰটো ৰাখি বস্ত্ৰৰ বিলখন ছোৱালীজনীৰ দেউতাকলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া উচিত।

3. ন্যায় মুৰ্ত্তিৰ চকুত সদায় কলা কাপোৰ কিয় বান্ধি ৰাখে।

Ans : কাৰণ দেখি-শুনি অন্যায কৰা বৰ লাজৰ কথা।

4. ৰঙা টুপী পিন্ধা পুলিছ আৰু বাটৰ কাষত থকা ভিক্ষাৰীৰ মাজৰ দুটা পাৰ্থক্য কি কি ?

Ans : প্ৰথম - পুলিছৰ ‘ড্ৰেছ’ আছে কিন্তু ভিক্ষাৰীৰ “ড্ৰেছ” নাই। দ্বিতীয়- পুলিছক পইছা নিদিলে জেলত জাব লাগে ভিক্ষাৰীক নিদিলে নেলাগে।

5. অসমত সন্তাস বাদ দ্ৰুত গতিত বৃদ্ধি পালে কি হ'ব ?

Ans : “ছালফা” জাতীয় বস্ত্ৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হ'ব নেকি ?

6. এজনী ছোৱালীয়ে ল'ৰা এজনক ভাল পায় কিন্তু ছোৱালীৰ

দেউতাকে তাইক বেলেগ এজনৰ লগত বিয়া দিব খোজে তাই কোন জনৰ ওচৰত যাব ?

Ans : বিয়াৰ পিছত প্ৰায় সকলো স্বামীয়ে ঘৈণিয়েকৰ কথা মানি চলে ‘সেই কাৰণে যিকোনো এজনৰ ওচৰলৈ গলেই হ'ল।

7. পৃথিৱীখন ঘূৰণীয়া নহৈ চেপেটা হ'লে কি হ'ল হেঁতেন ?

Ans : পৃথিৱীৰ আকৃতি ডাঙৰ হোৱাৰ লগতে ৰাতি আৰু দিন নহ'লেহেঁতেন।

8. আগৰ দিনৰ ৰজা আৰু মন্ত্ৰীবোৰে যিবোৰ টুপী পিন্ধিছিল আজিকালিৰ ৰজা আৰু মন্ত্ৰীবোৰে তেনে টুপী নিপিন্ধে কিয় ?

Ans : কাৰণ আগৰ বোৰে নিজে টুপী পিন্ধিছিল আৰু এতিয়াৰ বোৰে বেলেগক টুপী পিন্ধায়।

9. ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক ডাঙৰ হ'লে কি হ'বা বুলি সুধিলে সকলোৱে ডাক্তৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ বা ব্যাৱসায়ী হ'ম বুলি কয় কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী হ'ম বুলি কোনোৱে নকয় কিয় ?

Ans : কাৰণ মানুহে চোৰ কৰিলেও সকলোৰে ওচৰত চোৰ হ'ম বুলি কবলৈ নিশ্চয় লাজ কৰে।

10. পুলিছে ভেটি নেখালে আৰু উকীলে মিছা কথা নক'লে কি হ'ল হেঁতেন ?

Ans : সূৰ্য পূৰ ফাল বাদ দি পশ্চিম ফালেদি উদয় হ'ল হেঁতেন।

বিচিত্ৰ বিশ্ব ৰেকৰ্ড

১। সকলোতকৈ দীৰ্ঘকায় মানুহ -
মাৰ্কিন যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ৰবাট অল্ হিউজ। শৰীৰৰ ওজন ৮৮৫ কিলোগ্ৰাম
উচ্চতা ৮ ফুট ৫ ইঞ্চি।

২। সকলোতকৈ বাওনা মানুহ -
ভাৰতৰ দিল্লীৰ অধিবাসী গুল মহম্মদ। উচ্চতা ১ ফুট ১১ ইঞ্চি।

৩। সকলোতকৈ অধিক ওজন সম্পন্ন মহিলা -
মাৰ্কিন যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কুমাৰী পাচি পাৰ্ল। ওজন ৩৯৯ কিলোগ্ৰাম।

৪। সকলোতকৈ বেচি দিন অজ্ঞান অৱস্থাত (Coma) জীয়াই থকা
মানুহ -
ইংলেণ্ডৰ মেঞ্চেষ্টাৰ (Manchester) চহৰৰ অধিবাসী প্ৰয়াত
শ্ৰীমতী কেৰোলিন। এওঁ ৩৫ বছৰ অজ্ঞান অৱস্থাত (Coma)
জীয়াই আছিল।

৫। সকলোতকৈ বেচি বয়সত কোনে বিয়া কৰিছিল -
দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাৰ নিচনাত ১০৫ বছৰীয়া দৰা শ্ৰীমান কেমব্ৰিজৰ সৈতে

১০১ বছৰীয়া কইনা শ্ৰীমতী মৰাভিচৰ বিবাহ হয়।

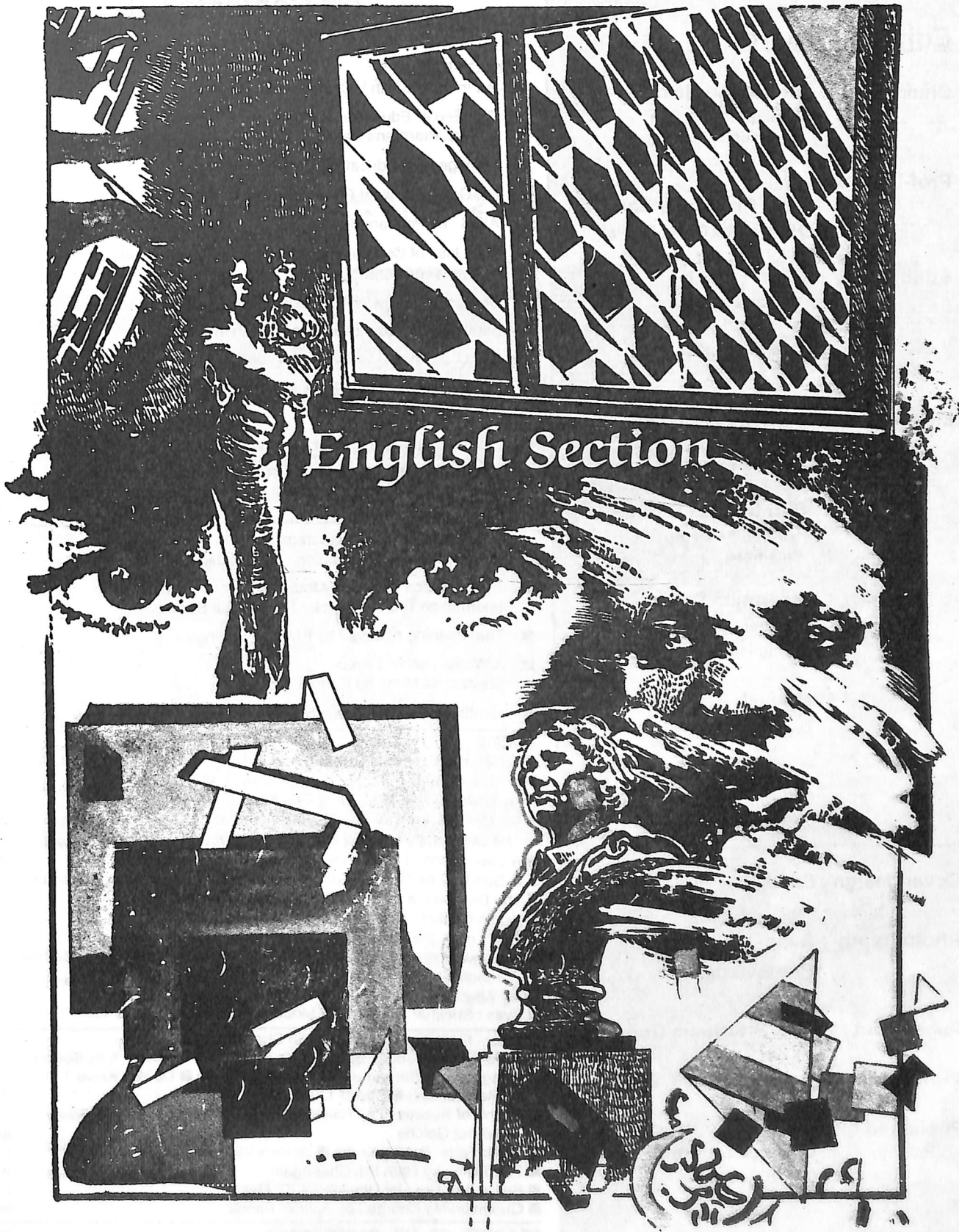
৬। সকলোতকৈ দীঘল নখ থকা মানুহজন -
কলিকতাৰ মুৰাৰী মোহন আদিত্য। এওঁৰ পাঁচটা নখৰ মুঠ দৈৰ্ঘ্য
৭০ ইঞ্চি (৫ ফুট ১০ ইঞ্চি)।

৭। সকলোতকৈ দীঘল গোঁফ (Moustache) থকা মানুহ
উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশৰ প্ৰতাপগড় জিলাৰ ব্ৰহ্মণ পৰিয়ালৰ শ্ৰীমচ্‌বিয়া দিন।
এওঁৰ গোঁফৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্য আছিল ৮ ফুট গু ইঞ্চি।

৮। সকলোতকৈ দীঘল দাড়ি থকা মানুহ -
মাৰ্কিন যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ হেন্স লেংচেমৰ। দাড়িৰ দৈৰ্ঘ্য ১৭' ১/২ ফুট।

৯। একেলগে পাঁচোটা কন্যা সন্তান প্ৰসৱ কৰা মহিলা কানাডাৰ
শ্ৰীমতী ডিওনে।

১০। কলিযুগৰ দ্ৰৌপদী- বাৰবাৰিৰ ৰাণী কাহেনা-ৰ উপপতি বা
স্বামীৰ সংখ্যা আছিল ৪০ জন।



English Section

Editorial Board

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Chairman : | Sri Hitesh Deka Principal, K. C. Das Commerce College |
| Prof-in-Charge : | Mrs. Prarthana Barua Head of the Dept., English |
| Editors : | Sajin Shaikh TDC 2nd yr. Pranjal Kalita TDC 2nd yr. |
| Members : | Dr. Swabera Islam Head of the Dept., Economics Shri Deepak Barman Head of the Dept., Assamese Ms. Anjita Bora, Lecturer Dept. of English Manash Pratim Borah Poonam Sharma Anirban Roy Amit Jain |
| Cover design : | Sajid |
| Photography : | Bappi Biswas Photovisual |
| Page layout : | Mrs. Prarthana Barua |
| Printed by : | Labanya Press, Gwti-1 |
| Published by : | K.C.Das Commerce College Students Union Society |

Contents

(English Section)

| | |
|--|----|
| PHOTO FEATURES : | 29 |
| ■ An Interview with V.C. of Gauhati University : | 37 |
| ■ The End of Education is Character : by Mrs. Prarthana Barua | 39 |
| ■ Management Education : by Manash Pratim Borah | 41 |
| ■ Bill Gates : Brilliant Career : by Tanmoy Ghosh | 43 |
| ■ AIDS : by Poonam Sharma | 45 |
| ■ The Uses of Computer and Internet in Modern World : by Yogeswar Sarawgi | 46 |
| ■ How can one live with its loss ? by Ms. Anjita Bora | 48 |
| ■ Establishing Equal Status of Woman in World : | 50 |
| ■ Are 'U' a Smoker ? : by Niraj Kr. Jha | 51 |
| ■ Economic Reforms in India : by Dr. Swabera Islam | 52 |

JEWELS OF ASSAM

| | |
|---|----|
| ■ Lakshminath Bezbarua : by Arunabha Bose | 54 |
| ■ Tarun Ram Phookun : by Mrs. Runjun Phookun | 55 |
| ■ Late Lakshyadhar Choudhury : by Pranav Kr. Roy | 57 |
| ■ The Importance of Measurement and Evaluation in Education : by Shrabani Bhadra | 58 |
| ■ E-Commerce : A Gift of Modern Information Technology : by Bhababhuti Sarma | 61 |
| ■ The Meaning of Love : by Kamakhya Singh | 64 |
| ■ A Woman behind every Successful Man : by Kamakhya Singh | 65 |
| ■ Identity : by Surya Prakash Chittawat | 66 |

POEMS

| | |
|---|----|
| ■ Time : by Pranav Kr. Roy ■ Precious Time : by Ram Pd. Chapajair | 68 |
| ■ A Real Guide - Teacher : by Lipika Goyal ■ To Succeed in Life : by Lipika Goyal ■ My dear Teacher : by Ranjeet Sah | 69 |
| ■ My College Teacher : by Ajay Kr. Mahato The Dream : by Dheeraj Kalita ■ What You are : by Lipika Goyal | 70 |
| ■ A Lost Friend : by Satender Kr Ray | 71 |
| ■ O Sunday : by Rakesh Kothari ■ A Comet : Siddheswar Sutradhar | 72 |
| ■ The Day Before a Test : by Meenakshi Benjari | 72 |
| ■ Indian Cricket : By Satender Kr. Ray | 72 |
| ■ Who Loves the Trees Best ? : by Premalata Kumari Paswan | 73 |
| ■ Oh! Lovely Rose : by Ranjeet Sah ■ Friendship : by Ritashri Barman | 73 |
| ■ Our India : by Subhradip Dasgupta ■ What Money Can Buy ? : by Ajay Kr Mahato ■ Love is a Gift of God : by Bidhas Das | 74 |
| ■ Eyes : Shekhar Jajodia ■ A Modern Student : by Nisha Jain | 75 |

| | |
|--|----|
| ■ India - Facts and Figures : Sajin Shaikh | 77 |
| ■ General Knowledge : by Pranav Kr. Roy ■ Do You Know ? : by Biplab Roy | 78 |
| ■ Geographical Surnames : by Tanmoy Ghose ■ Do You Know ? by Ranjeet Sah ■ Sports Quize : by Biplab Roy | 79 |
| ■ Secret of Success : by Rakesh Kothari How Can a Student Pass : by Monoj Golcha | 80 |
| ■ Comic Facts : by Niraj Kr Jha ■ Winners Vs. Losers : by Dipankar Dutta | 81 |
| ■ Fun Time : by Ram Pd. Chapagain | 82 |
| ■ Believe it or Not : by Utpalendra Kr. Deka | 83 |
| ■ Quotation/No Charge : by Ajinder Pandit | 84 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES | 85 |
|-----------------------------------|----|

কৰ্মই যাব ধৰ্ম



আমাৰ কৰ্মযোগী অধ্যক্ষ
মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হিতেশ ডেকা
এটি ব্যস্ততাপূৰ্ণ মূহূৰ্তত



Sitting L to R : Ms. Malamoni Dutta, deptt. of Management; Mrs. Purnima Singh, deptt. of Hindi; Ms. Runumoni Lahkar, deptt. of Commerce; Dr. Swabera Islam, head of the deptt. of Economics; Sri Radheshyam Tiwari, Vice-Principal; Sri Hitesh Deka, Principal; Mrs. Runjun Phookun, head of the deptt. of Statistics; Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra, deptt. of Bengali; Mrs. Prarthana Barua, head of the deptt. of English, Ms. Anjita Bora, deptt. of English.

Standing L to R : Sri Pabhat Ch. Kakoti, head of the deptt. of Accountancy; Sri Naba Kr. Goswami, head of the deptt. of Commerce; Sri Kukil Bora, deptt. of Management, Safiqul Haque, dept. of Accountancy, Sri Bijoy Kalita, deptt. of Accountancy; Sri Dipak Barman, head of the deptt. of Assamese; Sri Muruli Krishna Sarmah, deptt. of Commerce; Sri Partha Shakti Patowary, deptt. of Economics; Sri Bhababhuti Sarmah, head of the dept. of Management

Not seen in the Photograph : Mrs. Ashima Sarmah Bora, deptt. of Management ; Sri Bipul Kalita, deptt. of Accountancy Sri Prasanta Kr Sarma deptt. of commerce; Mrs Swapna smrity Mahanta; dept of Assamese; Mrs Archana Bora, deptt. of English; Mrs. Jayashree Dam Pal Choudhury, deptt. of Economics Mrs. Upasana Chakravarty, dept of Economics Mrs. Jayashree Pathak, dept of Statistics



Members of the Union body with Prof-in-charge



Editorial Board



Non Teaching Staff

COLLEGE WEEK 1999-2000



From LtoR : Amit Jain(Social Service Secy.), Anirban Roy(Debate & Symposium Secy.), Surajit Roy(Vice-President), Monoj Golcha(Asti General Secy.), Rakesh Kothari(Minor Games Secy.), Manash Pratim Borah(General Secretary), Poonam Sharma(Girls' Common Room Secy.), Sajin Sheikh(Magazine Secy.), Yogesh Sarmah(Boys' Common Room Secy.), Indrajit Goswami(Major Games Secy.) Not seen in the picture - Zamal Bin Zia(Students advisor), Pranjal Kalita(Magazine Secy.) Suman Kr. Bose(Cultural Secy.).



Chief Guest : Dr. Prabin Ch. Das, Secretary, University Classes, Gauhati University



Teaching Staff during College Week



Photographs of "Intoxicant & AIDS Awareness Exhibition" Inaugurated on 30th Dec. 1999 by our Principal Shri Hitesh Deka as a part of the College Week



Cultural show during College Week



A portion of the audience



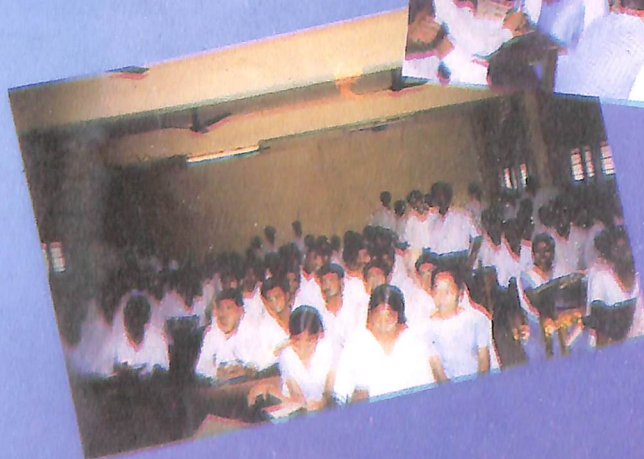
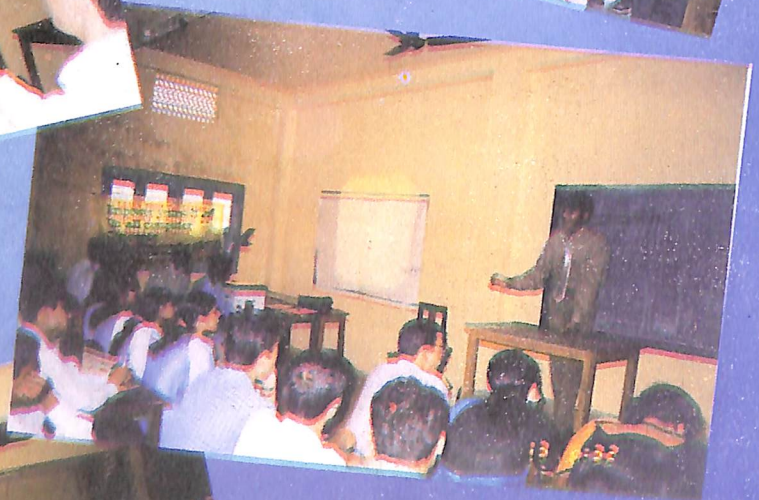
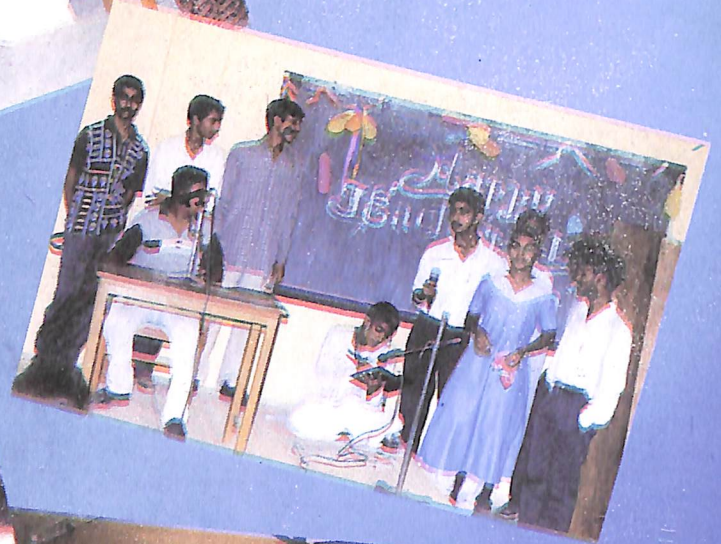
Cultural show

CELEBRATIONS

2000



Teachers Day



Computer Information Camp



Students Union Body : 1999-2000



Only college from the greater Guwahati joined in the Abhiruchi Sports Day on 3rd Sept.,2000



Participants : XXth Manik Chandra Barooah Memorial National Level Debate Competition held at Cotton College on 15th & 16th Sepr.,2000

Sitting L-R : Surya Prakash Chittawat, Anirban Roy (Secretary, Debate & Symposium), Debraj Das (H.S.-IInd Year)



Participants : IX Sarat Ch. Goswami Memorial All Guwahati Inter College Debate Competition

Standing L-R : Surya Prakash Chittawat, Lipika Goyal, Alefiyah Dodia (TDC IInd Year)

Sitting L-R : Manash Pratim Borah (General Secretary) Anirban Roy (Secretary, Debate & Symposium)



Interview with the V. C. Dr. Hiralal Duara, Gauhati University

Prarthana Barua, Deptt. of English (Prof.-in-charge, Magazine)

Dr. Swabera Islam, Deptt. of Economics

Sajin Sheikh, Editor.

**An interview with the
hon'ble Vice Chancellor of the
Gauhati University on the
'PRESENT DAY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION'**

1. Sir, it is said that it is only through education that we will have refinement which makes our life worthliving. But now a days we see the degeneration in the so-called educated class-what is your opinion?

Ans : Education is that spark which gives meaning and essence to life. It emboldens individuals to work for perfection of the self. Educational institutions through their curricula should define what it means to be educated. When we speak about an educated person, he should be able to understand Newton, a little bit of Charles Darwin, some knowledge of the tradition and culture to which he belongs, a bit of geography, and of course a lot of things about environment, information technology and things like that. I think a man is uneducated if he, for example, cannot answer who was with Yudhisthira on his journey to heaven when all others had failed to make it and also that light year is a distance measuring unit. In today's world, and educated person must be conversant in many of the things touching our lives, He needs to be real smart. The degeneration is because he is not keeping pace with time. He is a bit more outdated. His mind is not open. His self-preservationist conservatism instinct is making it more apparent. "The tradition of the educated person is as essential as it ever was".

2. Present day education system gives us the information only without bringing the transformation - Do you agree ? What is your view?

Ans : Yes, the education has not been able to bring the transformation we needed. In that respect, perhaps all are responsible. It is said the better kind of education prevails only when the school, society and parents are equal partners in the education of their children. It appears that all are in a hurry. As such nobody has ever given any time to stop and think and work. Unless we have inner commitment to raise the level of our education, we can never achieve it.

3. Sir, is it possible to bring a desirable change in the higher education by implementing the rules given by National Assessment and Accrediation Council?

Ans : Accreditation is the granting of public recognition to higher educational Institutions which meets certain established standards and qualifications. It provides a professional judgment regarding the quality of higher educational institutions or programs while also encouraging continual improvement. Performance is measured against established standards. On-site evaluation by a team of outside experts can put the whole thing in proper perspective. This type of accreditation has been a normal practice in many developed countries. Now that the UGC has come up with the NAAC, I think, that the latter can bring about a whole lot of change in higher education scenario. Higher educational institutions must be accountable to the society. And that is what NAAC is proposing to do and improve the situation in our country.

4. Sir, the present examination system have many loopholes, such as subjectivity of the examiners. Have you made any effort for rectifying the error of the subjectivity?

Ans : Subjectivity can only be removed if we do not allow essay type questions. The technique of question setting should be improved. This we can achieve by making the teachers put their heads together. I have not taken any step at present to get rid of this practice, but with the introduction of semester system and if we agree to return the answer scripts to the students lot more will be improved

I feel that the syllabi are not up to the mark. There is a great change in the market. To cope which it is not easy for a very traditional society like ours. Our mind set has to be changed. And the economy and the job market are not in happy state either.

5. Sir, do you think that the present day education system and the syllabus prescribed by the university will have any impact on jobmarker ?

Ans : We are perhaps giving more of the basics and with further training the students should be able to cope with the situations. We are trying to give some courses in the university so as to make trained manpower available to the society.

6. Sir, here in the present education system, specially the commerce educated youths receive only the theoretical knowledge, regarding their subject and not the practical knowledge, for which they have to face a lot of problems in the practical field. Can the University or the educational department take any measures to solve this problem?

Ans : The number of students are so large and the number of establishments are so small that it is well

nigh impossible to give practical training to the students of commerce. The is what the commerce teachers are telling me. Perhaps it is the teachers in the college and the university they should find a way out.

7. Sir, in arts and science stream, the marks obtained in the major subjects in TDC examination counts as the final result whereas in the commerce stream the marks obtained in the major are included with the marks of the pass subjects which counts as the final result. Why is it so?

Ans : When I met the commerce teachers to verify this last point, they say at this point of time some of the basic papers from the pass subjects are counted to the major syllabus. They say they are trying to make it similar to the major courses in other disciplines. There is no special why. This is the arrangement made and if some change is essential it can be done. The under graduate committee of courses and students is competent enough to effect the required changes. ♦♦

“ Education has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading”.

“ Being ignorant is not so much a shame, as being unwilling to learn”.

“ THE END OF EDUCATION IS CHARACTER ”

Mrs. Prarthana Barua

Head of the Deptt. of English
(Prof. -in-charge, Magazine)

In the history of a country, education plays an important role in shaping the lives of young men and women. But do we exactly know what is education in the true sense of the term? Mere interpretation of the meaning of words does not constitute education. Education is actually that which throws wide open the doors of the mind. The men of learning should first experience within themselves the sublime beauty and splendour of education, and they should impart it to others. True education must purge one of all trace of selfishness. But, today, what really happens is the elimination of love and joy from the education minds. Instead, the flames of jealousy are fed and fostered.

In today's world neither student nor teachers understand the true meaning of education. Education should foster morality, righteousness and character. Education devoid of character is like a coin, which has lost its currency. Students strain themselves hard to acquire degrees. But they must strain harder to acquire noble qualities. The value of an individual depends on the measure of purification that he brings about in himself. It is by giving up bad habits and by cultivating good ones in their place, that one

purifies oneself. Thus education should enable a person to nurture proper virtues in himself.

Nowadays we see proliferation of various disciplines of study. The Proliferation of subjects for study unhinges our brains. The education imparted in ancient Gurukuls was of exemplary excellence. Even a subject like Mathematics was learnt by heart and formulas were tenaciously retained in the mind. Students of today do not know that 4+3+3 add upto 10 (ten). The masters and the mistress press the buttons of the calculator even to total the cost of vegetables and fruits they purchase. The human brain rests idly while calculators and computers do brisk calculation for them. You can use calculators and computers when the need arrives but we should rely on our brains at the same time instead of passing the computer and the calculator to action for every silly thing. The power of our faculties decreases if

our dependence on computers and calculators increases.

Moreover, we must also cultivate common sense and general knowledge, which are essential in our day-to-day life. We scarcely find even the slightest trace of these two in our education system. Students earn ranks in their examination but in practical life



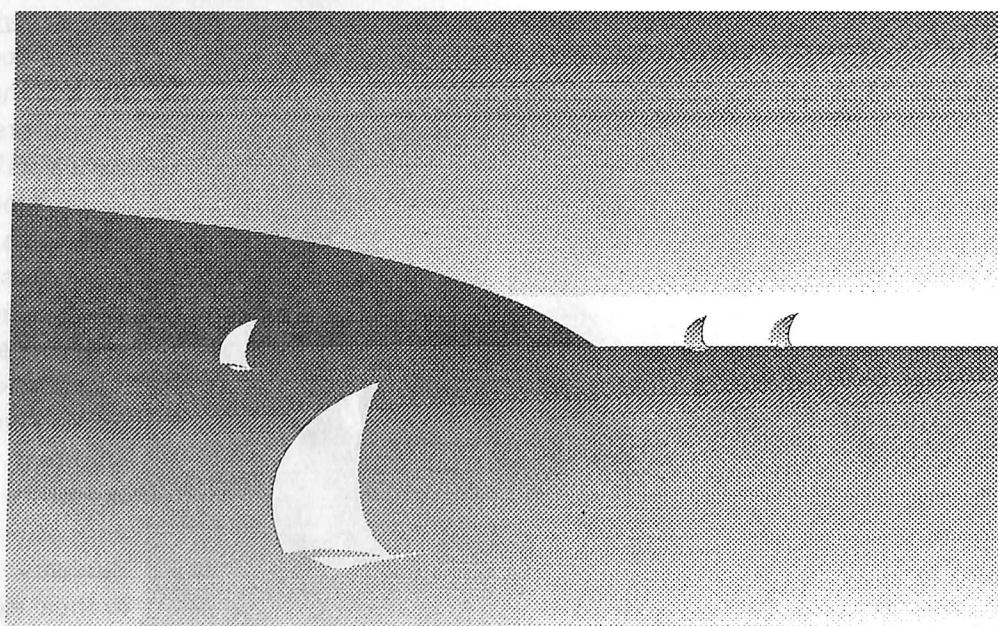
“Education lends charms and beauty to every human being”

they earn zeros. Which of these two is important – success in the examination or success in daily life? We should in fact take these two aspects as the two wings of a bird or as the two wheels of a chariot. We must blend education and life in one sweet harmony.

The most important aspect of students of today are mercurial in their temperament and flit from mood to mood. One will greet another with 'hello' in one moment and bid farewell in the very next moment. The Government which grants a considerable measure of freedom to our students is responsible for the violence in the campus. It is unions and federations that trigger chaos in the campus. What is a union? – Living as one is union. The union has the ultimate objectives of remaining a friend to a man through thick and thin, pain and pleasure. But the students of today divide the one into many, instead of fusing the many into one. Here I personally confess that our college is exceptional. With an honest and utmost effort of our respected Principal Mr. Hitesh Dekka, the system of selection of the union member have been introduced which actually mar the hatred for one another amongst the students. Today we fail to realise the meaning of the word 'Union'. We have unions of all kinds; students

union, teachers union, workers union etc. We have unions but there is no unity. Teachers hate fellow teachers; men hate fellow men; students hate fellow students. All reek with hatred. This reflects the heart is not filled with love. It is the absence of compassion, righteousness and devotion that causes this lovelessness. Thus education is not for a mere living. Birds and beasts also live. Education which does not bring unity of mankind is futile. So educational institutions must endeavour to produce students with integrity, character and self-confidence.

Before winding up, I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to our respective Principal Sri Hitesh Dekka who imbibed me with his creative and remarkable ideas and advises in bringing out this Magazine successfully. I would also like to convey my thanks to my dear colleagues – Ms. Shrabani Bhadra, Dr. Swabera Islam, Mr. Dipak Barman, Ms. Runjun Phukan, Ms Anjita Bora, Mr. Bijoy Kalita and also to all the members of the Editorial Board for their help and kind co-operation. I personally convey my thanks to Manash Pratim Borah (General Secretary) who, very enthusiastically extended his helping hand in taking out this magazine successfully. ♦♦



Management Education

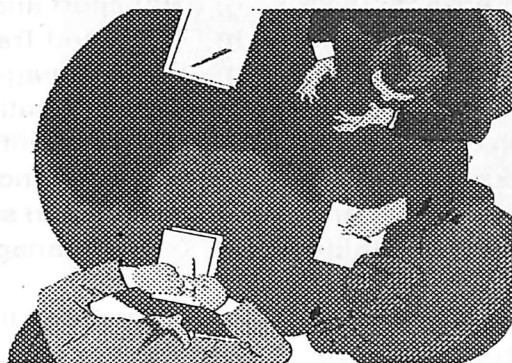
Manash Pratim Borah

T.D.C. 2nd year

What does management really mean ?

Management means many things to many people. There are some people who believe management as a process as technique of commanding subordinate employees in an enterprise. To many others, it is nothing more than 'checking clerical works' and 'putting signatures here and there'. Members of the Company Board of Directors may look at it in terms of the meetings they attend and resolutions they pass. Many people define it as an art or technique of getting things done through and with other people. There we find another definition of management which encourage us to believe that it is a "systematic body of scientific knowledge" and it is exclusively performance oriented.

Let all these thinking go; me used to believe and consider management as a culture and value based process, by which a particular organisation can realise its goals and objective in a 'planned' and 'desired' way. It is not only a process useful in business organisation, it's usefulness and versatility have been recognised by all in this modern world. Management is not only an essential element of organised society but also it is an integral part of modern human society and life. John F Kanedy, the late president of the U.S.A., once remarked "the role of management in our society is critical in human progress. It serves to identify a great need of our time, to improve the standard of living of all people through effective utilisation of human and material resources. "This wonderful observation highlights two important aspects –(1) Utilisation of human factor and its resources and (2) Utilisation of other non-human material resources by management with the view of promoting human development and welfare.



Peter F. Drucker, another legendary thinker of management observes, "Management is the crucial factor in social and economic development. Management today is critically and objectively concerned with the process of creation and maximisation of savings and investment, which are very much required for economic growth and sustainable development of the human society."

Necessity of management education :

According to economics Land, labour, Capital and organisation are the basic factor of production. But it was felt that there should be a system or an organised institution in particular enterprise, which will be entrusted with the task of organisation, planning and mobilising resources necessary for undertaking production activities. This idea was first developed by two British entrepreneurs Watt.Junior and Boulton in the late 18th century. Their book, "Production Management" published in Britain in the year 1975, focused the need of brained entrepreneurs and other personal for proper and adequate operation of factories. Robert Owen, also a British pioneer of modern industrial organisation pointed out in his book, "personnel Management (1810)" the need of management education and training. Again, J.B.Say also pointed out that industrial and business operation require human skill and systematic knowledge.

Henry Fayol of France, F.W.Taylor of U.S.A, Elton Mago of USA and many other active management thinkers emphasised the need of management education and training for a scientific and systematic growth of industry, trade and commerce. Charles Babbage, a British mathematician and social thinker also contribute to the process.

Aim of management education :

1. The first aim is to build up management manpower through professional skill, knowledge and attitude.
 2. To impart adequate instruction in order to make people capable of leading the activities related to production, distribution and marketing of product.
 3. To create awareness about the fast changing socio- economic political and technological environment.
 4. The study of "Resources and development" problems and problems of "Total Quality Management"
 5. To teach the pupils "Man machine environment" problem. This study now a days has developed into a new stage known as 'ERGONOMICS'.
- The study of economics has gained ground in Japanese management education in recent years. They made it a point that managers are the key factor in making the work-place very much effective and suitable for efficient works related to quality production .
6. Management education also include study areas like trade management, marketing & sales management, personnel management etc.
 7. The art and technique of decision making and the implementation of plans.

Institutionalised management education:

At present management education has become a institutional and formal system all our the world. It has become as demandable as medical and engineering education. The management profession has become very profitable and prestigious everywhere in the world. In India management education has become one of the most crucial components of Human Resources Development (HRD).

Management education, as in any other country of the world has gained considerable amount of importance in India in recent decade. Large number of Indian universities including the Indira Gandhi National Open University and various private institutions provide management education and training leading to Degrees(B.Com, M. Com., M. B.A, B.B.A., B.B.M, M.B.M. etc.) and Diploma (PGDBM). Sophisticated and advanced management courses are offered by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in the public sector. There are so many as 100 management [management] institutes in the private

sector recognised by the Indian Council for Management Education.

Courses of Management studies in India :

- a) Industrial Management.
- b) Marketing Management.
- c) Hotel Management.
- d) General business administration and management.
- e) Personal management.
- f) Finance and Investment management.
- g) Transport and Tourism management.
- h) Trade and Transport management.
- i) Rural management.
- j) Communication management.
- k) Management of environment.
- l) Home Science and management.
- m) Information science and management.
- n) Global management of marketing and pales etc.

Overview: the scope of management education has increased very fast. The Indian Institute of technology (IIT) and other Indian Engineering college and such other techno vocational institution have also offered short duration course of management. There are more than 200 recognise technical education institute and engineering colleges. In addition to the IIT providing degree level management education, there are more than 500 engineering institute and polytechnics offering diploma level management education and training with an estimate admission capacity of 45,000 to 80,000 students respectively. Indian programs management education and training have been assisted by the world bank also.

Conclusion :

Since we know that management is 'getting things done through other it is crystal clear that, whenever human activities are concerned, the significance of management arises irrespective of a particular organisation or a particular area of operation. The presence of management is very much felt almost in every formal activity. Hence the scope of management is very wide and needs a lot of management graduate as well as management professional. ♦♦

BILL GATES

BRILLIANT CAREER



Tanmoy Ghosh

B. Com. 1st year

1968: - Bill Gates in 13 years writes his first computer program. It is for playing noughts and crosses. The Computer he uses is huge, cumbersome and he recalls, "absolutely compelling". Soon he has a vision: " I thought we could have a computer on every desk and in every home, and that became Microsoft's Corporate Mission" Today Gates attributes much of his success to this belief in what at that time was regarded as an impossible dream.

1973: - Gates goes to Harvard University where he meets Steve Balmer, who would later become a crucial member of Microsoft's business team. Gates rarely attends classes. He prefers to devote his time to playing poker, becoming an excellent and merciless player. " The strategizing experience would prove very useful when he got into business."

1975: - Gates dropout of Harvard funds Microsoft with his childhood friend Paul Allen. The company is initially based in Allrequerque, New Mexico, U.S.A., because that is where MITS, the firm that designed the pioneering Atair 8800 PC is based. They work with MITS designing software; in return they get royalties and free office space.

Soon Gates concentrates only on the marketing of the products. His first big deal is to sell Radio Shock a version of the BASIC language. (John Roach, then radio shock's vice- president and now

its CEO, remembers asking Gates how much he wanted: "\$50,000." blurted Gates. " Bullshit," replied Roach, stunned by the 19 year-old gall.). When Roach coughs up realizes that sheer front pays off. By the time he meets Texas Instruments, he has convinced himself BASIC is now worth \$1,00,000. Just to be sure he invents what he now calls the ' grocery store bargain price' and sells it to them for \$ 99,900. Microsoft's starting is established: get companies like Radio Shock to buy their software, then bundle it with the computers they sell and make sure Gates and Allen get a royalty.

1976: - MITS is bought by another company and stops paying Gates. Microsoft becomes a joke in the industry- an experience Gates will never forget. Gates develop a rule: he will always have enough cash in his hand to run the company for at least a year, even if no clients pays up.

1979: - Gates and Allen move the company to a suburb of Seattle where it will remain to the present day. Steve Ballmer becomes an adviser, by the end of the year, Gates, Allen and Ballmer are all millionaires.

1980: - Bill Gates gets his big big break. IBM approach Gates and ask him to design them on operating system. Bill buys one off a rival company for \$ 50,000 and also poaches their chief engineer, Tim Paterson. After tweaking the system, he flogs it

to IBM for \$1,00,000. As one former IBM employee latter on disclosed. "We thought we owned Gates because we owned the hardware, but Gates knew the winners are the guys who control the software- cost hardware can't do shit on its own. Gates knew that if he owned our software, he owned us. It was the dumbest, most stupid, half- assed business deal in history'.

1984: - Bill makes his first billion at the age of 30. IBM have been in decline ever since. Once one of the richest companies on the planet, they are now smaller than Nike.

Apple computers launch the Mac. Bill is impressed. So impressed that he sets to work imitating its easy-to-use interface.

1995: - More than ten years after being impressed with the Mac, Bill comes up with Windows 95. It creates one of the biggest media storms ever. Bill is created with making the personal computer easier to use than ever. Everyone seems to have forgotten that it was Apple that commercialized the Graphical user Interface.

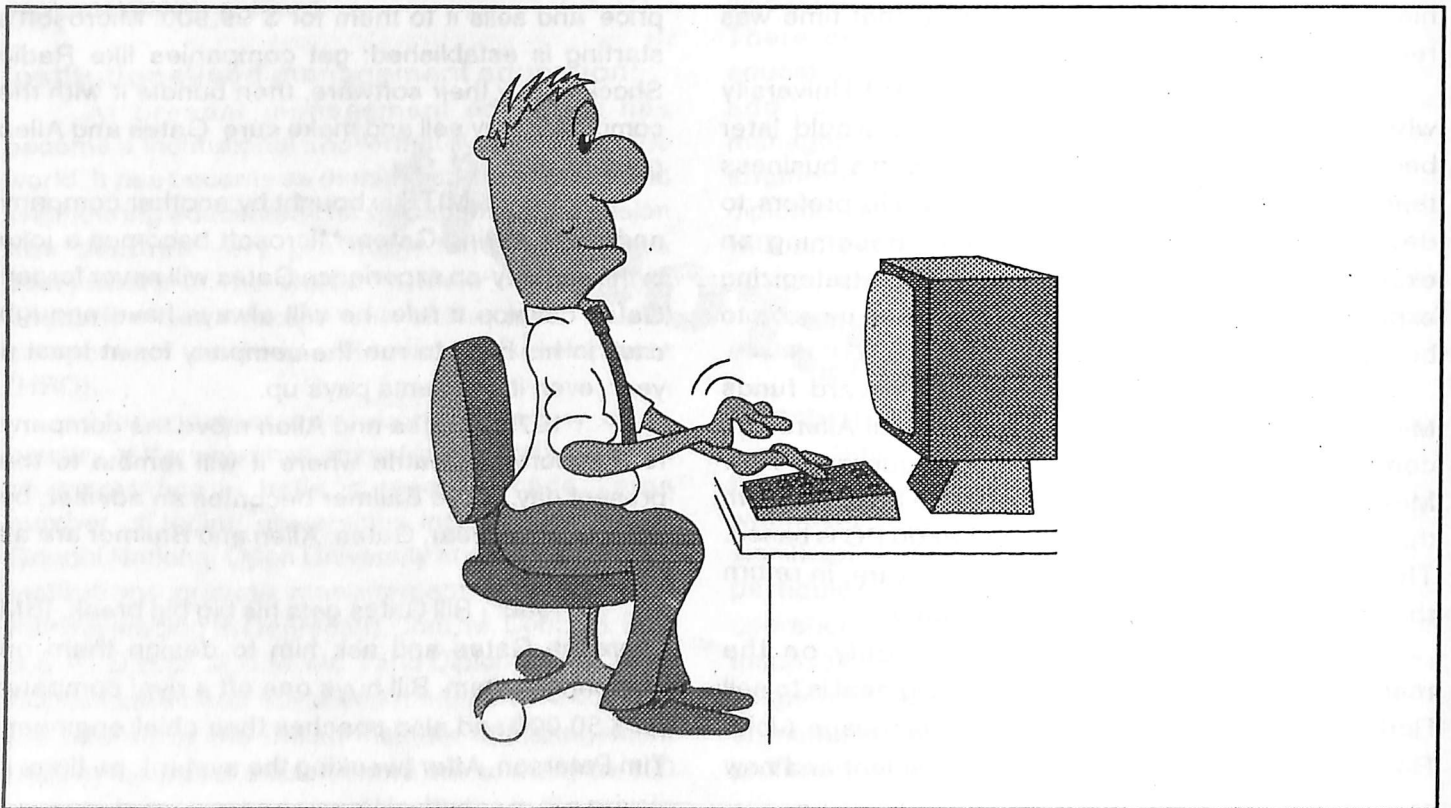
Later that year, having for a long while

proclaimed the Internet to be an utter loser on a par with CB radio, Gates launches his own Net browser. It is heavily derivative from Netscape Navigator, though not nearly as efficient. It does however, have one distinct advantage: Bill is giving it away. He has realised that the Net is the future of commerce.

1998: - Bill launches Windows 98. It neatly combines the Win 95 system with Bills now much improved Internet Explorer. Infact, it makes the two indivisible. It thus provides Bill with the opportunity to control the Net. The US Government feel obliged to take him to court.

1999: - Bill promises to launch Windows 2000. He is now facing a rejuvenated Apple and an operating system called Linux that is free over the Net. Meanwhile he is still accused of monopolistic activities. Bill, however, is typically confident. He is now more powerful than any other private individual.

2000: - If Gates does manage to defeat the US Government (and the move to split up his companies), we will be stuck with bloating applications and computers that keep bloody crashing. Ditto 2100. Etc, etc, etc, etc. ♦♦



AIDS

Poonam Sarma

TDC 2nd Year

The spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome or in short the disease AIDS has now become a burning problem of the day. The most striking and the only cause of this disease is Human Immune Deficiency virus (HIV). It is caused by the HIV virus which is retrovirus. It attacks the immune system by causing a progressive loss of T helper lymphocytes (T⁴ Cells) of white blood cells mainly responsible for activating most types of immune responses. This results in a break in the resistance to infection and even relatively insignificant organisms can cause life-threatening infection in them.

After becoming infected with the virus it takes a mean period of 8-10 years for the disease to become manifest in the adult but this occur sooner or later in virtually all. During the first phase of infection fever one in a thousand T⁴ cells is infected; fewer than one in a thousand of these infected cells actually procreate at any particular time. Within 10 years of infection, however the promotion of infected T⁴ cells begin to rise. Eventually, the virus rate of replication exceeds the body's ability to replace damaged cells. Free virus spills over into the blood, and immune functions are lost.

Casual contact with the patient and mosquito bite have never been shown to transmit the virus. Homosexuality and intravenous drug abusers from the group at the highest risk in the world but transmission can occur through heterosexual contact also, especially if it involves multiple partners and this is the major mode of spread in India. Other means of transmissions are through transfusion of blood products and from infected mothers to their infants.

A cure of AIDS is still in the distant horizon. Anti viral drugs like Zidovudine may at least retard the progression of the disease. Development of a vaccine against the virus could be a major break through but there are several hurdles ahead. This is made difficult by fact that there are nine subtypes of HIV- 1 virus and through out the course of infection the genetic make up of the virus is constantly changing. HIV mutates much faster than other viruses. Mutations occur in the gene that dictates

the kind of proteins that from the viruses in the regularity genes that determine how rapidly the viruses replicates. This in terms changes its biological properties. On the other hand genetic changes take place making it evade the body's immune surveillance. New mutants may eventually emerge too faster for immune system to respond.

At present more important is given to prevention of the spread of the virus by adoption of virus health practices.

PIT extends life of AIDS patients :-

Trails of an experimental treatment of AIDS have found that it prolong the lives of sufferers. The treatment, known as passive immune. Therapy (PIT), in viruses giving monthly infusion of blood plasma taken from people infected with HIV but still healthy, to those who have developed clinical symptoms of the disease.

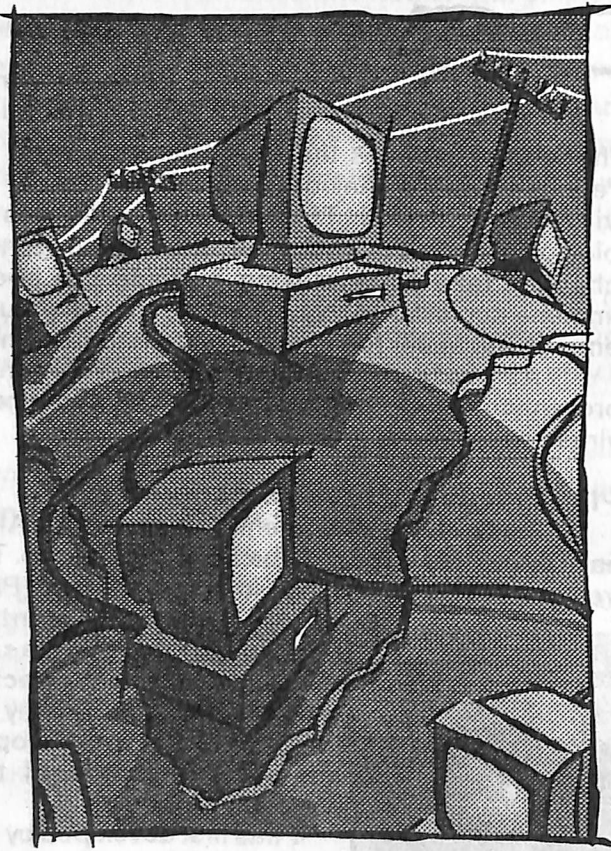
It was first developed by Dr. Abraham Karpas Assistant Research Director of the Hematology Department at Cambridge University in

Eastern England. Dr. Karpas noted nine years ago that healthy HIV infected individuals have high level of antibodies in their blood, which kill the virus in the test tube. While the blood of those suffering from full AIDS no longer have the antibodies.

Dr. Abraham Karpas's, observation led him to suggest the idea of transferring these antibodies to AIDS patients even then a proper trial was needed to demonstrate any improvement scientifically. But his believe has been confirmed by a group of 21 AIDS patients in Franch & USA, who were given transfusion of plasma containing HIV antibodies compared with 30 patients who were given treatment not containing the plasma.

The results show that there was only one death among the 21 treated patients compared with 6 death among those not given plasma treatment. This was an unexpected bonus for the healthy HIV infected donors – their T-cell count an indication of well being, improved over the period. According to Dr. Karpas the treatment is completely non- toxic and appears to be better than any other form of treatment available.◆◆





THE USES OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET IN MODERN WORLD

Yogewar Sarawgi

B. Com II yr

Today is the age of computers. It has become a very important part of the development of man's day-to-day life because of its great usefulness. Its speed, capacity and intelligence make it the greatest invention of the modern era.

Firstly, we should know about the uses of computer. A multimedia computer, which includes graphics, sound, videos etc., provides entertainment through games, audio & video CD's etc., and also support educational facilities through encyclopedia CD's etc. For a businessman, computer is useful in easy accounting and convenience in keeping all the records and day-to-day exchange of information and so all firms and companies have become fully computerized. Even for manufacturing purposes computerized machinery and robots are used as the work of about 20 people is done by one robot alone. It also provides a job and career opportunity to enhance our creativity through multimedia computers and make our career in fashion designing, architecture etc. Moreover, it provides employment

in industries where computer engineers are needed but firstly for that one have to join a course at your local institute or choose any computer course i.e. Aptech Multimedia. Specially, after the invention of Internet computers have become a very fast and effective telecommunication media. Thus, because of its effectiveness and all institution and business offices have become computerized now a days.

The **Internet** is an **International Network** of a number of computers that exchange information with each other. All the information is stored on the **World Wide Web**, which is like a library of information. The computer that sends information is the server and the receiving computer gets the information through a program called a client or web browser as it is known now a days. The information is received and transmitted by a **Modem** (Modulator / Demodulator) in the form of signals over telephone lines. **ISP** (Internet Service Providers) i.e. VSNL, Satyam Online etc... provides an Internet connection at a considerable price. The **ISP's** provide two types of account one is TCP/IP account and the other is shell account. The former uses TCP/IP installed on your computer but the later uses terminal emulated software on your computer. The only limitation is that in shell account we are limited to access text only and it is run by writing keyboard commands. On the other hand TCP/IP we can have access to graphics,

sound, etc... and it is operated by both mouse and keyboard. Almost all the ISP's offer both the accounts but their charges and services differ from each other. So if you are a computer user the first thing for you is to search for an ISP and thus connect yourself to the Internet. After you signup to an ISP, you will be given an email address to send mail to others, a user identification name or user ID and a password. A separate phone number of the ISP is to be dialed and after dialing the number you are to verify your username and password. Only after that you can begin access the Internet. Internet is accessed through a **Web browser** i.e. Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator etc.. displays the information received in the form of **Web pages**. Several web pages constitute a website. The web pages are simply special type of files or documents written in **HTML** or **Hypertext Markup Language** has its own syntax & rules and it actually classifies the different parts of the web page so that the browser displays it correctly. There is an address bar in the web browser in which the website address is to be type. Just you have to type a website address and so you are of with the Internet. For more basics on Internet and web browsing as we say rush to the nearest book shop and get a nice computer book for yourself.

Now, let us divert our attention towards some of the issues of Internet. The first and foremost function of Internet is week and easy access to any kind of information. Now it is possible to have any information just at click of the mouse. Letters and

massages can be sent to others through E-mail or Electronic Mail over the Internet, which are delivered instantly and recently voice mails have emerged. Chatting is done either by writing or by speaking on a microphone or by connecting a web cam we can also see the person with whom we are interacting. Thus, a web cam also telecast any event just as on television. Computer technology today has created a close relationship with commerce that is through E-commerce, which means buying and selling on the Internet. All the functions except delivery, such as advertisement, placement of an order, marketing, payment etc., are possible in E-commerce. So, one who one a Credit card can buy, what he wants just by sitting at his home. More over, Internet contains information, which is beneficial to all age groups. Thus we can see that there is such a wide range of computer and Internet uses that is not possible to mention in a single page.

Finally, we may conclude that World Wide Web has become a critically important commercial and telecommunication media and the future economic development of all the countries possible only on the development of computers on Internet. Though a spastic, Yogeswar Sarawgi, a student of B. Com 2nd year of K.C. Das Commerce College is the author of the above article, is an epitome of courage and inspiration for each and every one. Always heading towards a successful life, we are always with you. ◆◆

Though a spastic, Yogeswar Sarawgi, a student of B. Com II yr. of K.C. Das Commerce College is the author of the above article, is an epitome of courage and inspiration for each and everyone. Always heading towards a successful life. We are always with you.

HOW CAN ONE LIVE WITH ITS LOSS ?

Anjita Bora

Dept. of English

Each person's loss and suffering has its own unique quality. No outsider can ever claim to know or understand the full depth of the loss that one is personally struggling with. Everyone will suffer with some form of loss and no one is exempted from it. You may have lost some one who dearly loved. It may have been spouses of many years, a child only a few months, a loving mother or a father, a trusted friend or even a pet. No matter what the relationship, the separation is agonizing or you may be facing the loss of a job, a carrier, a home or a business. No matter what the loss it feels like a hole has been torn in our soul that cannot be mended.

The difficult but necessary process of dealing with any loss and adjusting to it is called grief. Even animals have been known to grieve the loss of a mate or a master. It is a normal and unavoidable part of life. As we move through the sea of life, we live behind familiar waters that will never sail again: the carefree days of childhood the feel of a favourite doll the pet we grew up with, the joy of bringing children in to the world and much more. As we live this thing behind, we grieve over their loss. In god's invitation to live and enjoy relationship with others, we are also invited to grieve their loss.

We specially grieve the loss of cherished relationship. The more we have interested in the relationship, whether it is with a person, organization,

ideology or even a pet, the greater will be the distress and grief is directly linked to the quality of the relationship with individual or desired object we have lost. Early in my life, the loss of my brother and then my mother was very painful for me. It was very traumatic; because of my close relationship with them and the emotional bond that we shared, their loss was indeed very disturbing. In their passing, I have lost someone of irreplaceable value. Their death has left me with a reason to grieve. Again, the loss of my pet dog, Sambhu on the 22nd day of September has left me in a state of grief. What is more aching to my conscience is the disturbing fact that he had to be infected to death because of some infection that had spread throughout his body from one of his injured legs. In his death, I have lost a true friend indeed.

Grief is universal. He who grieves will feel sadness, anger, guilt, anxiety, loneliness, fatigue, helplessness, shock and numbness. Thinking will be confused and be preoccupied with death. Sleeplessness may occur, along with loss of appetite, social withdrawal, absent mind ness, crying carrying objects that remind the person of the deceased and staying away from places that are reminders of the loss. It's a healthy part of the grieving process because it helps us express our emotions.

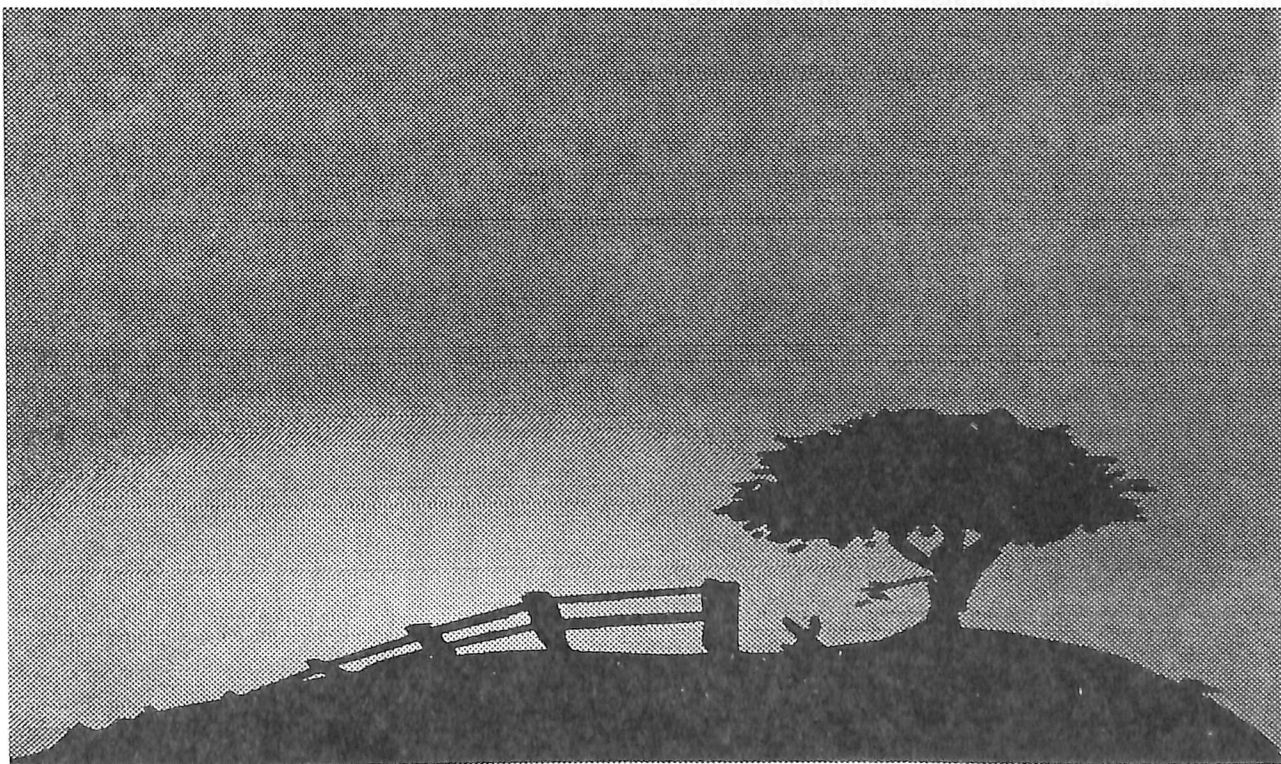
Can anything good come from loss? What can possibly be good about mourning? When we are confronted with a loss, many times we feel unnerved and paralyzed by the pain. It's pretty hard for us to view a painful loss as an opportunity for positive change. But it is. We need to face the unsettling reality that change and loss are inevitably linked and that they are unavoidable. Good calls on us to use even the painful circumstances of our lives to deepen our reliance on him. We need a trusted guide to lead us when we've lost sight of where we are heading. Only one guide is reliable enough to lead us. That guide is God, our Father.

We should bear to live with the loss. Facing a loss, where it is a death or some other traumatic event, brings maturity. Grief provides the opportunity for a person to discover what his or her character is really like. No one is ever the same after experiencing a significant loss. Entering the valley of setting some short-term goods is an important part of adjustment. Returning to work, attending social events, starting a hobby, getting back to the routines tasked of daily

living are examples.

What is more important during this period of adjustment is to reinvest in relationship with hurting people. The qualities of empathy and compassion are born only of our painful encounter with loss. Those who look at others through tears of grief have a perspective the dry-eyed cannot be and they are uniquely qualified to minister to others in pain.

Thus by entering the valley of adjustment, mourners are able to regard their loss as a growth promoting experience that has made them better people in the process. It changes their whole outlook on life. His deepening awareness of the fragility of life and their place in it gives birth to a richer appreciation for the beauty and importance of life. We should allow ourselves the freedom to enjoy life again. By doing so we are not betraying our loved ones. Although life may be in a minor key for a while, joy will catch us by surprise. When it does, we must enjoy it and begin filling our spiritual album with the days are bleak. ♦♦



“Turn your loss into a plus. I think if you approach it right, you can turn every setback you have into an advantage”.

"ESTABLISHING EQUAL STATUS OF WOMAN IN WORLD"



Miss Punam Choudhury
TDC 1st yr.

Men and Women are equally important Socially and Culturally, but in our male dominated society, women are always given a secondary place. This could be the situation all over the world. Is it not surprising that in a so called advanced country like England women were not given the right to vote until they put up a long fight? In our country some of our scriptures did emphasise the importance of women at home and in society, but with the passage of time the status of women has deteriorated. Women have to suffer not only emotionally or mentally but also physically. They suffer only because they are women.

Of course, our constitution gives equal status to all the citizens of the country, and in the present day women are enjoying freedom and equality. Women's education is also becoming widely acceptable. Thus the status of women has certainly improved a little after Independence but the percentage of such benefited women is too small. But a great number of women are uneducated. In most parts of the country the dowry system has not yet changed. The stigma attached to widows, unmarried and childless women still persists. Girls in the family are not given the same treatment and opportunities as boys.

So, if we want to improved on the status of women in all sphere of life and given them a

respectable position in society, proper thinking will have to be developed from the period of childhood.

Awareness of men – women equality should be developed from early childhood. In spite of the spread of education today, an educated women is not considered equal to an educated man. We may find women workers in various fields but their status is not equal to that of men. A working woman in a family does not enjoy the same privilege enjoyed by a man.

The condition of women is shameful in today's civilised society. It is nothing but cultural backwardness.

Aim of the Essay:-

Establishment of the idea of equality between men and women in the minds of society. ♦♦



ARE 'U' A SMOKER ?

Niraj Kr. Jha

HS 1st year

Around 6.5 billion cigarettes are manufactured in India every month. This accounts for approximate 80-100 billion cigarettes annually.

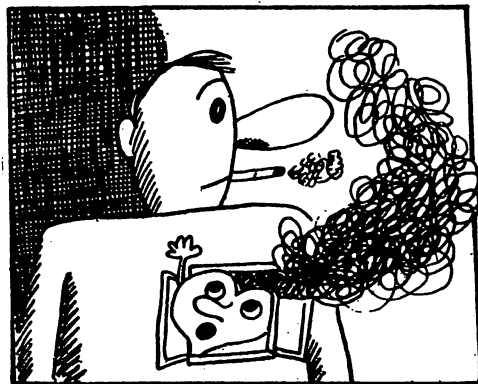
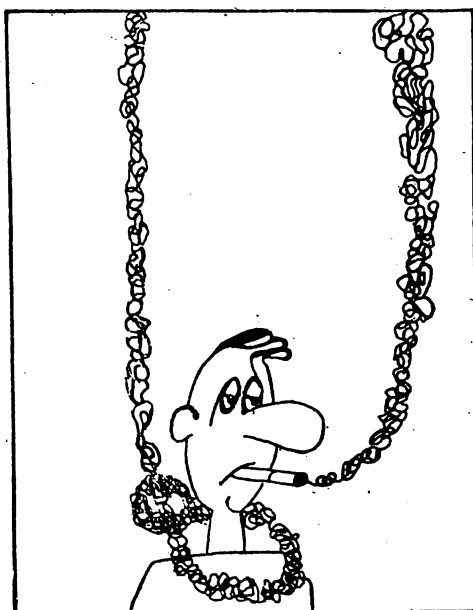
Smoking as we knows, has numerous harmful effect but yet there are innumerable smoker today who are ignorant about them.

I have taken this topic to enlighten the dangers of smoking to those people and to those who are quailed by youth as new comers to the world of smokers.

Some possible harmful effects of smoking:

- (i) It may cause lung cancer-
- (ii) It may cause throat cancer-
- (iii) It may cause tuberculosis-
- (iv) It may cause respiratory diseases-
- (v) It may lessen the healing of broken bones-
- (vi) It may even cause early ageing.

It is so touching and sad to realize that infect a smoker actually pays for his own destruction. Cigarette is made of tobacco. The major alkaloid in tobacco is nicotine, which are poisonous properties. It can be estimated by absorbing tobacco smoker in solution and determining nicotine grove metrically as its



depecrate. It is a colourless liquid and is optically active. So by the grove metrically method we have determined the percentage of nicotine present in some of the common and popular cigarettes in market. The results are astonishing. The lend of nicotine found is much more than what the body can take.

Some facts about smoking:

- More than 50,000 people die in Iran annually due to smoking.
- The French have the highest per capita consumption of cigarettes in the world and therefore have the largest number of lung cancer causes.
- Scientist have found out that if a person does not smoke up to age of 18 (eighteen), he is most likely never to turn into a professional smoker.
- Contrary to popular belief, it has been found that filter tipped cigarettes are not more injurious to health in comparison to those without filters. The filter prevents the intake of free oxygen from the air, which dilutes the effect of nicotine.

Lastly to conclude, some one has rightly defined a cigarette to be, "**A stick with a fire on one side and a fool on the other side**". ♦♦

Economic Reforms In India

Dr. Swabera Islam

Head of the dept. of Economics

The entire world economy has been experiencing dramatic and momentous changes since the late eighties and nineties. Economic reforms are being undertaken in the Eastern Europe and developing countries which include India, Vietnam, Peru, Morocco, China and even Cuba. These countries are gradually discarding old economy philosophies and are launching ambitious reforms of their economic policies. As a result the nature of market institutions, Social structure, financial structure and industrial organisations of these countries have been transformed dramatically.

Economic reforms broadly indicate necessary structural adjustments to structural events. While making such adjustments it requires firstly, reduction of country's expenditure to the level of its income and thereby reducing fiscal deficit. Secondly, such adjustment requires to be market oriented in order to make the economy flexible and efficient.

In the middle of 1991, India was faced with a serious crisis in external sector. This crisis was aggravated by the Gulf War. To one come fully the Balance of Payment problem the Indian Government look several measures to restructure the economy so as to make the economy competitive and efficient. The crisis though located in the external sector was the result of several imbalances in the economy which have been built into the system over the past many years.

Thus the India Government initiated several policies to transform the economy from a controlled to a liberal one. These policies came to be known as the New Economic Policy and its aim was to reform

radically the functioning of the economy. The important characteristics of the new policy initiated in 1991 can be put under four heads – liberalisation, privatisation of the public sector, globalisation and market friendly state.

The measures undertaken by the New Economic Policy of 1991 in the various section include measures for reducing fiscal deficit, raising revenues, contractionary monetary policy to curb inflation, reduce demand for imports to ensure a proper alignment of domestic prices with international prices and to encourage exports a new Industrial Policy was announced with the objective of providing greater competitive stimulus to domestic industry. Industrial licensing has been done away within most industries. A reserved for public sector has been narrowed down and greater participation by pre sector has been permitted in core and basic industries. Several steps have been taken to facilitate large inflow of direct foreign investment.

The economic reforms as envisaged in the several policies bear on various sign of the economy like industry, trade, foreign investment, exchange rate, fiscal affairs, financial system etc – The measures sought to remedy several of the country's ills:- high inflation, large fiscal deficit, unnecessary restriction on trade and industry, many barriers to foreign investment, loss making public sector units, weak financial institutions etc. Thus several measures already being undertaken come together as if at one go. The two pronged strategy of the government, namely Balance of Payments crisis management and reforms of the economy has begun

to show results over the last few years.

Most economists agree that deregulation and the end to license permit are essential to reforms. Deregulation promotes competition, which in turn improves efficiency and increases output and employment. But at the same time deregulation has upset many interest groups which have thrived under the regulated regimes. People engaged in such enterprises find it difficult to survive under competition. The deregulation policy may not be seen as politically saleable if the number of people benefiting from the potential growth cannot neutralise the possible unemployment as result of competition. The elite groups who benefit from the reforms directly create a media hype and ideology for support of reforms. Core must be taken to insure that promises of subsidy concessions and special programmes for the non- elite are carried out so that they too benefit from the reforms.

Business and Commerce, most of the reforms industrial and agricultural activities may be left largely to the private sector in a completely deregulated framework with liberal foreign trade and investment. But the government will have to ensure competition, and prevent inter- personal and inter- regional disparities. The government will have to support industrial infrastructure so long as domestic and foreign investors are not prepared to finance them. Recent C.M.T.E. study found that P.S.E.s use capital more efficiently than private companies. Despite over staffing, hecuracrotic interference in management, pricing constraints and other disabilities our P.S.E.s have managed to perform. The opinion that these P.S.E.s must be reformed not privatised is growing.

Even in the U.S.A, which is the most private industrial economy, certain infrastructure activities have always been public – (e.g. electricity). Here public utilities account for about 60% of the total. In the 'Asian Miracle' economies it is the states role not the markets that explains fast growth. This has been clearly explained in Robert Wades famously entitled book on East Asia 'Governing the Market'. It is felt that balanced regional growth is possible only with support from public sector enterprises.

But the beneficial effects of the reforms cannot be ignored. After liberalisation it has become cheaper and more efficient to import computers and colas rather than manufacture them at home. A number of families had become rich by selling hoarded goods at a hefty premium after the Second World War. These families become industrialists. They started with textiles and then moved on to chemicals and petrochemicals. Since liberalisation these families are finding the competition stiff. In the new economy it will take more than merely an instinct for opportunism. 'Reinvent or die' is the new montra.

It was hoped that liberalisation and reforms would laid to increase in private investment both from the domestic and foreign sources. But that did not happen. It appears that instead of solid infrastructure, phenomenal multiplication has occurred in the manufacture of Cars, TVs, Washing Machines and many other consumer items. In other words, private investment has expanded in quick-yielding profitable manufacture of consumer goods. The obvious follow up of this is that the Government's burden on building up and spending on infrastructure has not lessened, and Government outlays on human resources development must be stepped up. Until private investors gain sufficient confidence in the sustainability of the country's growth process, they will not be prepared to lock in their founds in projects that have long gestation periods.

Since Government's role in the reforms process is so mandatory especially in building up the infrastructure, resources have to be mobilised by making the rich pay more taxes and the wealthy should share the burden of development. Without that, public investment will fall making the process of reforms and development unavoidable.

In conclusion it has to be pointed out that the Indian economy has moved on a faster track in the nineties. Although the economy growth target for the ninth plan period was unlikely to be met owing to massive short full in public saving and investment, the G.D.P. growth rate during the first three years of the 9th plan period has been estimated to be about 6.2% per annum against the target of 6.5%. ♦♦

"Lives of great men all remind us,

We can make our lives sublime

And departing leave behind us

Footprint in the sands of time"

Lakshminath Bezbarua

Arunabha Bose

HIS 1st year

Almost all the people of India know the names of great men like Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu C.R. Das, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhas Ch. Bose, etc. They have got all India fame. But there are many other great men in India. Their fame has not reached all over India but they are well-known jewels of their state. One such name is Lakshminath Bezbarua. He was a poet, a man of letters, a philosopher, a great innovator and a creator. He was one of those sons of Assam by whose countless efforts Assam rose to her present position of progress and glory.

He was born in the year 1863 of a well-known Bezbarua family of Assam. His father was Dinanath Bezbarua. Lakshminath received his education in Assam and took his B.A. from Calcutta University. As a college-student he devoted himself to the improvement of the Assamese language and literature.

Lakshminath started his career as a businessman. Within a short time he attained great



success in this field, but his merits in Assamese literature are found in the fullest expression in his literary effort. His remarkable publications were the 'Jonaki' and the 'Bahi' (flute). The best picture of Assamese literature came out from his pen. Through his writings he wanted to encourage the people of

Assam in every path of progress. His writings showed the bygone heroism of the Assamese people. He was also a keen observer of the social drawbacks of the Assamese society and tried to remove those anomalies through his mighty pen. He was also a well-known writer of humorous plays, which are masterpieces of Assamese literature. He is generally known as "Rasharaj". The most famous patriotic anthem –

"O MOR APONAAR DEKH".....

Was composed by Lakshminath Bezbarua.

After a long laborious artistic life Lakshminath Bezbarua left his heavenly abode on March 26th, 1938. ♦♦

DESHABHAKTA TARUN RAM PHOOKUN

Mrs. Runjun Phookun

Head of Deptt. of Mathematics & Statistics

Tarun Ram Phookun was an outstanding personality of Assam. He was par excellence a great gentleman and a great Assamese. Phookun was an aristocrat by birth. He was born on 22nd January 1877 in one of the illustrious family in Assam. He was the youngest son of Balo Ram Phookun and Bhagirathi Devi. Phookun had his early education in Cotton Collegiate High School, Guwahati. He passed his entrance examination with distinction and after that he passed his F.A. examination from Presidency College, Calcutta. He went to London for higher studies and successfully completed his Bar-at-law. After returning from England he joined the Bar in Calcutta. He started his legal practice in Guwahati after marrying Bidyut Prava Devi on 16th June 1910.

Tarun Ram Phookun was initially accustomed to western mode of living like his senior contemporary Matilal Neheru, J.M. Sengupta, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. But the influence of Gandhiji on these persons was so profound and the sense of patriotism in them was so deep that these English educated persons plunged themselves into the freedom struggle. No wonder the names of these distinguished sons of mother India including Tarun Ram Phookun are in the roll of owner as great patriots. The patriotic urge in Phookun was so great that he gave up his lucrative practice and resigned



from the post of teacher in the Earl Law College and joined the freedom movement at the call of his colleagues Nabin Chandra Bordaloi and Chandra Nath Sarma. That is why Tarun Ram Phookun was affectionately called 'Deshabhakta'.

Phookun's public life started after he was elected president of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee in the year 1921. When Gandhiji first came to Assam in the third week of August of the same year he stayed with Deshabhakta Phookun. During Gandhiji's stay, Phookun's residential compound at Bharalumukh turned in to a place of pilgrimage as thousand of people gathered there to take a glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi. The bonfire of foreign clothes was lit by Gandhiji himself before a huge crowd in the residential compound of Phookun on 17th August 1921 Phookun also consigned to fire all his foreign clothes. This was a historic event in Assam that marked the beginning of the Non- Cooperation movement in the province. During the twenties many of the stalwarts of undivided congress visited Assam and stayed at Phookun's residence. Besides Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sarojini Naidu, Chittaranjan Das, Jay Prakash Narayan stayed at his place. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose while absconding stayed for two nights at Phookun's residence but that was after Deshabhakta's death.

After Gandhiji left Assam, Phookun involved himself as directed by Gandhiji in organizing

"If the toil is great, so is the fruit there of".

congress work from Dhubri to Lakhimpur explaining the message of Swaraj. His speech at Dhubri which explained the message of India's Independence, incurred the wrath of government for which he was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. When Gandhiji came to know about it he asked to distribute the copies of the speech in the nook and corner of the province. This undoubtedly was a rich tribute to Deshabhakta Phookun. After his release from Silchar jail Phookun particularly spread the message of Swaraj among the tribal people. As a result plains tribal people of Assam played a glorious role in freedom movement.

The leadership Phookun provided in holding the first ever session of Indian National Congress in Assam in the last week of December 1926 was undoubtedly worth mentioning period of his public life. Deshabhakta Phookun was the Chairman and Karmavir Nabin Chandra Bordoloi was the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the session. In those days for a poor province like Assam with a small town of Guwahati consisting only sixteen thousand people to manage the huge affairs of a Congress session which required at least an expenditure of one lakh of rupees was next to impossible. But the Congress session was a grand success due to the untiring endeavour of Phookun and others. While holding the session there was a deficit of about thirty five thousand rupees. Having left with no other means to meet the huge deficit Phookun had to sell most part of his landed property, a sacrifice for which he never regretted.

As Chairman of the reception Committee Phookun delivered a welcome address, which was a masterpiece. He was a brilliant speaker in English, Assamese, Bengali and Hindi. His English was perfect and his pronunciation was clear and correct. His delivery was flawless and attractive. Most of his speeches were made extempore but all the same they were always interesting and instructive. His oratory charmed not only the Indians but also the Britishers who respected him more. Even in court he could convince the British Judge with his logical

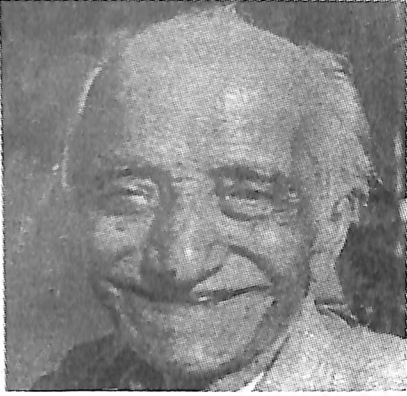
argument. As a social figure and as a conversationalist he was without an equal among his contemporaries in Assam. He was full of wisdom and witticism in his conversation.

When a question arose to amalgamate Orissa with Bihar, the people of Orissa resented very much. Then a committee was formed to look into the matter. Phookun was also a member of the committee. He went through the matter and gave a verdict in favour of the people of Orissa. This was another hallmark in Phookun's public life. In 1927 Phookun was made one of the member of the working committee of All India Congress Conference. He was the first Assamese to receive such honour. In the following year in the All India Congress session a report of the constitution was submitted which was signed by Motilal Nehru and Deshabhakta Phookun. On 26th January 1930, the people of India renewed the pledge to fight for complete freedom. The first Independence Day of dependent India was observed at different places throughout India. At Guwahati the honour of hoisting the flag was conferred on Tarun Ram Phookun.

Deshabhakta Phookun was a multifaceted personality. He was a man of good test. He was a great sportsman and a very efficient hunter. He was also a man of literary talent. He wrote a few books like – Stutimala – a book on religious verses, Jouna Jatwa – a book on sexual science, Mor Shikar Kahini – a book on his hunting experiences, Nigni Bhawariar Geet – a set of humorous poems, which was written while he was in jail. Because of his invaluable contribution to Assamese literature he was elected president of the Assam Sahitya Sabha in 1927.

When the country and its people needed him the most, the cruel hands of death snatched him away in the fateful morning of July 28th 1939. His death was very sudden. He passed away at his Bharalumukh residence due to massive heart attack at the age of sixty-two. Deshabhakta Tarun Ram Phookun will always be remembered by the people as one of the most illustrious and worthy son of India. ◆◆





Late Lakshyadhar Choudhary

Pranav Kr. Roy

H.S. 1st Year

Sri Lakshyadhar Choudhary was born in Ranga Mohal of North Guwahati on October 23, 1914. Sri Choudhary was the fifth of the sixth sons of Late Bhudhar Choudhary and Uma Choudhary. Sri Choudhary had his primary education in North Guwahati. Sri Choudhary passed the matriculation with good marks. For higher education Choudhary went to Calcutta. Sri Choudhary passed B.Sc. from Calcutta University in 1937.

Returning to Guwahati Sri Choudhary enrolled himself as a teacher of the "Auniati Kamaldev High School" of North Guwahati between 1939 to 1942. Sri Choudhary married Usha Choudhary. Sri Choudhary had four sons and a daughter. In 1942, Sri Choudhary joined the freedom struggle of the country during "Quit India Movement" with great revolutionaries like Late Jayprakash Narayan and Arun Ashraf Ali. After the country had won her Independence in 1947. Sri Choudhary was elected as the chairman of Guwahati municipality in 1966. Sri Choudhary was the second Mayor of Guwahati. In 1967, Sri Choudhary joined the socialist movement and was elected as the state Assembly on a "Praja Socialist Party" ticket from Kamalpur Assembly Constituency. In 1978, Sri Choudhary was again elected to the state Assembly from Kamalpur and this time Sri Choudhary became the Minister of Education and Culture in Golap Borbora Ministry.

Sri Choudhary was play-writer, actor, stage director and theatre organizer. Sri Choudhary wrote his first play "Ekalabya" that Sri Choudhary wrote many famous plays, viz "Ali Baba", "Raksha Kumar", "Omola Ghar", "Data Karna", "Enishar Onthi", "Pothar", "Thikona", "Nimila Anka", etc. Sri Choudhary's six plays based on "Mahabharata" for

a mobile theatre group. Sri Choudhary successfully converted "Nimila Anka" into a film around 1954. Sri Choudhary jointly directed the Assamese feature film "Lachit Barphukan" with Late Probin Phukan. Sri Choudhary also acted in "Firingoti".

Having spent a considerable part of his life writing plays and in acting, the cultural giant almost always chose the common people as his subjects in his numerous plays. Sri Choudhary's collection of stories on the common people "Manush Bisari" won the Bharatiya Bhasa Parishod Award. Sri Choudhary's other stories based on the common people, viz "Moinamoti", "Abineta", "Jibonor Kahini", "Ubhati Saon", etc. Sri Choudhary also wrote a novel "Anubhav". He also created a history by acting in his play "Thikona" at the old age of 86 to inaugurate the Kumar Bhaskar Natya Mandir.

Sri Choudhary was the former president of Assam Sahitya Sabha. Sri Choudhary was also the founder president of the Memorial Committee as well as the president of the R.G. Baruah Birth centenary Celebration Committee. Sri Choudhary was the president of Kamrup Natya Mandir at the time of his death.

Sri Choudhary attained eternal peace brea at around 8:30 a.m. on August 18, 2000 at the age of 86 after a brief illness. Sri Choudhary's death was a great loss for the literary and cultural life of Assam. Sri Choudhary served the state in various fields. He continued to be in the midst of the common people. Sri Choudhary made the common people a focus of attention by bringing his emotions through his simple plays. Sri Choudhary left us but he will be remembered by the people of Assam in the coming future. His name will live forever. ♦♦

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION IN EDUCATION

Shrabani Bhadra

Lecturer, Deptt. of M.I.L. (Bengali)

Every teacher wishes that he/she should somehow measure the education achievement of the students whom he/she has taught. This is the reason why examination prevalent in each and every system of education. Besides this the evaluation or measurement is also necessary because it helps us to find out the effect of desirable and undesirable experiences which have been provided in class instructions. Hence, the question of, 'why we measure?': - Can be answered as follows: -

- (1) Through measurement, we are able to determine the limit up to which the aims of education have been achieved.
- (2) The extent of the achievement of the purposes involved in teaching of various subjects can be measured through evaluation.
- (3) Through evaluation, we are also able to assess us to how far the experiences gained by the students in the classroom, are effective.

The definition of Evaluation can be explained according to Wright Stone as, "Evaluation is a relatively new technical term introduced to design a more comprehensive concept of measurement that is implied in conversational test and examinations." Evaluation is essential in the never-ending cycle of formulating goals, measuring progress towards them and determining the new goals, which emerge as a result of new warnings.

But intelligence or ability cannot be measured

directly or in its pure form, except in so far as procedure to measure the intelligence is expressed in behavior. Therefore, the best procedure to measure the intelligence of an individual is to observe his behavior and see what success he achieves in his various fields of activity. There are some basic expressions for the measure of intelligence are, 'Mental age', 'Chronological age' and 'Intelligence quotient'.

Chronological age :- Chronological age is the physical age of a person, counted from the time of his birth. It is counted in terms of years, months and days, hours etc.

Mental age :- Mental age is an index of intelligence-rank. Suppose, a student scores on a test of mental maturity is '4', the score, which a student of 15 years would get. His mental age is 15 years 0 month. His chronological age may be 14 years or 16 years, but his mental age 15 years because his test score is the same as the average test score of the student who are 15 to 0 years.

Intelligence Quotient :- Intelligence quotient is synonymous with intelligence. As a matter of fact, the I.Q. is one of the several forms in which measure of intelligence is expressed. I.Q. is computed as: -

$$I.Q. = \frac{\text{Mental age}}{\text{Chronological age}} \times 100$$

The intelligence or ability of a person is measured by what is called 'intelligence test'. The most commonly known intelligence tests fall into

three categories, namely, (a) Individual test, (b) Group test, (c) Performance test of intelligence.

(a) **Individual test:** - Individual test can be occurred by two ways, verbal test and non-verbal test. The person is asked either to read or write or to do reading and writing in verbal test. In non-verbal test, the person is required to do both the tasks.

(b) **Group test:** - The group test is so called because it can be given to a group of student at the same time. Group test usually consists of a series of tests to which responses can be recorded on paper. The group tests have the advantage of saving time, ease of application or administering and objectivity in scoring. But the individual tests are more reliable than group tests.

(c) Performance tests of intelligence are carefully administered to those who have very poor verbal ability over any language.

Values of Evaluation :- The main values of evaluation are as follows:

Firstly, evaluation makes it possible to attain success in teaching. Through evaluation we are able to find out how far we are successful in obtaining the aim of education. Through it we are able to assess the success of our teaching. We continue with the methods, which have led towards the success of our students in examination and modify those, which have resulted in the failure of our students.

Secondly, evaluation helps us in clarifying the objectives. It is based on objectives. When a subject is taught, then through evaluation of the objectives of teaching the various topics in that subject are clarified to the teacher.

Thirdly, evaluation motivates good learning. The students try to learn various topics after understanding their aims and objectives because they know that the measurement of their learning will be done through tests. These tests are

constructed on the basis of the syllabus in that subject. Hence, a student tries to learn the subject thoroughly well so that he can get through the examination.

Fourthly, guidance can be given on the basis of evaluation. It makes the individual differences clear. Hence, it is of great utility in giving guidance. On the basis of the measurement of abilities, the student can be given vocational or educational guidance.

Fifthly, through education, changes can be brought in curriculum. The world is progressing at quite a rapid pace. The new investigations in the field of education are putting new principles before us. These are indicative of the fact that the curriculum cannot remain static. It should always be changing. Evaluation is useful from this point of view also.

Role of Educational Measurement :-

In the book "Evaluation to improve learning", B.S. Bloom, J.T. Hasting and G.F. Madans said that measurement be used to facilitate formative, summative and diagnostic evaluation. "Formative evaluation" takes place during instructions. It is done to find out if the students have achieved sufficient mastery of specific skills and whether further instructions over these skills is appropriate.

'Summative evaluation' occurs at this conclusion of construction. It provides a basis for assigning divisions or grades after the end of the session. It also helps the teacher to determine whether his teaching has been satisfactory or his instruction should be modified before teaching a new class.

'Diagnostic Evaluation' is done before teaching a new skill to find out if the student has sufficiently mastered the pre-requisite skills for learning this new skill. Diagnostic evaluation is also done during this instruction. At this stage it is used to find out the underlying cause or causes for the student failing to learn a skill. The teachers use both standardized achievement tests and tests constructed by themselves for the class for formative, summative and diagnostic evaluation. Usually for summative evaluation standardized tests are preferred because they tend to measure broad sets of skills. For

formative evaluation also, more and more standardized tests are being designed. Nevertheless class room tests are considered better because of their ability to prove highly specific measures are immediate feed back which are essential for formative evaluations.

Though the two terms- measurement and evaluation are two sides of a same coin. There is distinction between them. In education, measurement is concerned with establishing characteristics of students. It has no concern with the value attached to the characteristics. In contrast, evaluation combines our measures with other information so as to attach value to what has been measured. In evaluation the desirability and importance of what has been observed are emphasized. For example, in an examination we measure the performance of a student in terms of marks or grades. For evaluation the performance is of significant concern because it is the pre-requisite for promotion to the next class and further learning.

But in the beginning of the 20th century there has been a rapid advancement in this field. The old methods of measurement were defective and unreliable. The old methods of education system are still in vogue because of the non-availability of the new tests and lack of trained personnel who could use various new techniques of evaluation. The education Commission has pointed out some defects in 'External Examination'. The defects can be discussed as follows:-

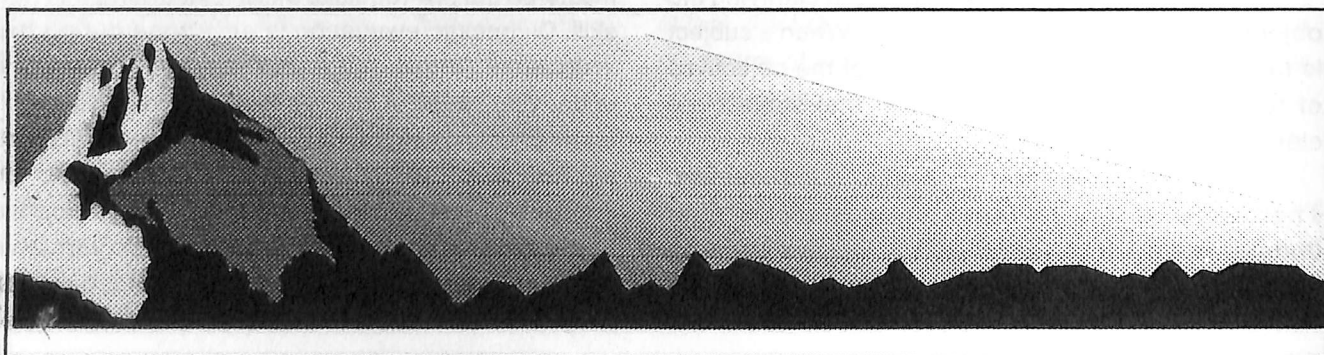
- 01. Defects in the question papers :-** Most of the weaknesses in the present system of external examinations are due to defects in the question papers set for the

examination. The basis of seniority, subject competence and experience in teaching. Very few of them possess the necessary knowledge and skills in the construction of valid and reliable tests.

- 02. Unscientific Procedure :-** Apart from the improvement of question papers, many other procedures of the external examinations need to be made more systematic and scientific. It is essential that scientific scoring procedures should be devised so that there may be optimum reliability in the assessment of the candidate's performances.

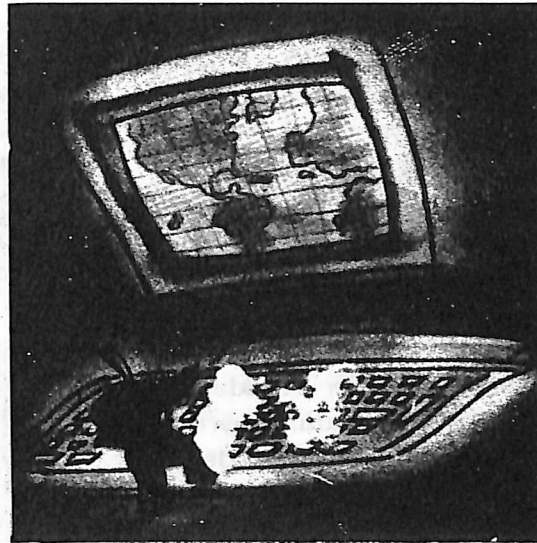
- 03. Less time available to evaluate papers :-** With the ever increasing number of students appearing for the examinations, the task of getting the answer – scripts properly valued and processing the results efficiently within a given time is becoming more and more difficult. It is necessary that this process should be mechanized so as to make it more accurate and expeditions.

A start has been made in the direction of the reforms of the examination system and it is hoped that in a few years it would be possible for us to use standardized test and other techniques of education, applicable in the Indian conditions. A lot of work is being done in this direction. Evaluation units are being set up in different state education departments. A central Evaluation Unit has already been doing a useful work to popularize new techniques of evaluation. ♦♦



E-COMMERCE

— A GIFT OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



Bhababhuti Sarma

Lecturer and Head of the Deptt. Management

INTRODUCTION :

The unprecedented revolution of information technology in the last part of twentieth century made the whole world a village in literal sense and that village is now called E-world. The word 'E' stands for electronic media or popularly 'Internet.' Internet simply means a communication network or system among the different computers of the world. In Internet one computer is connected with the other through telephone and communication satellite and information's are exchanged according to the requirement.

This Internet is changing every aspect of our lives. But in business world, it has made rapid and significant changes. The modern business has incorporated Internet technology into their core business processes. Today most of the companies, small or large, are using web to communicate with their partners, consumers and to transact commerce. This is E-commerce.

Thus, E-commerce means the commerce on the Internet or commercial transaction between sellers and buyers on the Internet.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF E-COMMERCE :

E-commerce may be of three types: -

- (a) Business to Business (B2B): - Here one business is engaged in the buying and selling of goods and services with others business-house on the Internet, fostering relationship with suppliers, partners and customers in a common market place on line.
- (b) Business to Consumers (B2C): - Here the business house approaches or offer products to widely scattered consumers of the world through internet to generate resource by selling goods and services to them.
- (c) Consumers to Consumers (C2C): - Here. The consumers are to communicate among themselves through Internet and making transactions – transaction of goods under C2C is generally arising at time of auction sales.

ROADMAP OR STAGE OF E-COMMERCE :

In order to avail E-Commerce, following stages are have to be fulfilled by a business house :-

Stage -I: Have a web presence or website on Internet: - For this purpose a server-space have to

be hired on rented basis on Internet by registering the name of the company. For example, if the name of the company is MKS & Co. then in Internet the name will be www.Mks.com.In.

Stage-II: Organizational backup: -

In this stage all organizational aspects, like how product are to be designed or decorated on website, terms and conditions of selling, delivery network, mode of payment etc. are to be finalized.

Stage-III: Transaction with Suppliers: -

In this stage communication is made with the stock suppliers regarding procedure, terms and conditions of stocking / restocking of goods etc.

Stage-IV: transactions with customers: -

This is the final stage of where orders received through Internet from the customers are processed and executed through Internet. In this respect goods are delivered to the doors of the customers through a quick delivery network, customers made the payment via Internet by revealing the credit card number and digital signature.

BENEFITS OF E-COMMERCE :

A. From the angle of customers:

- (a) reasonable price: The main benefit provided by E- Commerce forward customers is the best reasonable price for the product. As there is no involvement of middlemen in the supply chain of a dot.com company, marketing cost is negligible and as such business house can offer goods to the customers at minimum price.
- (b) Prompt Service: - Another important benefit of E-Commerce towards customers is that it enables them in getting the ordered goods quickly at their home. At present E-Commerce is the only way with the help of which goods can be ordered received and making payment quickly through Internet.
- (c) Wide choice: - E-Commerce enables the customers to select their required items from a wide variety of alternatives. For example, if a customer wants to purchase a car then he goes website of a car company, where he can play around with the features

available and order a car with exactly the features he wants.

- (d) Buy at any time: - E-Commerce provides day-night service. Customer can order for goods from their home at any time. The present day problems like Assam bandh, Bharat bandh, chakka bandh that affects the normal life of the consumer, will not affect the transaction through E-Commerce.
- (e) Increased standard of living: - E-Commerce enabled the consumers to use various modern items manufactured in different countries and thus, it increases the standard of living of the customers of a country.

B. From the angle of Seller / Supplier:

- (a) Infrastructure Benefit: - A business house having E-Commerce technology need not require building its infrastructure by bricks and cements. It just requires to have a website which have to be hired on rental basis. Thus, preliminary expenses are very less.
- (b) Low marketing cost: - The bottom line of E-commerce is that it eliminates transaction cost associated with purchasing, ordering, delivering and requesting and making payments. E-Commerce drive down cost in supply chains by enabling business to integrate these activities. Technologies like bar code, document and image management, the Internet and EDI are all necessary to support E-Commerce because these technologies provide, cheap, reliable communication and 100% accurate shipments.

Thus, E-Commerce helps the supplier in making deliveries of general replenishment items without involvement of middlemen like whole seller, agents, relatives etc. and as such marketing cost is minimum.

- (c) Low inventory carrying cost: - Because of E-Commerce, a concern may eliminate the inventory carrying cost. For example, selling diamond accessories involved heavy inventory handling cost. But if it is on Net, it could out out the inventory carrying cost. The

moment an order is placed, it could go to the diamond vendor for the item and to the shipping agency that will pick up the item and delivery it to the doors of the customer.

- (d) Low transaction cost: - E-Commerce also minimizes the transaction cost. Take the example of banking business. According to M.N.Gopinath, senior vice president and Head of retail banking at ICICI, "A transaction through a bank branch cost about Rs.40/- to 50/-, the same transaction done telephonically cost about Rs.30/- to 35/-, through ATM it cost between Rs.17/- to 25/- and through the Internet when volumes are right, about Re.1/- to Rs.14/-
- (e) Unlimited range of product can be offer: - Before, E-Commerce, companies could not offer an unlimited range of products because of the difficulties of handling information and economies of the scale. But, now a dot.com operation can collect orders from several customers, plan for the aggregated quantity and place orders with the suppliers.
- (f) Low entry and exist barriers: - To Start dot.com. Company it is very easy because investment cost is very minimum as it require very limited number of employees. Show room, furniture and other extra expenses are also almost nil. Similarly a company (dot.com.company) can easily shut down in case of loss without causing any major damage or practically no damage because of the same reasons – Low investment, limited assets and liabilities etc.

PROBLEMS OR ISSUES INVOLVED :

E-Commerce involved certain problems, which have to be over come to make it more effective. The issues are mainly: -

- (a) Security - in respect of payment and privacy:
 - Internet is a network in respect of payment. Although Credit Card is used for payment but it is not so safe because some one could

snoop at it and steal the Card number.

Similarly, privacy, which is the most essential for a successful business cannot be maintain properly in E-Commerce. However, a number of ways to make payments across the Internet have sprung up to solve this problem. Most use procedures and protocols designed to make sure that no one can steal the Credit Card number.

- (b) Legal – in respect of national vs. international Law and taxes: -The legal laws are different for different countries in subject of business, which make a serious problem for using E-Commerce. Different tax calculating procedure is also another problem.

In Conclusion, E-Commerce brings opportunity for all of us in every aspect of our life.

E-COMMERCE IN INDIA :

In India E-Commerce is now at the initial stage because of the following barriers: -

- (a) Low PC population
- (b) Low Internet usage
- (c) Infrastructure / Low Bandwidths
- (d) Low Credit Card usage
- (e) Cyber Laws and regulation
- (f) Cultural issues / Digital Identity
- (g) Advertising cost

Thus, in order to develop E-Commerce in India more emphasis is required on the following aspect:

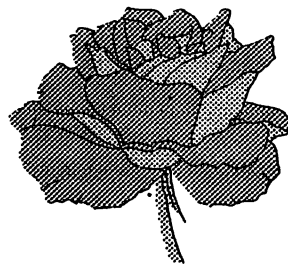
- (a) More ISP (Internet Service Provider)
- (b) Wider communication Bandwidth
- (c) Lower PC prices
- (d) Cheaper and easier Net Access
- (e) Economic Growth

At last, from the above discussion we can come to the conclusion that E-Commerce brings opportunity for all of us in every aspect of our life. ♦♦

The meaning of love

Kamakhya Singh
H.S. 2nd year

Someone says love is an act of two great fools. According to me love is God. Love can be expressed by none but us – in our talking, in our manner. Love is not a thing. Love is a heart touchable sound, heart touchable feeling. Love did not require any grade. Love is the affection of beauty. Love takes place in our heart by the God, by the nature, by anything in the world. Many of them did not know the meaning of love. Love is a sea where everybody can bath. No obstacle can come in front of love. Love can alive anybody. Love has a great power. Love can change the life. All the World becomes new to us. All things will change to love. Nobody will fight with anyone. All the world has a great look to each and everyone in the name of love.



A Woman behind Every successful Man

Kamakhya Singh

HS 2nd year 2009

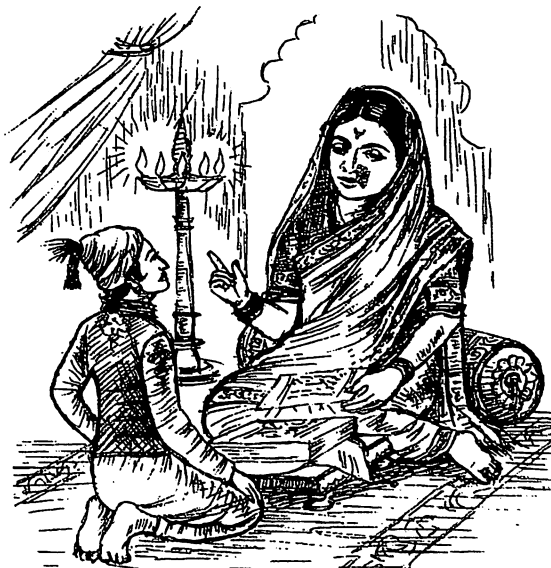
There is a famous sentence that there is always a woman behind every successful man. This sentence is very much true to some extent. As for example, our great father Mahatma Gandhi was a legend for the whole world. But at the same time he was greatly supported by his wife 'Kasturba'. Like this; Jawaharlal Nehru's successful life was given by his great mother Indrani Nehru. As there are great woman but there are some cruel woman also, for example Lady Macbeth that I have studied in my HS 1st year English class. She was so cruel that she made her husband also cruel and selfish.

According to my view, a woman is a mirror of peace, shadow of a tree and most courageous in

nature. So woman is very important in everybody's life.

A woman comes in the role of a wife, a mother, a sister and a very good friend. In our present world there is no difference between a woman and a man. She can enter anywhere wherever she wants. Now in India our government provides special features to the woman's rights in their life. As woman can make the man successful, at the same time she can drop down the image of a man too.

So I humbly request to give equal attention and regards to the woman community as well as to the man's community. ♦♦



“ It is the atmosphere created primarily by the mother that makes a home worthwhile.”

IDENTITY



Surya Prakash Chittawat

B.Com. Final year

What is our "identity". We are Indians, just that and nothing else. But are we worth of this identity, "Indian". My question is that how much we know about this vast country bestowed with plentiful natural resources and rich culture and heritage.

The youth of today are identifying themselves as "yo- man" of Rana Pratap, Shivaji, Gandhiji, Subhash Chandra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore or Gopinath Bordoloi but to the MTV generation.

'What we are doing today'. We are mastering the art of others, not the virtues but the vices. Mastering the virtues of others is really good as U.S.A. and other countries are keen on learning odiissi or Yoga etc, the virtues of India. But what are we learning from them their vices.

Many of us have seen Singapore or Switzerland but have not seen or heard of " Majuli" world's largest fresh water island. Just show me the people who want to visit Majuli, and this Majuli is not in Switzerland but in our land 'India'.

How many of us know the folk songs and dances of India. Just count the number of persons who knows Birju Maharaj or Ms. Amrita Pritam, the winner of poet Millennium Award and the number of persons who does not know Michael Jackson or Celine Dion.

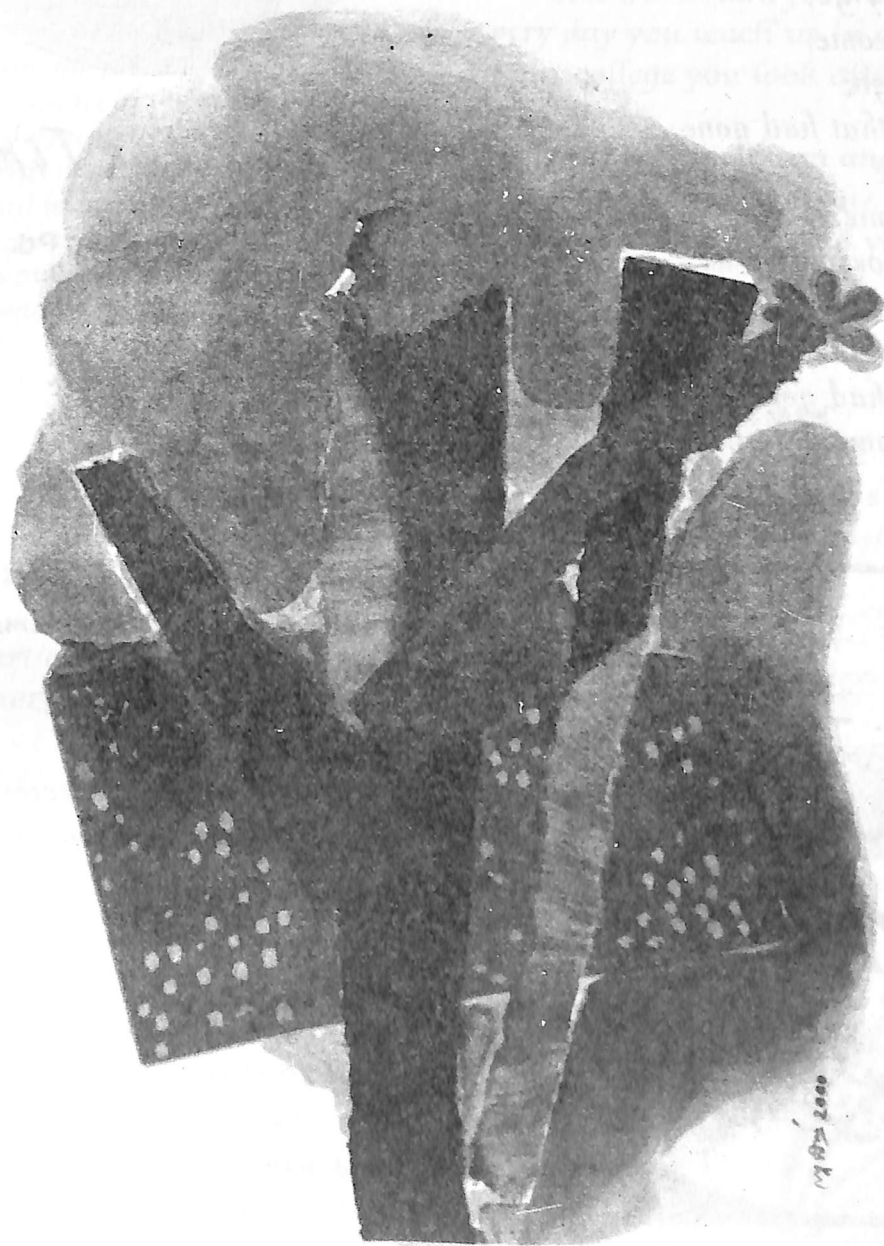
As we know knowledge is primarily gained in our student life from schools and colleges. So

attempts should be made to make utmost use of student life to gain knowledge. But for this, it is necessary to attain schools and colleges regularly. Take the case of our college. Earlier when there was no specified uniform, students would prefer to loiter around aimlessly in college campus rather than attending classes. But after the specific uniform are introduced, the percentage of students attending the classes has increased considerably. Here I would like to thanks our general secretary Mr. MANASH PRATIM BORAH and Debate and symposium secretary Mr. ANIRBAN ROY and also other union members who took initiative to implement the decision of the special body of our college to introduce compulsory uniform for students. This has been just a generous effort on behalf our college to enable the students of our college to create their own identity.

In this context, I would also like to request the union members to take initiative and organize debating and extempore speech competition with topics relating to India and it's rich culture and heritage, so that they identify themselves to be Indian and be proud of being so.

A lot more is required to be done in this regard and endless endeavors should be made through out the country to arise the spirit of a general Indian and let them-recognized their identity. ◆◆

Poems



Time

Pranav Kr. Roy

*Friends may come,
 Friends may Go ;
 But the time that had gone,
 Will nevers come.
 Happiness may come
 Happiness may go;
 Sorrows may come,
 Sorrows may go;
 But the times that had gone,
 will nevir come
 We wail for time,
 But the time doesn't for us;
 Give value to time,
 Time doesn't value you,
 It once, Time had gone,
 It will never come again.*

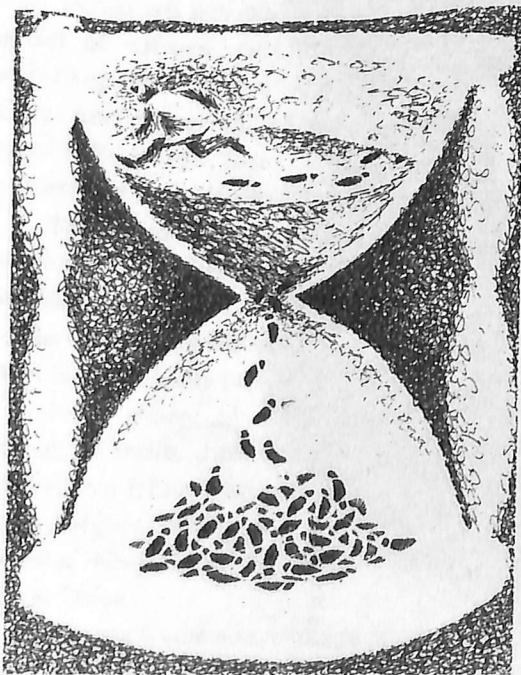


Precious Time

Ram Pd. Chapajair

TDC 1st yr.

*The time which has passed
 will never come back
 The time which will arrive
 we should only wait for that
 As nothing in the
 World is still,
 Everything turns as in a wheel,
 Sweet memories and sweet dreams
 Are your best friend ;
 Always keep that in mind.
 As they go hand in hand.
 In this world never trust anybody,
 But have faith in yourself and hope.
 These will serve you in good stead,
 Will never let you down
 and keepaway a frown.
 Time is Pre cious none should waste it.
 Make full use of time
 As that is what is Prime,
 We should make the most of time
 This is what we must keep in mind.*



A Real Guide-Teacher

Lipika Goyal
TDC IIIrd yr.

*It's time to part with those
who taught us everything
Right from the childhood
Leading towards the youth
Caring and moulding our character
Preparing us to face danger
Who sacrificed their valuable time
to make us a good citizen
To whom shall we never forget,
as they are the precious one
Like the soul remains in the body
Teachers remain in the
heart of students.
It will be painful to be away
As you are the real guide;
Who make us aware of our rights
and duties towards the family
and the society
Oh! Teachers, you are great indeed
And words foiled to explain for me*

TO SUCCEED IN LIFE

*It's the heartiest wish of
every teacher for their
students.
Teachers, I bow to Thee !
And you will remain
in my heart
Till I hold my
last breathe !*

My Dear Teacher

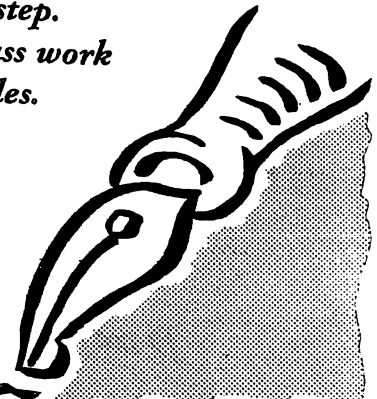
Ranjeet Sah
H. S. 1st year

**My Dear Teacher we all love you,
Because teacher like you are very few,
We love you, you love us too;
You work hard for all of us.
Every day you teach us in our class
In our college you look after us like our
parents
You teach us our lesson and provide.
Knowledge about the world
So, we love you And you love us
too.**

My College Teacher

Ajay Kr. Mahato
H. S. 1st year

*I read in K.C. Das commerce college
My College has many teachers
They are gift of God to me
My teachers teach me
They teach me my lessons
They teach me manners.
They teach me good habits.
They teach me with love and care,
They guide me at every step.
They help, me do my class work
My teachers are my guides.*



The Dream

*Dheeraj Kalita
H.S. 2nd year*

*I behold a dream last night
Oh, what a horrible dream
It cling to my memory
I saw a lady lass
who love & admire me
We take too much pitty thing,
But unfortunately I awake
And found myself not on the bed.
But lying on the bed
Oh what a horrible dream*

WHAT YOU ARE ?

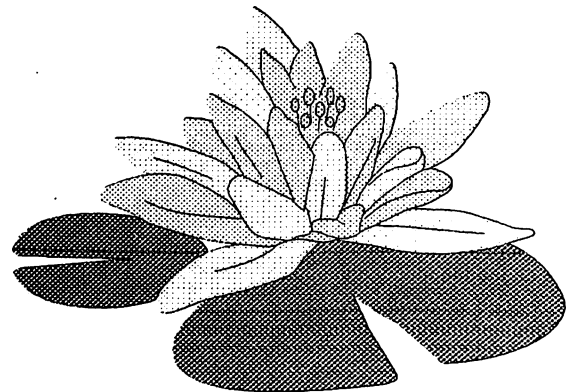
*Lipika Goyal
TDC IIIrd yr.*

Tears rolled down my eyes,
When I think of the painful sight,
When we have to leave your guidance
And enter in this huge world.
Will be left alone to face the
difficulties and problems;
But your soothing memory and kind
appearance will remain in us
for ever, encouraging us to march
forward and attain the
real goal of our life

A LOST FRIEND

Satender Kr. Ray

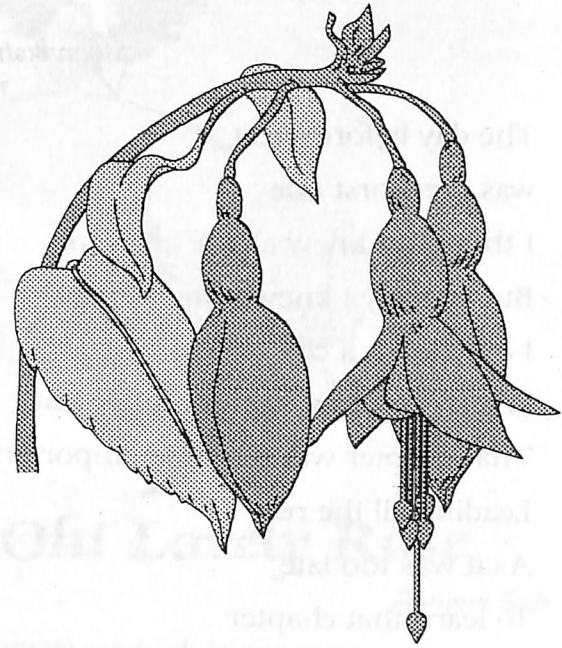
*Oh! the orphan boy,
Why were you born in this land?
To bear the pain
of the unjust land
I am sorry
But please do not worry
For the almighty is present
Here and every where
To give us justice
In this Cruel loved of sorrow
So the way of the lord
Is to be followed
To get happiness in life.*



A Comet

Siddheswar Sutradhar
HS 1st yr.

There appeared a comet in the nocturnal sky;
Some said its aminous, some gave a joyous cry,
But I stood calm and quiet
Soon I began to radiate heat and light
And burnt all barring a few.
They made me leader and I was to rescue.
With dual strength I tilted and deviated the giant;
But stroke me it hard as I was defiant,
Toltra it me, and I looked around,
Alas! darkness and despair only, I found.
As I struggled, the blessed ones sided with it,
Replaced it without showing sympathy to one a bit.
But not too long it was for me strength to regain.
And there ensued a terrible fight again.
Missile after missile I launched, all ballistic in nature
But repulsed if all with equal strength and valour
A many joined me to redouble my strength,
But victory cluded though if came near at hand.
Came God then to my rescue;
His thunder crashed it and slow.
Vanished the comet into the oblivion
Paving the way for a new sun in the horizon.



"O Sunday"

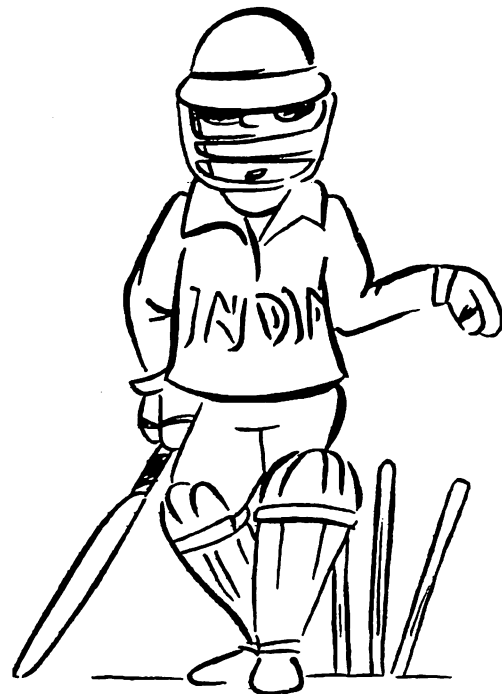
Rakesh Kothari
TDC II nd yr.

*I love Sunday
As it is a holiday
Father stays at home
Mother makes delicious items
Free from hurry,
Tree from worry
safe from sin's stick
Till late, relax and sleep
So intresting is sunday
May it come everyday*

" The Day Before a test"

Meenakshi Benjari
TDC 1st yr.

The day before a test
was the worst one
I thought I knew all the answers
But actually I knew none
I didn't learn a chapter
Which would surely come for test
That chapter was the most important
Leading all the rest
As it was too late
To learn that chapter
I decided not to later it
And leave it till leater
Because, if started reading it there
The others I would surely forget
And won't be able to answer
The easiest questions the teacher would set
I answer all the questions
on the test days
But still I did n't do well.
That much I could say
Yet all could uderstand
what a Bad time I had
Do Better the next time
Everbody said.



Indian Cricket

Satender Kr. Ray
H.S. 1st year

Cricket is fun,
When Azhar takes a run
When Sachin hits a six,
Sohaib Akhtor is in fix
When Ganguly hits a four,
Hansie Cronji wants no more
When Agarkar takes a wicket,
Spectators are looking for more, tickets,
When Kumble gives a spin
Australians also spin
When Tadiya Stops a run
Sri Lankans are not having fun
And when Robin takes a Catch
Indian wins the match

Who Loves the Trees Best ?

Premlata Kumari Paswan

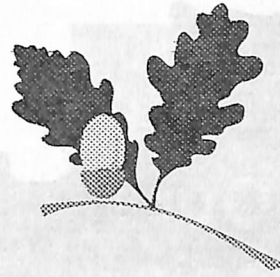
H.S. 1st year

Who loves the trees best?
'I,' Said the spring,
'Green leaves so beautiful
To them I bring.

Who loves the trees best?
'I,' Summer said,
'I give them flowers,
White yellow and red.'

Who loves the trees best?
'I,' Autumn said,
I give them ripe fruits,
Goldern and red.'

Who loves the trees best?
'I love them bes,'
Harsh winter answered,
'I give them rest.'



Oh! Lovely Rose

Ranjeet Sah

Oh! Lovely rose, oh lovely rose.

How beautiful you are?

You smell so sweet

I am proud of your Beauty

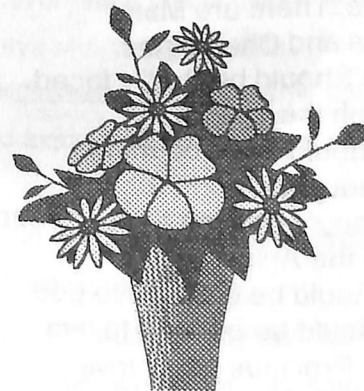
I like you very Much

You have in every branch thorns.

The thorns protects you from enemies

oh! lovely rose, oh lovely rose

How beautiful you are?

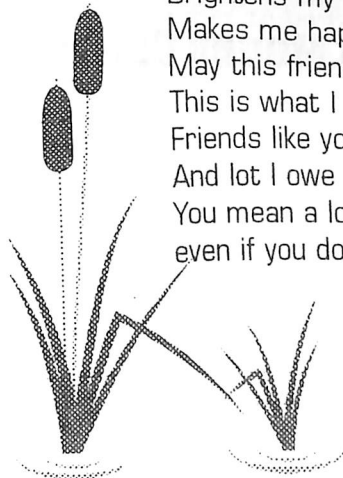


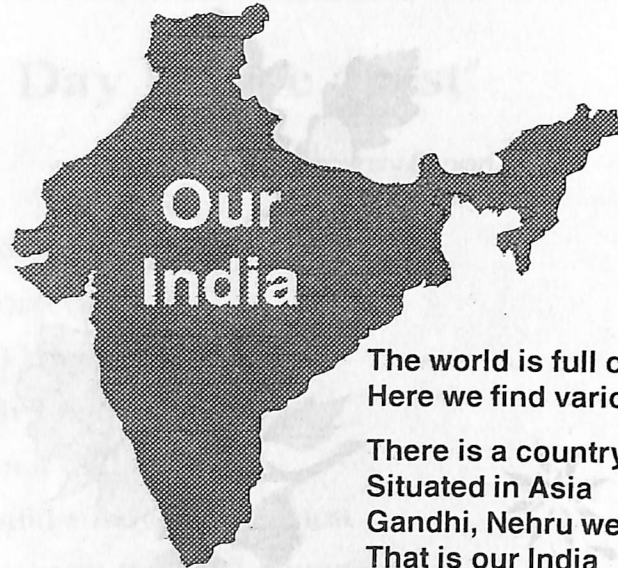
Friendship

Ritasri Barman

H.S. 1st year

Friendship is what I didn't know
Until I met you
Your smiling face
Brightens my day
Makes me happy in every way.
May this friendship never break
This is what I always pray
Friends like you, are very few
And lot I owe to you
You mean a lot to me
even if you do not believe





Subhradip Dasgupta

H. S. 2nd year

The world is full of joy and mystery
Here we find various history

There is a country
Situated in Asia
Gandhi, Nehru were born
That is our India

We are proud to be Indian By birth
Great heroes / Freedom fighters had
last breath

In this earth.
unlike other countries
India is a secular state,
There is no castism,
No sign of hate

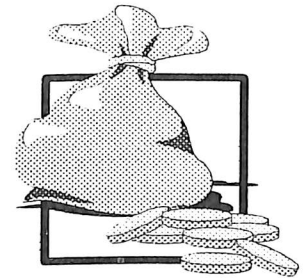
We love India,
We love our culture,
May god bless the people
For happy and bright future



Bibhas Das

T.D.C. 1st year

Love is a gift of god.
It is full of Happiness.
In Love, There are Many
Storms and Challenges.
Which Should be Bodily faced.
Through the love
One should do good things.
and should be honest
One should be kind to poor people
And to the Animals
One should be devoted to god,
And should be grateful to him
For his Precious gift of love.



What Money Can Buy?

Ajay kr. Mahato

H.S. 1st year

Money can buy a Book not Brain
Money can buy a Bed not sleep
Money can buy a Medicine not Health
Money can buy cosmetics not Beauty
Money can buy Luxuries not culture
Money can buy a house not Home
Money can buy Amusement not Happiness
Money can buy a Temple not the Lord
Money can buy goods not good will.

A modern Student

Nisha Jain

H.S. 1st yer

With tight fit jeans and stylish hair
The modern student does not care
He wants to be in the realm of beauty
But has very little sense of duty

He is rarely found in the study hall
Always enjoying drinks in the nearby stalls.
Roaming around wearing sunglass
He never bothers to attend the classes.

Talking of movies all the day long
He is often found singing film song
He thinks himself to be a hero
But in studies is a big zero
Wearing boots four inch high
He thinks of touching the sky
Making fun of all teachers.
He is spoiling his own future.

He never prepare notes from book
Manage somehow by hook or crook
Thinking studies to be burden
He likes to call himself Modern.



Eyes

Shekhar Jajodia

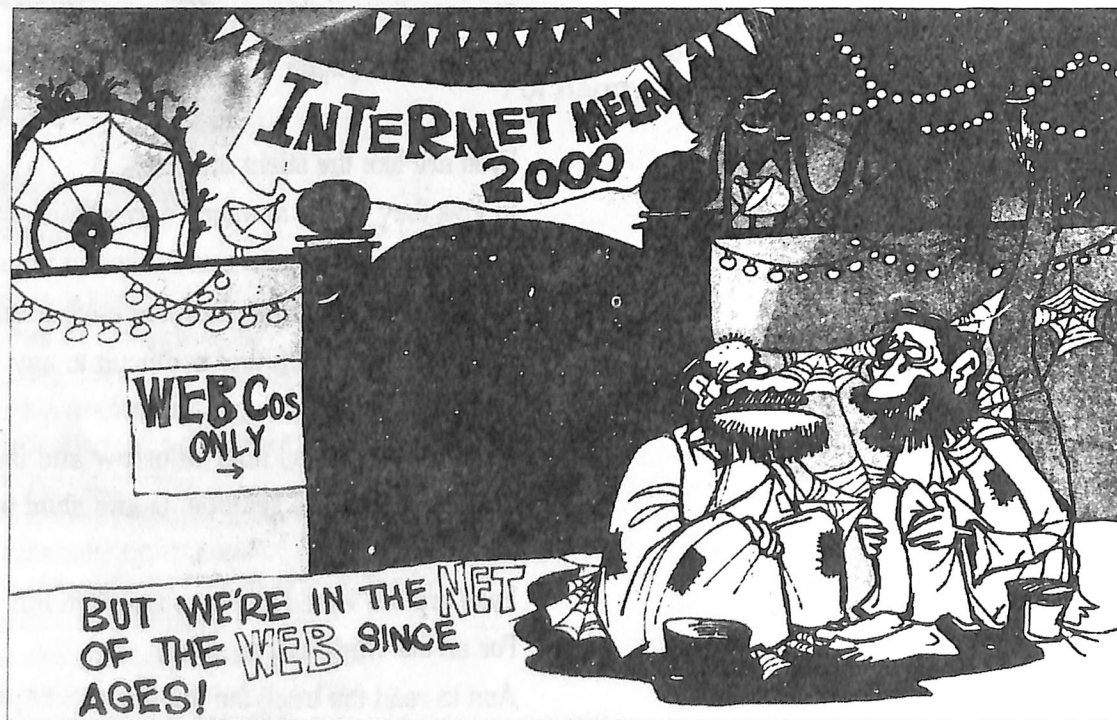
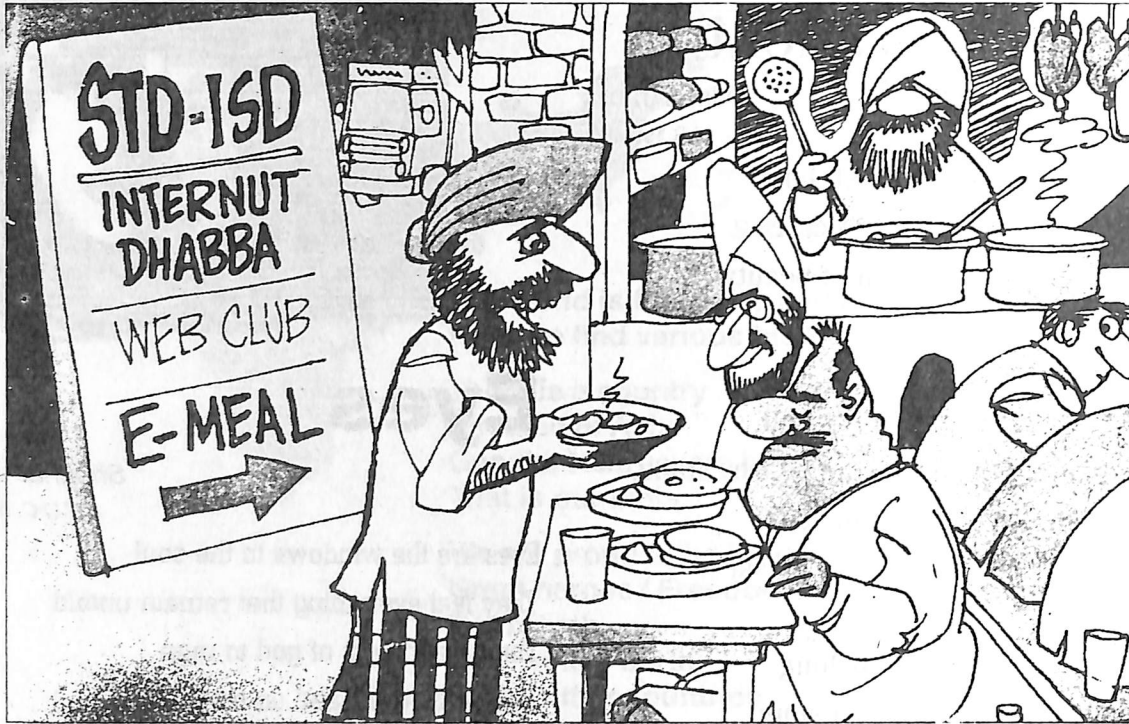
T.D.C. 11nd year

Eyes are the windows to the soul
They feel everything that remain untold
They are the gift of god to man
To see his work and do what he can.

Eyes are two in number
They look beautiful when in slumber
The deepness of these two eyes
disclose everything in the heart that his

Eyes are like the silent mouth
In joys they smile, in anger they shout
They can express love and Malice at the same
They are the best definations of each man's life.
Eyes say everything that is difficult to say
Blink an eye and you get a date
And in disillusioned hour of orrow and fear
These two express sentiments and shed tears.

Eyes are the windows that shine through
For all the world to see in to
And to read the trust, the joy and the hope
And every other secret that they hold.



INDIA-FACTS AND FIGURES

Sajin Shaikh
T. D. C. 2nd year

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Capital | Area (insq.km.) | Population | | | Density Grersouy per sq.k.m.) | Literacy Cin Pent y.) | Jrban Population in (%) | No. of Dist 1998 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total | | | | |
| 1. | Andra Pradesh | Hyderabad | 2,75,068 | 33,724,581 | 32,783,427 | 66,508,00 | 241 | 45.1 | 26.8 | 23 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar | 83,743 | 465,004 | 339,554 | 864,554 | 10 | 41.2 | 12.8 | 13 |
| 3. | Assam | Dispur | 78,438 | 11,657,989 | 10,756,333 | 22,414,322 | 284 | 53.4 | 11.1 | 23 |
| 4. | Bihar | Payna | 1,73,8777 | 45,202,091 | 41,172,374 | 86,374,465 | 497 | 38.5 | 13.1 | 55 |
| 5. | Goa | Panaji | 3,702 | 594,790 | 575,003 | 1,169,793 | 316 | 76.0 | 41.0 | 2 |
| 6. | Gujarat | Gandhinagar | 1,96,024 | 21,355,209 | 19,954,373 | 41,309,582 | 201 | 60.9 | 34.5 | 19 |
| 7. | Haryana | Chandigarh | 44,212 | 8,827,474 | 7,636,174 | 16,463,648 | 369 | 55.3 | 24.6 | 17 |
| 8. | Jammu & Kashmir | Srinagar | 2,22,236 | 4,014,100 | 3,704,600 | 7,718,700 | 76 | 26.7 | 23.8 | 14 |
| 9. | Karnataka | Bangalore | 1,91,791 | 22,95,1917 | 22,025,284 | 44,977,201 | 234 | 55.9 | 30.9 | 27 |
| 10. | Madhya Praders | Bhopal | 4,43,446 | 34,267,203 | 31,913,877 | 66,181,170 | 149 | 43.4 | 23.2 | 45 |
| 11. | Maharastra | Mumbari | 30,7,600 | 40,825,618 | 38,111,569 | 78,937,187 | 256 | 63.1 | 38.7 | 33 |
| 12. | Mizoram | Aizawal | 21,081 | 338,978 | 330,778 | 689,756 | 38 | 81.2 | 46.1 | 3 |
| 13. | Nagaland | Kohima | 16,579 | 641,282 | 568,246 | 1,209,546 | 73 | 61.3 | 17.2 | 8 |
| 14. | Orissa | Bhubaneshwar | 1,55,707 | 16,064,146 | 15,595,590 | 31,659,736 | 202 | 48.5 | 13.4 | 30 |
| 15. | Punjab | Chandigarh | 50,362 | 10,778,034 | 9,503,935 | 20,281,969 | 401 | 57.1 | 29.5 | 17 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | Jaipur | 342,239 | 23,042,780 | 20,963,210 | 44,005,990 | 128 | 38.8 | 22.9 | 32 |
| 17. | Sikkim | Gangtok | 7,096 | 216,427 | 190,030 | 406,457 | 57 | 56.5 | 9.1 | 4 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 1,30,058 | 28,298,975 | 27,559,971 | 55,858,946 | 428 | 63.7 | 34.2 | 29 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | Luchnow | 2,94,411 | 74,036,957 | 65,075,330 | 139,112,287 | 471 | 41.7 | 19.8 | 68 |
| 20. | West Bengal | Culcutta | 88,752 | 35,510,633 | 32,567,332 | 68,077,965 | 766 | 57.7 | 27.5 | 18 |
| UNION TERRITORIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar | Port Blair | 8,249 | 154,369 | 126,292 | 28,0661 | 34 | 73.7 | 26.6 | 2 |
| 2. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 114 | 358,614 | 283,401 | 642,015 | 5,620 | 78.7 | 89.7 | 1 |
| 3. | Delhi | Delhi | 1,483 | 5,155,512 | 4,265,732 | 9,420,644 | 6,319 | 76.1 | 89.9 | 1 |
| 4. | Lakshadeep | Kavartti | 32 | 26,618 | 25,089 | 51,707 | 1,615 | 79.2 | 56.0 | 1 |
| 5. | Pondicherry | Pondicherry | 492 | 408,081 | 399,704 | 807,785 | 1,605 | 74.9 | 64.0 | 4 |
| | India | Delhi | 3,287,263 | 439,230,458 | 407,072,230 | 846,302,688 | 267 | 52.1 | 25.7 | 5 |

General Knowledge

Pranav Kr. Roy

HS 1st yr.

1. The visible yellow face of the sun is called- Photosphere.
2. Surekha Shankar yadav the first Locomotive driver in the country.
3. By getting Mark Taylor's wicket at Perth Kapil Dev reached the figure of 400 test wickets. In what ways he was given out. - Leg before wicket.
4. Who was Ji Xiouli?
- Ji. xiouli, a chinese scholar of Sanskrit who translated valmiki's Ranayan in to chinese.
5. Who is P. Venugopal?
- P. Venugopal, the Indian doctor, Head of Cardio Thoracic vascular surgery department of All India Institute of Medical Science, conducted India's first heart tranplant operation on August 3, 1994.
6. Which Australian cricketer also known as Tugga?
- Steve Waugh, the captaion of Australia Cricket team.
7. Why does it not hurt when we cut our nails?
- Nails are not related either with cartilage or blood vessels, hence having no relation with the Nervous system. Therefore cutting nails does not give pain.
8. Wollen clothes protect the body from cold because - Cloth is a poor conductor of heat.

Do you know ?

Ranjeet Sah

H. S. 1st year

(Do you know first in Assam)

1. The first chief Minister of Assam ?
Ans : Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi.
2. The first name of Guwahati ?
Ans : Pragotishpur
3. The first Assamese Governnor ?
Ans : Bishnu ram Medhi.
4. The first magazine for children in Assam ?
Ans : Larabandhu
5. The first women pilot from Assam ?
Ans : Dhira Chaliha
6. The first man to be successful in B. A. from Assam ?
Ans : Anandaram Baruah
7. The first Assamese president of India?
Ans : Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed.
8. The first woman of Assam to get the 'Padmashri' award?
Ans : Nalinibala Devi
9. The first Governor of the Assam ?
Ans : Akbar Hydari
10. The first woman chief Minister of Assam ?
Ans : Mrs. Anowara Taimur.

Geographical Surnames

Tanmoy Ghosh
B. Com 1st yr.

| Country State etc. | Surname |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Africa | 1. Dark Continent |
| 2. Australia | 2. Land of Golden Fleece |
| 3. Barbados | 3. The land of flying fish. |
| 4. California | 4. The folder state |
| 5. Chicago | 5. Windy City |
| 6. Egypt | 6. Gift of the Nile Land of Pyramid |
| 7. Japan | 7. Land of Rising Sun |
| 8. Korea | 8. Land of Morning Calm |
| 9. Kashmir | 9. The Heaven of the earth |
| 10. Lasa | 10. Forbidden City |
| 11. New York | 11. City of Skyscrapers |
| 12. Norway | 12. Land of Midnight Sun. |
| 13. Oxford | 13. City of Dreaming Spire |
| 14. Pamir | 14. Roof of the World. |
| 15. Punjab | 15. Land of Five Rivers. |
| 16. Rome | 16. Eternal City. |
| 17. Switzerland | 17. The land of Springs. |
| 18. Thailand | 18. The land of the White Elephant |
| 19. Trinidad | 19. The land of Humming Birds. |

1. Haste is of the devil - Koran
2. Pain is the outcome of sin - Buddha
3. Wicked men obey from fear ; good men,
from love - Aristotle
4. Fame is the perfume of heroic deroic deeds
- Socrates.
5. Light is the shadow of God - Plato
6. There is no virtue like necessity -
Shakespeare.

Sports Quiz

Biplob Roy
T.D.C. 1st year

1. Which was the first football match to be
televised ?
2. Who invented the game of basket ball?
3. Who was the first Indian women athlete to win
a gold in the Asian Games ?
4. Who was the first recorded Olympic
champion?

5. An Indian football tournament in the second
oldest Football tournament in the World-next
only to F. A. Cup which?
6. Who won the first world youth cup Footballs tour
nament held at Tunisia?
7. Who was the first men's Olympic Tennis
champion?
8. How many holes are there in a full-sized
Gal course ?
9. What is the traditional Japanese form of
wrestling known as ?
10. What is the length of the volleyball net?
11. What is the length of the Hockey Stick?
12. Who was India's first international Hockey
umpire?
13. Where in France is the French Open played?
14. Who was the first man to win all three titles
at the same Wimbledon Championship ?
15. Who is believed to have scored more than a
thousand goals in International Hockey.
16. Who take the first hat-trick in Ranji trophy?
17. Which two teams played the first one day cricket
18. When, where and which two teams
played the first floodlight one-day match?
19. Which country hosted the 15th world
Cup Football Championship?
20. Who broke five world records in 45 minutes ?

Answer :

1. Arsenal vs Preston (1938) 2. Dr. James
Naismith 3. Kamaljit Sandhu, 400 mtrs. at 1978
Bangkok Games 4. Corobeus 5. Durand Cup 6.
USSR 7. J. P. Boland (Ireland) 8. 18 9. Sumo Wres-
tling 10. 32 ft. 11. 3ft. 12. Pankaj Gupta. 13. Rolend
Carro Stadium (Paris) 14. Bobby Riggs 15. Dhyan
Chand 16. Baqo Jilani (North India, 1934-35 17.
England Vs Australia on 5 January 1971, in Mel-
bourne, city of South-East Australia. 18. On 27 No-
vember 1979, in Sydney (Australia), Australia vs West
Indies 19. USA 20. The united states athlete Jesse
owens, on 25 May 1935 in Michigan (USA).

Do you know ?

Biplob Roy
T.D.C. 1st year

1. Mahatma Gandhi Setu, the 5.575 km. long bridge over the Ganges river in Patna is the world's longest river bridge. It was built at a cost of Rs. 300 crore.
2. Mrs. Arati Saha swam the English Channel on 29 September 1959. She was the first Indian woman to achieve the feat.
3. The first swimming race across the English Channel was won in 10 hours, 50 minutes by Abdel Rehim of Egypt on 22 August, 1950.
4. The highest motorable bridge in the world near Khardungla (Ladakh), 5,550 metres above sea level.
5. Indian medical student Rita Faria was selected Miss World on 17 November 1966 in a beauty contest held in London. (First Indian girl to win Miss World title)
6. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the construction of submarines on 13 February, 1984 at Mazgaon Dock of Mumbai for the first time in India.
7. The 2,100 million King Abdul Aziz International Airport outside Riyadh in Saudi Arabia is the largest airport in the world. It covers an area of 221 sq. km. The world's largest control tower, 74 metres in height is located here.
8. In December 1980 the largest diamond ever discovered in Russia - 342 carats - was found at Mirny, a remote town in Siberia (Russia)
9. The first Hydrogen bomb test on Eniwetok Atoll in the mid-Pacific Ocean was carried out on 12 May 1951. It proved that it was possible to destroy a city 100 times the size of Hiroshima & Nagasaki (Japan) destroyed by atomic bombs in 1945.
10. The first woman to get the right to vote was from New Zealand.
11. The Museum of the Moving Image, the largest museum in the world devoted to cinema and television, opened at London's South Bank on 15 September 1988.
12. The muscle of the human jaw exerts a force of over 219 kg.
13. An elephant can carry 2 gallons of water in its trunk.
14. There are 25,00,000 rivets in the Eiffel Tower.
15. Johann Hurlinger of Austria walked on hands instead of feet 871 miles in 55 daily 10-hour stints, on an average 1-58 miles per hour from Vienna (Austria) to Paris (France) in 1900.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Rakesh Kothari
T.D.C. 2nd Year

Work : It is the pride of joy.
Think : It is the source of power
Play : It is the secret of perpetual
Read : It is the foundation of wisdom
Laugh : It is the music of the soul

No Charge

Ajinder Pandit
H.S. 1st year

"How long were you in jail ?"
"Two weeks ?"
"What was the charge ?"
"No charge , every thing was free".

"How Can A Student Pass"

Manoj Golcha
B. Com IInd Yr.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Every year has | - 365 days |
| Sundays | - 53 days |
| Remaining | - 312 days |
| Summer Vacation | - 60 days |
| 8 hrs. for sleeping daily | - 122 days |
| Remaining | - 131 days |
| Two hr for taking food daily | - 30 days |
| Remaining | - 101 days |
| One hrs rest daily | - 15 days |
| Remaining | - 86 days |
| Festivals | - 30 days |
| Remaining | - 56 days |
| Sickness | - 20 days |
| Remaining | - 36 days |
| Far games & sports | - 10 days |
| Remaining | - 26 days |
| Examination days | - 25 days |

And now only one day remains & that is far picnic
Now, let me know friends, how can student Pass

Comic Facts

" Examination as Cricket Match"

Ajinder Pandit
H.S. 1st year

| | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| Classroom | : | Cricket field |
| Examination | : | Test match |
| Examinee | : | Bats man |
| Paper Setter | : | bowler |
| Invigilator | : | leg umpire |
| Pen | : | Bat |
| Question | : | Ball |
| Difficult Questions | : | Bouncers Sixes |
| Good questions | : | boundaries |
| Marks | : | Runs Made |
| A case of cheating | : | Caught out |
| Talking in the in hall | : | Run out |
| Mark - sheet | : | Score board |
| Highest scorer | : | Man of the Match |

Please Laugh

Rakesh Kothari
T.D.C. 2nd Yr.

Wife - Wherever we keep money
our son steals it. I don't
know what to do
Husband - Keep it in his text book
He will never touch it

Fun Time

Ram Pd. Chapagain
T. D. C. 1st year

Doctor : What is your father's name ?
Student : Tee, Surya Praksh
Teacher : Say in English
Student : Sir Sunlight

Customer : Why is the milk watery today ?
Milk man : Sir, last night I left the
Cow outside in the rain

Sales agent : 'Which hair oil do you use' ?
Customer : 'Shankar's hari oi'.
Sales agent : 'I have not heard of this brand'.
Customer : It is not a company's name
shankar is my friend . I am using
his articles.

1st friend : "What happend in today's match?
2nd friend : "Today one of batsman could not
hit the third ball of my first over the
wicket - keeper could not catch
it and the friends couldn't find
out where it had gone ?"
1st friend : " Really! where had it gone?
2nd friend : " I did not deliver the ball.
It was in my hand'.

Father : What are you doing ?
Son : Writing a letter to my friend.
Father : But you don't know how to write.
Son: So what ! He doesn't know
how to read

WINNERS VERSUS LOSERS

Dipankar Dutta
H.S. 1st year

1. The *winner* is always part of the answer;
The *Loser* is always part of the problem.
2. The *Winners* says, "Let me do it for you".
The *Loser* says, "That is not my job".
3. The *Winner* sees an answer for every problem;
The *loser* sees a problem for every answer.
4. When *Winner* makes a mistake, he says, "I was wrong";
When a *Loser* makes a mistake, he says, "It wasn't my fault".
5. A *Winner* makes commitments;
A *Loser* makes promises.
6. *Winners* have dreams;
Losers have schemes.
7. *Winners* says, "I must do something";
Losers says, "Something must be done".
8. *Winners* are a part of a team;
Losers are apart from the team.
9. *Winners* sees the gain;
Losers sees the pain.
10. *Winners* are like a thermostat;
Losers are like thermometer.
11. *Winners* make it happen;
Losers let it happen.
12. *Winners* sees the potential;
Losers sees the past.



“Belive it or Not”

Utpalendra Kr. Deka

T.D.C. 2nd yr.

- Donald Duck comics were once banned in Finland because the character didnot wear pants.
- “Isacc” a yellow labrador dog owned by Gary Wimer of Heath, Ohio, correctly answers mathematics questions by barking.
- Biologist have determined that a pair of rabbits breeding at maximum capacity with no lose of off springs, could produce 33 million descendants in only 3 years.
- The oldest stock exchange inthe world is located in Amsterdam, the Netherlands and was founded in 1602.
- There are 5000 diferent species of cockroaches from around the world.
- Willi Meinikov, a professor living in Moscow, Russia, can speak 93 different languages.
- World's first Jigsew Puzzle were discovered 250 years after they were used to teach England's Gorge IV geography when he was a boy.
- Lightning strikes earth 8.6 million times a day.
- The first phone book was published in New Haven, Conn., in 1887 and contained only 50 names.
- The legs of ostrich are so powerful they can kill a lion with a single kick.
- Physicist Albert Einsteion was so absentminded that he once used a 1500 cheque from Rockefeller Foundation as a bookmark and then lost the book.
- Longest cell in human body are 33ft long Axon cells found in the brain and the spinal card.

***A device is seldom welcome those who need
it most, like it the least***

- Johnson

***Cowards die many times before their deathis
the valiant never taste death, but once.***

- Shakespeare

Collected by : Ajinder Pandit

H. S. 1st year

Laugh

Biplob Roy
T.D.C. 1st year

1. Magistrate : Why did you steal seven times within a week ?
Thief : Because a week has seven days only.
2. Receptionist : "A man has come to see you, Sir".
Managing Director : "I am very, very busy. Tell him to take a chair and wait for a few minutes."
Receptionist : " He has already taken away all chairs and is removing the tables now. He is a Tax Recovery officer, Sir"!
3. Nagging wife "I suspect you will remarry after my death".
Husband : " If you have no faith, try me now".

Don't Smile

Ajinder Pandit

H. S. 1st year

Prof : I think, you are talking in my class.

Student : No Sir, I can't talk in my sleep.

One college girl : "Do you think Manish will love me more, when we are married ?

Second girl : My deah of course he will. "He loves every women".

Prof : "What is the largert Production of India?

Student : Sir, Indians !

Teacher : I am much surprised to see that your essay on 'Cow' is the same as that your sister showed me ten years ago

Student : It's because the 'Cow" is same.

The Best Day : Today
The weakest feeling : Fear
The Best Gift : Forgiveness
The meanest feeling : Jealousy
The Greatest need : Discipline
The most expensive Indulgence : Hate
The Easiest thing to do : Finding fault

Who's Job ?

There were four people named Everybody Somebody, Anybody & nobody. There was an important job to be done & Everybody was sure somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought that Anybody could do it but Nobody realised that everybody could do it. It ended up that everybody blamed somebody when Nobody did what Anybody would have done.

Compiled by :
Subhash Surana
H. S. 2nd year

"When god closed a door,
He opens a window
for those who have the
wit to discover it"

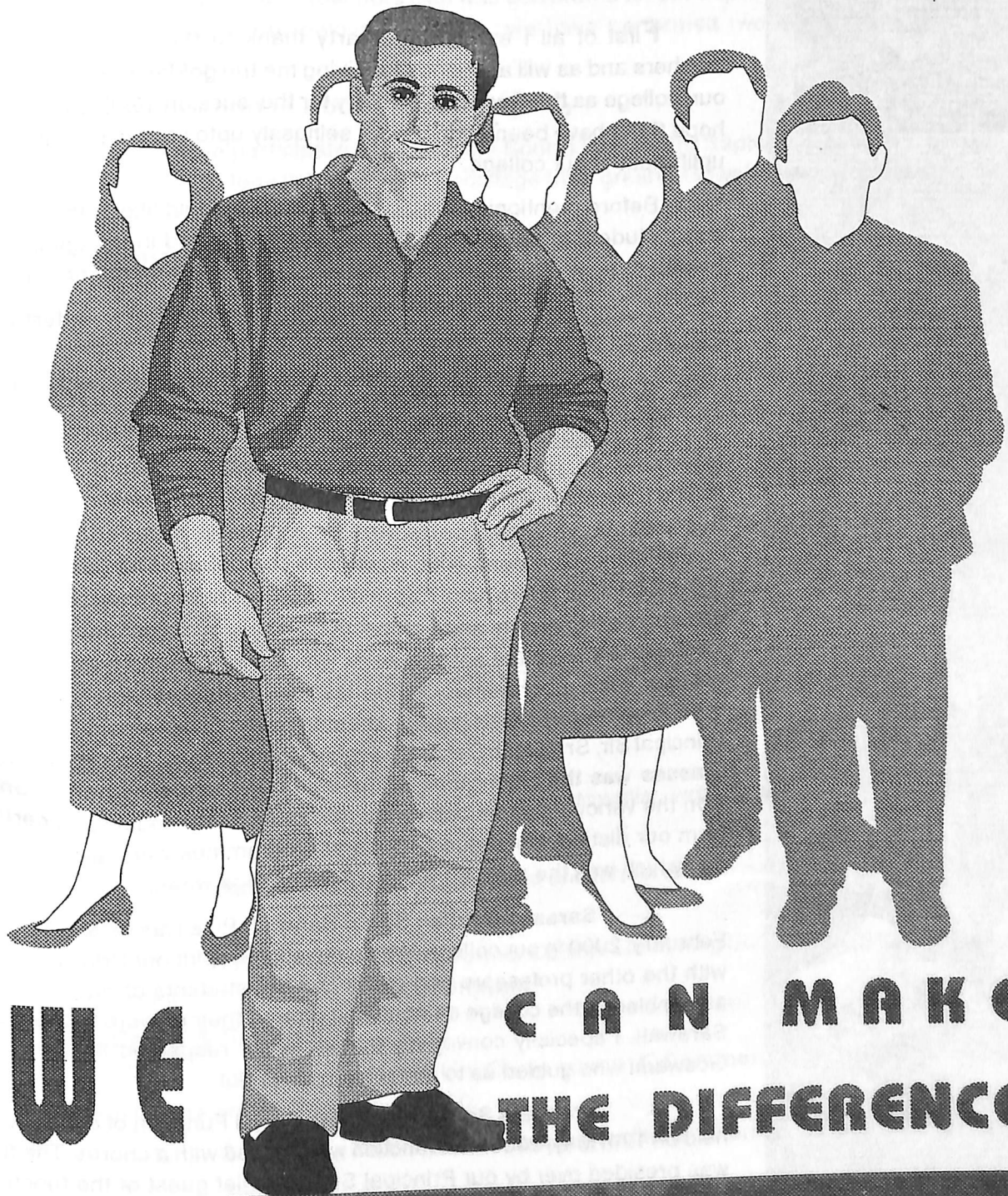
- *Gerald Horton Bath*

Shallow man belive in luck, wise and
strong men in cause and effect

Emesson Nature is the living,
risible garment of God.

- *Goethe*

Reports of the Secretaries





Report of the General Secretary

First of all I extend my hearty thank to the college authority, my teachers and as well as friends for giving me the golden opportunity to serve our college as the General secretary for the session 1999-2000. I sincerely hope that I have been able to work selflessly upto your expectations for the upliftment of our college.

Before mentioning the activities done, I would like to thank each and every student of our college who either participated in the competitions or helped directly or indirectly in organising the below mentioned activities.

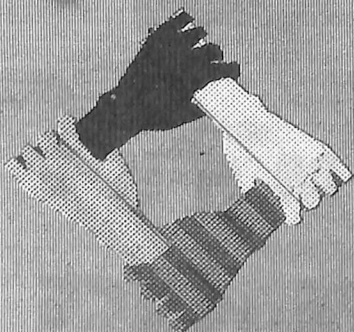
During my tenure, the following activities were undertaken and performed:

A. Festival celebrated

1. **College week** : After taking the charge of union body on 9th November, 99, first of all our college week celebrated from 27th December to 31st December, 99 with glorious enthusiasm. It continued for 5 days. During this period, various sports (major & minor) competitions, cultural competitions, Quiz competitions, various competitions for girl, spot painting competitions etc. were held. Above all these, we have organised an exhibition on Drugs & intoxicants and Exhibition cum sale by some girls of our college for the first time in the college week which were the main attraction of our college week programme. On the last day of the college week we have organised on prize distribution ceremony which was presided over by our Principal Sir, Sri Hitesh Deka, Sri Prabin Chandra Das, Secretary, University Classes was the chief guest of the said ceremony. The participants who won the various competitions were felicitated with medals and certificates from our distinguished guest Cultural programmes were also held on this day which was the main attraction of the college week.

2. **Saraswati Puja** : Sri Sri Sarawati Puja was celebrated on 10th February, 2000 in our college. With a devotional spirit our Principal Sir along with the other professors and staffs and the students of our college were assembled at the college campus and offered their prayers to the Goddess Sarawati. I specially convey my thanks to our respected Sir Sri Naba Kr. Goswami who guided us to make it a successful.

3. **Freshers Social** : Freshers Social Function of our college was held on 12th May, 2000. The function was started with a chorus. The function was presided over by our Principal Sir. The chief guest of the function was



Dr. Gajendra Nath Talukdar, Director, Higher Education, Assam and the guest of honour was Prof. Umesh Ch. Sarmah, Principal, Guwahati Commerce College. On this function, we have newly introduced Mr. Freshers and Miss Freshers Competition and two dramas were also performed by our students. Cultural function was also held which was the main attraction of the day.

4. Teachers Day : Teachers Day was celebrated on 5th September 2000. As a token of love and respect to our beloved teachers, we have performed two dramas and various programmes on this day.

B. Participation in Abhiruchi Sports Day :

We have participated in Abhiruchi Sports Day on 3rd September, 2000 on behalf of our college. Our college is the one & only college from greater Guwahati who participated in the Abhiruchi Sports Day.

C. Participation in Debate Competition :

Our college students participated in the two debate competition-

i) IXth Sarat Ch. Goswami Memorial Debate competition organised by Handique Girls' College on 12th September, 2000.

ii) Manik Ch. Baruah Memorial Debate Competition at Cotton College on 15th September, 2000.

D. Meetings of the Union :

i) Executive Meeting on 12th December, 99.

ii) Students union Meeting on 21st February, 2000.

iii) Disciplinary Committee Meeting on 12th May, 200.

iv) Students General Meeting on 15th December, 99 & 2nd August, 2000.

v) Editorial Board Meeting on 10th August, 2000.

E. Condolence Meetings :

1. 18th August, 2000 - Educationist, Novelist, writer and actor Sir Lakhyadhar Choudhary.

2. 30th August, 2000- Educationist and former Assam Sahitya Sabha President, Sri Hitesh Deka.

3. 1st September, 2000- Former College Governing Body Member and present college special Body Member, Sri Jiten Bhuyan.

F. Camp & Seminar

1. Computer Information Camp about E-Commerce by IBM Computer Education Centre on 4th September, 2000.

2. Sahaj Marg Research and Training Institute, Chennai, a wing of Shri Ram

Chandra Mission (Shahjahanpur) has organised an audio-visual seminar, at K.C. Das Commerce College, Chatribari, on Spirituality Promotes Values for life at 4-30. p.m. on 23.09.2000. The speaker is Mrs. Sandhya Beswal (Preceptor)

3. Camp on Career Guidance is proposed to be held on 12th November, 2000 by Assam Institute of career studies and career Development (AICARD).

4. Blood Testing camp was also organised in the college on 30th October, 2000 in association with Leo Club of Guwahati.

G. Celebrations :

1. Eclairs day was celebrated in our college by Leo Club of Guwahati in collaboration with our students union

2. Friendship Day was also organised together with Leo Club of Guwahati.

3. Our College Foundation Day will be celebrated on 7th of Nov' 2000. Hon'ble Minister of Education, Sri Thaneswar Boro, Govt. of Assam and Dr. Nirmal Kr. Choudhury, Ex-V.C., G.U. will grace the function. A Quiz Competition will also be held, among the students of the college.

Achievements during my tenure :

1. Introduction of college uniform is the most important achievement for us. Our college is the first college in Guwahati who started uniform for students. And fortunately all the students from H.S. 1st yr. to degree final year class have fully co-operated and accepted the uniform.

2. Question Bank of H. S. 1st yr., H. S. 2nd yr., B. Com part I and B. Com part II were distributed and sponsored by Leo club of Guwahati, Third Eye computer Education and Rohit Agarwal & Ravi Jamar in association with our students union.

3. Pure drinking water facility have also been provided in the college. In addition to water connections in college tank, the water connections are also provided to the Teachers common Room and Girls Common Room.

4. Construction of new college library and three new rooms is also in progress. It will fulfil the various desires of the students.

5. Tree plantation is also done in the college campus.

Participation in Camp : I (Manash) and Anirban Roy of our college participated in the National youth convention of Chinmaya yuva kendra held at Bangalore from 10th to 15th October, 2000.

Various Problems of College :

1. There is no permanent Entrance for college.

2. There is no good parking facility.

3. Condition of Boys common room is not good. It is very small compared to the

vast number of students.

4. Condition of Union Room is not good.
5. There is no fixed Auditorium in college
6. There is no playground for college.
7. There is no provision for good toilet facility for boys. Numbers of toilet is less compared to the number of boys.

I, therefore, kindly request the college authority to solve these problems as soon as possible.

Not only as General secretary but as a student of this college, I feel proud of our college & the teachers who are guiding the students in the field of education and also to maintain the discipline in the development of the college.

Special Note :

I have taken the additional charge of Major Game Secretary and Cultural Secretary on 17th August, 2000 as per the order given by the principal. So, I am going to give a brief report for both the sections.

Major Game section :

In major game, various games were held in college week. The games were such as- Racing - 100 mtr., 200 mtr., Long Jump, High Jump, Volleyball, Kabaddi, Cricket.

Cultural Section : In cultural section, musical competitions like singing playing musical instruments etc. were organised during the college week. Cultural function was also held in the college week.

It was a sweet experience for me to serve the college as a General Secretary. This would not have been possible without the valuable guidance and co-operation of our principal Sir, Sri Hitesh Deka, Vice Principal Sir, Sri R. S. Tiwari and our Sir, Sri Bijoy Kalita, teaching faculty and all the fellow students. So, I take the pleasure of thanking them. I am also thankful to our college non-teaching staff for giving me help and co-operation. My special thanks goes to all the members of the students union especially to Poonam and Anirban who helped me at every step during my tenure.

Finally, I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed students union body and all the students of our college for their prosperity and success.

Long Live K. C. Das Commerce College and Students Union.

With thanks

Manash Pratim Borah

General Secretary

K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)



Report of the Asstt. General Secretary

Dear Commercial,

Firstly, I would like to convey my tribute to Late "Sri K. C. Das", I also express my sincere gratitude to the ex-staff & students who had a great helping hand in leading the college to this stage.

I would like to pay my respects to the Principal "Sri Hitesh Deka" vice Principal "R. S. Tiwari" & the college faculty for giving me support in making all the activities successful during my tenure from 1999-2000.

During my tenure I have tried to discharge my duty with great care & diligence, I have carried out all the works which was entrusted to me.

Some of the work which I have done for the welfare of our college are as follows :

1. Water Filtration : To make the availability of Purified water I have successfully finished the assigned project
2. Friendship day I together with Leo club of Gauhati have successfully organised the friendship day in our college.
3. Tree plantation : To bring a fresh outlook of our college campus we have done successfully the tree plantation project.
4. Blood Testing Camp : I have arranged a blood test camp for the benefit of our students of our college have successfully completed the charity work.
5. Providing H. S. Final year Question bank : In order to assist the students of H. S. Final year, we have arranged Question banks for them.

By engaging myself in all the activities with great care I have tried to give a better outlook to my college.

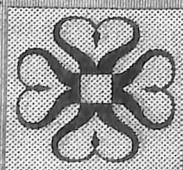
I heartily thanks to Amit Jain for his co-operation with me at the very and I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed students union & the fresh students for their prosperity.

Thanking you

Wishing you Success

Manoj Golcha
Asstt. General Secretary

K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)





Report of the Minor Games Secretary

At the very beginning I would like to convey my heartiest thanks to all the students, teachers, and the Principal of K. C. Das Commerce College, for giving me their valuable opinion in favour of me to carry out the responsibility of the minor games secretary for the session of 1999-2000.

During the annual sports week, various games such as Badminton, table tennis, Arm wresting, Weight lifting, blind hit competition etc. was organised in a free and fair manner. I am very happy to state the most of the competitors participated in the true spirit of the games.

I would, however like to make a humble submission to the Principal Sri Hitesh Deka Sir for the full financial support to organise these various sports events.

Last, but not the least, once more I pay heartiest thanks to the students union and the students in general without whose support all my mission would have become impossible.

And I wish all the best to the new union body and the students for their future activities for the college.

Long Live, Students Union And K. C. Das Commerce College.

Thanking You

Rakesh Kothari
Minor Games Secretary

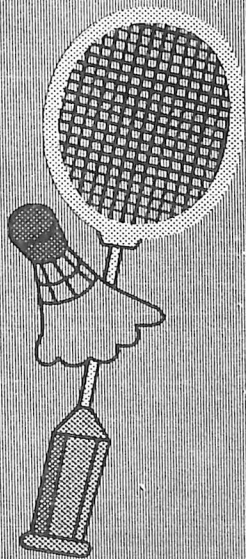
K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)

The following games are under the minor games Secretary for the year 1999-2000.

Minor Games Secretary : Rakesh Kothari

1. **Badminton :**

Singles : Winner : Biraj Sarkar (H. S. 1st yer) 419
Ranner : Joyjit mollow (T. D. C. 1st year) 248
Double - Winner : Naresh Surana (T. D. C. 1st yrs.) 156
Prasant Sharma (T. D.C. Final yrs.)
Runner : (a) Joyjit mollow (T. D. C. 1st yrs.)
(b) Biraj Sarkar (H. S. 1st yer.)



2. **Table Tennis :**

Singles : Winner : Naresh Surana (T. D.C. 1st yrs.) 156

Runner : Vikesh Agarwal (T. D. C. 1st yrs) 307

Doubles : Winner : (a) Abishek Jain (H. S. 1st yrs) 51

(b) Atul Jain (T. D. C. 1st yrs) 379

Runner : Rakesh Kothari (T. D.C. 1st yrs) 89

Ashish Jain (T. D. C. 2nd yrs)

Badminton Girls :

Single : Winner : Sarita Kaushik (T.D.C. 2nd)

Runner : Bandana Chhajer (T. D.C. 1st yer)

Table Tennis : (Girls)

Single : Winner : Sruti Jalan (T. D. C. 1st yrs)

Runner : Devi Dev (T. D. C. 2nd yrs.)

Badmiton double :

Winner : (a) Meenakshi Bengani (H. S. 2nd yrs)

(b) Sarita Kothari (H. S. 2nd yrs)'

Runner : (a) Anju Bhura (H. S. 2nd yrs)

(b) Neelam Jain (H. S. 1st yrs)

3. **Weight lifting :**

Above 60 kg : Winner : Kamal Mitra (T.D.C. 1st yrs.)

Runner : Amit Jain (T.D.C. 1st yrs) 41

Below 60 kg : Winner : Islam Farooque (H. S. 2nd yrs)

Runner : Vivakanand Singh (H. S. 2nd yrs) 354

4. **Arm Wrestling :**

Winner : 45 to 55 winner : Amit Dey (H. S. 2nd yrs) 319

Runner : Prasant Sharma (T. D. C.) 2nd)

Winner : 55 to 65 : Winner : Kamal Mitra (T. D. C. 1st yrs) 117

Rummer : Pranjal Kalita (T. D. C. 1st yrs)

Winner : 55 to 65 : Winner : Pankaj Mundra (T. D. C. 2nd yrs) 135

Runner : Surya Prakash Chittawat (T. D. C. 2nd)

5. **Blind hit :**

1st Prize : Anupama Jain

2nd Prize : Vandana Bhajanka (H. S. 1st yrs)

3rd prize : Punam Sharma (T. D. C 1st yrs)





Magazine Secretary's Report

At the very outset, we pay our homage to those who sacrificed for the nation especially the kargil heroes.

Secondly, we convey our thanks to all the teachers who has selected us for the post of Magazine Secretary. The duty of taking responsibility of a college Magazine is not an easy task. So kindly regret if there is any error or mistakes in the magazine.

Our College week started from 27th of Dec.' 1999 and ended on 30th Dec.' 99. The various competitions held during these days were -

1. Magazine Cover Page Competition held on 28th Dec' 1999.
2. Spot Painting Competitions held on 29th Dec'1999.
3. Poetry Writing Competition held on 30th Dec. 1999.

One of the most important attraction in our College Magazine is an interview with the Vice Chancellor of Gauhati University on "The Present Day Education System which was taken on 20th Sept. ' 2000. I, Sajin Shaikh was accompanied by our Prof.-in-charge Mrs. Prarthana Baruah madam and Dr. Swabera Islam madam to Conduct the interview.

In conclusion we would like to convey our best wishes to the newly formed Students Union and we also wish for a bright future to all the students of our college.

"Long Live K. C. Das Commerce College and Students Union".

Thanking you

Sajin Shaikh

and

Pranjal Kalita

Megazine Secretary

K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)



Report of the Social Service Secretary

At the very outset, I extend my heartiest thanks to the college authority, for giving me the golden opportunity to serve our college as the social service Secretary for session 1999-2000. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude especially to the Honourable Principal Sir, Hitesh Deka, and my beloved friends whose mutual co-operation, love and care supported me whole heartedly to discharge my duties. I was highly pleased to see the participation to our college students in 'Social Service WMK' in college week this year. From the participant students I chose two best "Social Server".

This year's saraswati Puja was celebrated with gaiety and fun and this was possible only with co-operation of the teachers and whole union members and the presence of the students in great number in the event who played a great role in making the programme a fabulous one.

I heartily thanks to Manoj Golchha for free Plantation in our college campus, and distribution of the question Bank and other college works. I also thanks to Manash Pratim Borah and Anirban Roy for distributing question bank of B. Com Part - I.

It was really a great and memorable experience for me as social service secretary of this college.

Before I conclude, once again, I would like to convey my gratitude to our respected Principal Sir. Shri 'Hitesh Deka' and all other members of the college for their help and co-operation.

I wish all the best to the new union body and the students, for their future activities for the college.

Amit Kumar Jain
Social Service Secretary

K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)



Report of the Girls' Common Room Secretary

First of all I would like to thank the college authority and as well as my friends for selecting me as the girls' common room secretary for the session 1999-2000. I am very much glad, that I am able to serve the needs of the girls as possible as I can with their kind co-operation

I am very much satisfied and at the same time surprised to see the vigour and enthusiasm of the girls participating in various types of competitions like pot making, mehendi designing, flower arrangements, salad decoration which was organised during the college week.

I have also organised an "exhibition cum sale" programme which gained a good deal of support from the college staff as well as the students. Through this exhibition cum sale programme, a feeling of being economically independent was felt among the girls. This was an effort to give scope to the talents found amongst the girls and also to earn something by selling it.

During my tenure, I have tried my best to introduce some new modes of recreation of games like carrom, chess, ludo in order to break the idleness of the girls and the monotony of the common room. I will purchase this item as soon as possible. I am also glad to say that with the help of Principal. I am able to provide water facilities for girls' in girls common room. I hope this facility will be used properly by our girls. For this I would convey my thanks to Manash (General Secretary) who helped me in all these steps.

I would also like to tell that we celebrated teachers day programme which was not yet been celebrated by union member. For this I would like to thanks the respected teachers of our college. If they would not have joined us, then it would have not been possible for us to do such a fine celebration on the teachers day.

I would like to pay my humble gratitude to our respected Principal Sir Mr. Hitesh Deka, our respected vice principal, Sir, Mr R. S. Tiwary and Ms Ashima Sarma Barua, Prof in Charge for their kind support and valuable suggestions. I would also like to thanks my union member specially Manash

and Anirban also for giving me suggestions and helping me in every step during my tenure as a secretary.

Finally, I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed students union body of K.C.D.C.C. and for a bright and glorious future, which will add name and fame to our college.

With thanks

Poonam Sharma
Girls' Common Room Secretary
K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)

Results of college week

1. **Exhibition cum sales**
1st - Neetu Pareek H. S. 1st year
2nd - Sujata Jalañ TOC 2nd year
3rd - Prem lata Maheshwary
2. **Mehendi Competition**
1st - Shibani Biswas
2nd- Anju Bhura
3rd - Pooja Jain
3. **Pot making**
1st- Shibani Biswa
2nd - Meenakshi Begani
3rd-
4. **Flower arrangement**
1st - Meenakshi Begani
2nd -
3rd -
5. **Salad decoration**
1st - Sweta Jain
2nd - Shruti Jalan
3rd- Pooja Keshan





Report of the Debate & Symposium Secretary

It is indeed a great honour and privilege for me to serve as the Debate & Symposium Secretary for the session 1999-2000. I deem it to be the grace of god that the college authorities trusted and selected me as the secretary of the Debate & symposium session and I take this opportunity to convey my heartfelt gratitude to the "Election Committee" for providing this undeserving fellow this unique lifetime opportunity to serve our esteemed college.

I recall with delight the unconditional love, support, guidance and help extended by Hon'ble Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka, Prof.- in- charge (Debate & Symposium section) Prof. Prabhat Ch. Kakati Sir, respected professor, non-teaching staffs, union body and students. I convey my hearty thanks and gratitude to them, It is for their whole hearted co-operation only the belowmentioned events were held during my tenure.

Extempore Speech Competition : It was organised on 28th Dec. 99' and 14 students Participated. The topics were not only humourous but also linked to some of the burning issues also and in this regard Prof. Mridusmita Baruah helped me a lot in selecting the topics. The results of the Extempore speech competition are mentioned below:

First : Arnab Chowdhury, TDC-1st year

Second : Surya Prakash Chittawat, TDC - 2nd year Gopal Kumar More, H. S. 2nd year

Third : Sajin Saikh, TDC - 1st year

Neelam Jain , H. S. - 1st year

Quiz Competition : It was organised on 29th Dec. 99' in which 13 teams participated consisting of 3 members per team. Unlike "K.B.C." it attracted a lot of student audience and thereby going by the number of Participating teams and audience I can say that the Quiz was successful. The results of the Quiz competition are mentioned below :

First : Team - F Subit Chatterjee, TDC - 1st year

Pallav Ghosh, TDC 1st year

Sajin Saikh, T D C - 1st year

Second : Team - 'C' Arnab Chowdhury, TDC - 1st year

Niladri Ray, TDC - 1st year

Arindam Bhattacharjee , TDC-1st year

Third : Team - "M" Sudhir Thawar, H. S. 1st year

Anjali Jain

Anushiya Chandak, H.S. 1st year

Debate Competition : It was organised on 29th Dec. 99. A lot of students participated in the debate on the topic "Foreign media should be totally banned to conserve Indian culture" The speaker of the house was Prof. Bijoy Kalita Sir and the motion was placed before the house by Poonam Sharma, T.D.C. 1st year, at the end the motion was adapted by the house after a hot debate by the "opposition" and "Treasury" benches. The results of the Debate competition are mentioned below :

Best Debator : Pinky Nag, T.D.C. - 1st year

2nd Best Debator : Poonam Sharma - 1st year

3rd Best Debator : Gopal Kumar More, H. S. 2nd year

Anti-Intoxicants & A.I.D.S. Awareness Exhibition : This exhibition was organised for the first time in our college in collaboration with on N. G. O. "North East society for the Promotion of youth & Masses " (NESPYM). It was inaugurated on the 30th Dec. '99 by Hon'ble Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka and it was open till 31st Dec. 99'. The theme of the exhibition was to educate the students about the illeffects of various intoxicants, gutkhas, Panmasalas etc. and to create A.I.D.S. awareness amongst them thought various Paintings, leaflets etc. And this exhibition was termed as the best event of the college week 99-2000. I am grateful to Dr. Sushanta Malakar and Mr. Sanjib Kalita (NESPYM) for their kind co-operation and contribution in making this exhibition an grand success.

Speech Competition : It was postponed due to some inevitable circumstances. I believe this newly introduced competition will find its due place in schedule of the next college week 2000-2001.

Saraswati Puja : This year saraswati Puja was celebrated on 10th Feb. 2000 with great pomp and gaiety and it was a grand success in everywhere. I was entrusted with the job of setting up the "Puja Mandap" as "Mandap Incharge" by Prof. Naba Kumar Goswami Sir, Prof-in-charge (Saraswati Puja) and I did it to the best of my ability with the help of Amit kr. Jain, Rakesh Kothari and Suma Kr. Bose with assistance from Grade IV Staff. The mandap was decorated with flowers by Subit Chatterjee and the beautiful Rangoli decorations were done by Premlata Maheshwari, Sujata Jalam and Vandana Chajjer led by Poonam Sharma (all students of T. D.C. - 1st year)

Symposium on e-commerce : A symposium on e-commerce titled "Internet : The Growing Revolution " was organised for the first time in our college on 4th Sept.. 2000. in collaboration with I.B.M. Pentasoft. It was an informative and interactive symposium with visual aids, conducted by Mr. Ashok, Faculty, of IRM Pentasoft. The theme of this symposium was to educate the students about IT revolution.

Teachers' Day : This year "Teachers' Day was Celebrated on 5th Sept. 2000 and was organised by three of us; I myself, Manash Pratim Bolah and Poonam Sharma in a different manner, two short comedy dramas were presented by the students on this occasion and these were highly enjoyed and appreciated by our teachers and students, and as a whole it was a grand success.

Participation in Quiz contest : Many of our students including myself Participated in the "Art of Man Making" Quiz contest held on 10th Sept. 2000 at Clayton college. Organised by Chinmaya Yuva Kendra. I was one of the qualifier for the state level contest, it was held on 23rd Spet. 2000 at Hotel

Rajmahal and I was the part of the winning team and we had the privilege of representing "Assam" at the "National Level contest" held at Bangalore on 13th & 14th Oct. 2000 and there we qualified in the preliminary round and reached upto the semi-final.

Participation in Debate Competitions : The IXth sarat chandra Goswami memorial All Guwahati" Inter college Debating competition was held on 12th Sept. 2000 at Hondique girls' College premises and our college was represented by Surya Prakash Chittawt and Lipika Goyal both of T.D.C. 3rd year.

The XXth Manic Chandra Barooah Memorial National level Debating competition was held on 15th & 16 th of Sept. 2000, at the K.R.B. Hall, Cotton College premises and our college was represented by Surya Prakash Chittawat, TDC 3rd year and Debraj Das, H.S. 2nd year.

Question Bank of B. Com Part - I (1996-2000) : The Question Bank was released by Hon'ble vice-Principal Sir, Shri Radhey Shyam Tiwari on 30th Oct. 2000. It was compiled by me and Manash Pratim Borah, for the first time we added the M.I.L. Papers of Assamese, Bengali and Hindi in addition to the other Papers, thus making it complete in itself and convenient for all the students. We are thankful to third eye computers for sponsoring this question bank.

Workshop : Proposed workshop on "Career opportunities for commerce Students" is Scheduled to be held on 12th No. 2000. at college premises in collaboration with Assam Institute of Career Studies and Career Development (AICARD). The theme of this workshop is to educate the students about career opportunities, study techniques, time management, information technology etc. The faculties for the workshop are Mr. Devajit Bhuyan, Dr. Manager (Project) B. R. P.L. Dr. D.K. Chakraborty, Retd. Profers, IIT (Mumbari) Mr. A. K. Bezbarua, Director Edust (Guwahati).

I congratulate all the Participants of the competitions as the spirit of Participation is more important than winning and do sincerely wish that this spirit never dampens and the flame is kept overheated in the years to come.

I would however like to make a humble submission to the Principal to kindly arrange necessary infrastructure so that weekly Debate, Speech, Quiz competitions can be organised as to polish and improve the debating, oratory skills and general knowledge of our students thereby Producing the best result in competitions and bringing glory to our college.

It was a nice and memorable experience for me to serve the college as the secretary of the Debate & Symposium section and I will cherish the memories both as a student and as the secretary for ever. I once again convey my heartist thanks to my friends, union Body and the students for their support and co-operation without which my achievements would have been impossible .

Before conclusion, I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed union and the students for their bright and prosperous future.

With hearty wishes for the best of life.

Anirban Roy

Secretary

Debate & Symposium Section

K. C. Das Commerce College Students Union (1999-2000)



Anirban Roy

*State level winner and represented Assam upto
the semi-finals in the National level "Art of
Man-Making Quiz Contest organised by All India
Chinmaya Yuva Kendra at Bangalore
on 13 & 14th October 2000*



Sanjay Day

*TDC 1st Year
Best Cricket Player of
1999-2000*



Abhishek Kr. Jain

*H. S. IIInd Yr.
Best Social Servicer
1999-2000*



Bikash Jain

*B.Com IIIrd Year
Best Social Servicer
1999-2000*

Teaching Staff

K. C. Das Commerce College

Principal : Sri Hitesh Deka
Vice-Principal : Sri Radheshyam Tiwari

- Accountancy Department** : Shri Prabhat Ch. Kakoti, M.Com. Head of the Deptt.
Shri Bijoy Kalita, M.Com.
Shri Bipul Kalita, M.Com.
Safiqul Haque, M.Com.
- Management Department** : Shri Bhabahuti Sarma, M.Com. Head of the Deptt.
Mrs. Ashima Sarmah Bora, M.Com.
Mrs. Mala Moni Dutta, M.Com.
Shri Kukil Bora, M.Com.
- Commerce Department** : Shri Naba Kumar Goswami, M.Com. Head of the Deptt.
Shri Prasanta Kumar Sarmah, M.Com.
Shri Muruli Krishna Sarmah, M.Com.
Mrs. Runumoni Lahkar, M.Com.
- English Department** : Mrs. Prarthana Barua, M.A. Head of the Deptt.
Ms. Anjita Bora, M.A.
Mrs. Archana Borah, M.A.
- Economics Department** : Dr. Swabera Islam, M.A. Head of Deptt.
Mrs. Jayashree Dampal Choudhury, M.A. L.L.B.
Mrs. Upasana Chakrabarty, M.A.
Mr. Partha Shakti Patowary, M.A. (On lien)
- Business Mathematics
and Statistics Department** : Mrs. Runjun Phookun, Msc. Head of the Deptt.
Mrs. Jayashree Pathak, Msc., B.Ed.
- MIL (Assamese) Department** : Shri Deepak Barman, M. A. Head of Deptt.
Mrs. Swapna Smriti Mahanta, M. A.
- Bengali Department** : Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra, M. A., B.Ed.
Mrs. Kalpana Dutta, M.A. (Part time)
- Hindi Department** : Shri Radheshyam Tiwari, M.A. Head of the Deptt.
Mrs. Purnima Singh, M.A.



Non Teaching Staff
K. C. Das Commerce College

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Librarian | : Shri Prasanta Kumar Deka, B.Sc.(Bot.), M.L.I.Sc. |
| Library Asstt. | : Mrs. Rina Das |
| Library Bearer | : Shri Ratul Medhi |
| Accountant | : Shri Gautam Choudhury |
| UDA | : Shri Prafulla Barman |
| LDA | : Shri Paresh Kalita Syed Afzal Hussain Mrs. Saraju Kakoti |
| Cashier | : Shri Hari Narayan Choudhury |
| Fourth Grade Staff | : Shri Madan Sarmah Shri Girish Deka Shri Siba Charan Das Shri Hemen Barman Shri Hemanta Ch. Deka Shri Hemen Deka |

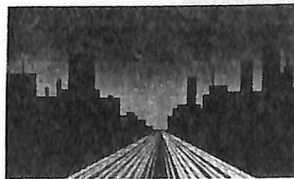


Members of the Special Body
K. C. Das Commerce College

President : Shri Ramendra Narayan Kalita,
Hon'ble Minister of Handloom
and Textile, Govt. of Assam

Secretary : Shri Hitesh Deka, Principal, K. C. Das Commerce College

Members : Shri Ramesh Ch. Choudhury (Donor)
Shri Bandhu Ram Deka
Shri Ramani Baruah
Dr. Lakhahira Mahanta
Shri Anil Kalita
Shri Bijoyananda Choudhury



Union Members with their Prof. incharge

K. C. Das Commerce College

President : Shri Hitesh Deka, Principal

| Post | Names of the Members | Names of the Prof.-in-charge |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Students Advisor | Javed Bin Zia | — |
| Vice President | Surojit Roy | — |
| General Secretary | Manash Pratim Borah | Shri Radhesyam Tiwari <i>Vice-Principal</i> |
| Asstt. General Secretary | Manoj Golcha | — |
| Major Games Secretary | Manash Pratim Borah (Acting) | Shri Naba Kumar Goswami (Head of Deptt. of Commerce) |
| Minor Games Secretary | Rakesh Kothari | Shri Bhababhuti Sarmah Head of Deptt. Management |
| Magazine Secretary | Sajin Shaikh Pranjal Kalita | Mrs. Prarthana Barua (Head of the Deptt. English) |
| Cultural Secretary | Manash Pratim Borah (Acting) | Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra (Deptt of Bengali) |
| Social Service Secretary | Amit Kr. Jain | — |
| Boys' Common Room Secretary | Yogesh Sharma | Shri Deepak Barman Head of the Deptt. Assamese |
| Girls' Common Room Secretary | Miss Poonam Sharma | Mrs. Ashima Sarmah Bora |
| Debate and Symposium Secretary | Anirban Roy | Shri Prabhat Chandra Kakoti Head of the Deptt. Accountancy |

