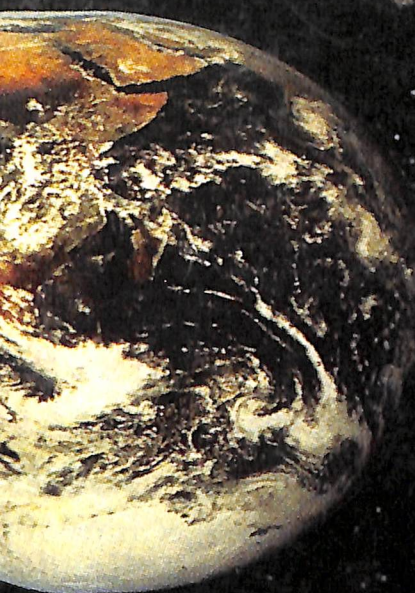


K. C. DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



6

চন্দ্র দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী

2001-2002



কেশব চন্দ্র দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী

ষষ্ঠ সংখ্যা : ২০০১ - ২০০২ চন

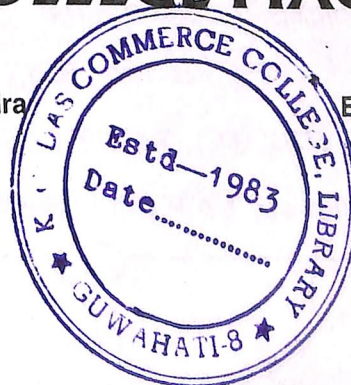


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Prof-in-charge : Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra
Department of Bengali

Editor : Rajneesh Deka





শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি

“ন জায়তে শ্ৰিয়তে বা বন্দাচিন্ময়ং ভূত্বা ভবিতা বা ন ভূয়ঃ ।
অজো নিত্যঃ শাশ্বতোহয়ং পুৰানো ন হন্যতে হন্যমাণে শৰীৰে ॥”

[The soul is never born or dies; nor does it become only after being born.
For it is unborn, eternal, everlasting and ancient; even though the
body is slain, the soul is not]



অসমীয়া সাহিত্য জগতৰ লাইখুটা স্বৰূপ কবি নৱকান্ত বৰুৱা,
প্ৰথিতযশা সাংবাদিক, সাহিত্যিক, অসম সাহিত্য সভাৰ হাইলাকান্দি অধিবেশনৰ
প্ৰাক্তন সভাপতি, ‘দৈনিক অসম’ কাকতৰ প্ৰাক্তন সম্পাদক কীৰ্তিনাথ হাজৰিকা,
অসমীয়া চলচিত্ৰ জগতৰ প্ৰথম অভিনেত্ৰী আইদেউ সন্দিকৈ,
প্ৰখ্যাত গোৱালপৰীয়া লোকগীত শিল্পী প্ৰতিমা পাণ্ডে বৰুৱা,
উচ্চশিক্ষা সচিব ধ্ৰুবানন্দ দাস,

আৰু অসম তথা দেশমাতৃৰ সেৱাত প্ৰানাহতি দিয়া
জ্ঞাত অজ্ঞাত বীৰ শ্বহীদ সকললৈ আমাৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলি যাচিলোঁ।



উর্গ



যি সকল মহান ব্যক্তিৰ অৱদান আমাৰ
মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ লগত জড়িত,
সেই মহান ব্যক্তিসকলৰ
শ্ৰীচৰণত এই সংখ্যাটি অৰ্শণ কৰা হ'ল ।



গজেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ, এম. এচ. চি., ডি. ফিল.
উপাচাৰ্য

☎ : ২৫৭০৪১২ (কাৰ্য্যা) ২৫৭০৪০৮ (বাস)

ফেক্স : ০৩৬১-২৫৭০১৩৩

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

গোপীনাথ বৰদলৈ নগৰ, গুৱাহাটী-১৪

অসম : ভাৰত

দিনাংক : ৬ - ১ - ২০০৩

শুভেচ্ছা বাণী

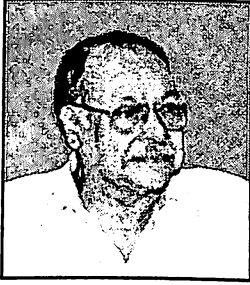
এখন দেশ আৰু জাতিৰ বৌদ্ধিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিকাশত
আলোচনী এখনৰ ভূমিকা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। আলোচনী একোখনত
জ্ঞান-বিজ্ঞানৰ বিভিন্ন দিশ উন্মোচিত হোৱাৰ লগতে ব্যক্তি আৰু
সমাজৰ সংচিন্তা আৰু আদৰ্শৰ প্ৰতিফলন ঘটে। এইক্ষেত্ৰত সম্পাদক
আৰু লেখক সকলৰ গুৰু দায়িত্ব অনস্বীকাৰ্য। সমাজ আৰু দেশৰ
প্ৰগতিত আলোচনী সমূহে সদায় বলিষ্ঠ নেতৃত্ব দি য়াওক-

এয়ে মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভ কামনা।

(গজেন্দ্ৰ নাথ তালুকদাৰ)

উপাচাৰ্য

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়



"SATYAM".
K.R.B. ROAD
BHARALUMUKH
GUWAHATI-781009
☎ 2545151, 2544042

Er. R. Chaudhury, BME F.I.E.
President,
K. C. Das Commerce College.

Dated 17th January, 2003

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the "K. C. Das Commerce College" is publishing its Sixth Edition of College Magazine. Such a magazine has great importance for creating writing habit of the students, the teaching and non-teaching staff of the college. This will help the development of intellectual level of the participants. I am confident that this magazine will create a great deal of interest and give an encouragement to all concerned for the development of entrepreneurial and literary activities.

I wish that this publication will evoke great interest among all concerned.

(Er. R. Chaudhury, BME, F.I.E.)
President, K. C. Das Commerce College



কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকাৰ

অধ্যক্ষ শ্ৰীহিতেশ ডেকা।

আলোচনী সম্পাদনা সমিতিৰ সদস্যবৃন্দলৈ।

অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীভৰভূতি শৰ্মা।

অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীদীপক বৰ্মন।

আমাৰ মৰমৰ ছাত্ৰ সুমন মল্লিক।

লারণ্য প্ৰেছৰ শ্ৰীপঙ্কজ তালুকদাৰ প্ৰমুখ্যে সমূহ কৰ্মীবৃন্দ
আৰু সাৰদা ষ্টুডিওৰ শ্ৰীস্বপন চক্ৰবৰ্তী।

সম্পাদনা সমিতি :

উপদেষ্টা : শ্ৰীহিতেশ ডেকা

অধ্যক্ষ, কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়

সভানেত্ৰী : শ্ৰীমতী প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ।

তহাৰধায়িকা : শ্ৰীমতী শ্ৰাবণী ভদ্ৰ

প্ৰবক্তা, বাংলা বিভাগ।

সম্পাদক : ৰজনীশ ডেকা।

সদস্য/সদস্যা : শ্ৰীমতী ৰুনজুন ফুকন

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপিকা, গণিত আৰু পৰিসংখ্যা বিভাগ।

শ্ৰীমতী স্বপ্নাস্মৃতি মহন্ত

প্ৰবক্তা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ।

অমৰদীপ কিস্কু

সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক, স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ।

সাৰিকা শৰ্মা

স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ।

বেটুপাত : শ্ৰীটিকেদ্ৰ শহীকীয়া (উঃ মাঃ ১ম বৰ্ষ)

অলংকৰণ : শ্ৰীমতী শ্ৰাবণী ভদ্ৰ

মুদ্ৰণ : লারণ্য প্ৰেছ, গুৱাহাটী-১

প্ৰকাশক : কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য

মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা,

২০০১ - ২০০২ চন

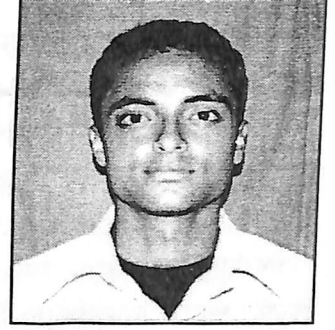
সূচীপত্ৰ

(অসমীয়া বিভাগ)

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সম্পাদকৰ কলম



"Literature, is composed of those books, and of those books only, which in the first place, by reason of their subject-matter and their mode of treating it, are of general human interest; and in which, in the second place, the element of form and the pleasure, which form gives, are to be regarded as essential".

অৰ্থাৎ মানুহৰ সামগ্ৰিক স্বার্থ তথা আনন্দৰ বাবে লিখা ৰচনাই এক কথাত সাহিত্য নাম পায়। আনন্দৰ অকপট হাঁহিটি, দুখৰ চকুপানী টুপি, প্ৰেমৰ মিঠা অনুভৱ, হিংসাৰ নিষ্ঠুৰতা সকলো ঠাইতে একেই। সেয়ে এইবোৰ যেতিয়া উৎকৃষ্ট হাতৰ কলমত ধৰা দিয়ে তেতিয়া সেই সাহিত্যই বিশ্বজনীন ৰূপ লাভ কৰে।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ত অধ্যয়নৰত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীখিনিৰ ভিতৰত লুকাই থকা সাহিত্য প্ৰতিভাই 'মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী' খনৰ জৰিয়তে আত্ম প্ৰকাশৰ সুবিধা পায়। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান এখনত সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ বাবে আলোচনী এখনৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা অনস্বীকাৰ্য। তদুপৰি শৈক্ষিক দিশকে ধৰি ক্ৰীড়া, শিল্প কলা, সংস্কৃতি আদিৰ দিশত শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানখনৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ ছবি এখনো আলোচনীখনৰ পৰা ধাৰণা কৰিব পাৰি।

আমাৰ কাৰ্যকালৰ ভিতৰত যোৱা ডিচেম্বৰ মাহত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনীৰ বাবে বেটুপাত অঙ্কন প্ৰতিযোগিতা, গল্প, কবিতা লিখা, আদিৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। লগতে প্ৰায় একে সময়তে অনুষ্ঠিত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় যুৱ মহোৎসৱত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ১২ জনীয়া এটা দলে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আলোচনী খন প্ৰকাশৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপত আমাক সহায় কৰিলে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শ্ৰীযুত হিতেশ ডেকা, তহাবধায়িকা শ্ৰীযুতা শ্ৰাবণী ভদ্র, সম্পাদনা সমিতিৰ শ্ৰীযুতা স্বপ্না স্মৃতি মহন্ত আৰু শ্ৰীযুতা প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱাই। লগতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমূহ শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী আৰু বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীৰ ওচৰতো আমি আমাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা প্ৰকাশ কৰিলো।

আলোচনীখন সম্পাদনা কৰি উলিওৱাত সম্পাদক হিচাপে আমাৰ নিষ্ঠা আৰু সদিচ্ছাৰ অভাৱ নাছিল। কিন্তু জ্ঞান আৰু পাৰদৰ্শিতাৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে হয়তো বহুতো ভুল-ত্রুটি অজানিতে ৰৈ গৈছে তাৰ বাবে আমি সহৃদয় পাঠকৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছো। এক সুস্থ কৰ্ম-সংস্কৃতিৰে জাতিটোক গঢ় দিবলৈ আটায়ে হাতে কামে লাগো আহক।

বৰ্জনীশ ডেকা

সম্পাদক

কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী।



অসমীয়া ভাষাত আৰ্যভিন্ন ভাষাৰ অৱদান

স্বপ্না স্মৃতি মহন্ত
প্ৰবক্তা, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

সংস্কৃত মূলীয় অসমীয়া ভাষাত এনে কিছুমান বৈশিষ্ট্য আছে, যিবোৰ বৈশিষ্ট অসমীয়াৰ ভগ্নী ভাষা বাংলা, উড়ীয়া, ভোজপুৰী আদি ভাষাত নাই। কেবল উচ্চাৰণ বা ধ্বনিতত্ত্বৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে নহয়, বৈয়াকৰণিক বা ৰূপতত্ত্বৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বহুখিনি নিজস্ব বৈশিষ্ট্য অসমীয়া ভাষাত আছে। আমবাৰীত আৱিষ্কৃত সম্পদ সমূহে স্পষ্ট কৰে যে খৃষ্টীয় শতাব্দী আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ কিছু আগৰে পৰাই প্ৰাচীন কামৰূপ অঞ্চলত এক উন্নত আৰ্য সভ্যতাৰ পত্তন ঘটিছিল। পঞ্চম শতাব্দীৰ নগাজৰী-খনিকৰ গাঁৱৰ শিলালিপিৰ ভগ্নাৱশেষ, উমাচল শিলালিপি আৰু তাম্ৰ অনুশাসন সমূহে প্ৰমাণ কৰে যে প্ৰাচীন কামৰূপত খৃষ্টীয় শতাব্দীৰ আৰম্ভণিৰ পৰ্বৰ পৰাই আৰ্য সভ্যতা দৃঢ়ীভূত হৈ উঠিছিল। প্ৰথম শতাব্দীৰ পৰা তৃতীয় শতাব্দীৰ ভিতৰত মগধ অঞ্চলত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰা মগধী প্ৰাকৃত সপ্তম শতাব্দীত কামৰূপৰ ভাষা হিচাবে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰিছিল আৰু অনা-আৰ্য বৃহৎ সংখ্যক জনসমষ্টিৰ মাজত তেওঁলোকৰ বিশিষ্ট ধ্বনি উচ্চাৰণ ৰীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ ফলত ভাষাটোৱে অন্যান্য অঞ্চলৰ মগধী প্ৰাকৃততকৈ বেলেগ ৰূপত আত্ম প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছিল। দশম শতাব্দীমানত এই ভাষাই ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত এক স্বকীয় বৈশিষ্ট্য পূৰ্ণ ভাষা হিচাপে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা লাভ কৰিবলৈ ধৰে। সিয়ে পৰবৰ্তী কালত অসমীয়া ভাষা নাম পায়।

আৰ্য সভ্যতা বিজ্ঞত হোৱাৰ বহু আগৰে পৰা যিসকললোকে এই দেশত বসবাস কৰি আছিল, তেওঁলোক আছিল অষ্ট্ৰিক আৰু চীন-তিব্বতীয় ভাষাগোষ্ঠীৰ লোক। অষ্ট্ৰিক সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে খাছী ছিনটেং সকল বৰ্তমান মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যত বিদ্যমান। চীন- তিব্বতীয় গোষ্ঠীৰ তিব্বত-বৰ্মী শাখাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বিভিন্ন ভাষা আৰু ত্ৰয়োদশ শতাব্দীৰ আগভাগত অসমত ৰাজ্য স্থাপন কৰি শেষত সম্পূৰ্ণ অসমীয়া ভাষী হৈ পৰা চীন তিব্বতীয়ৰে অন্যতম শাখা শ্যামচীনীয়াৰ- 'টাই' অৰ্থাৎ

আহোমসকলৰ অৱদান অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ গঠনত সৰ্বাধিক। আৰ্যভাষা গ্ৰহণ কৰা অনা আৰ্যলোক বিশেষকৈ তিব্বত বৰ্মী লোকৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি অহাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষাৰ ধ্বনিগত, ৰূপগত বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ লগতে সঘন ব্যৱহৃত বহু শব্দও অসমীয়া ভাষাত সোমাবলৈ ধৰিলে। সেয়েহে অসমীয়া ভাষা প্ৰচলিত অঞ্চলত য'ত তিব্বত বৰ্মীৰ অন্তৰ্গত বড়ো, গাৰো, ডিমাচা, চুটিয়া, তিৱা, ৰাভা, মিছিং সকলৰো বসবাস, অসমীয়া ভাষাত তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষাৰ উমৈহতীয়া লক্ষণ কিছুমান লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। কেইটামান উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিলে কথাবোৰ স্পষ্ট হ'ব।

ধ্বনিতাত্ত্বিক বৈশিষ্ট্য :

সংস্কৃত মূলীয় হিন্দী, বাংলা আদি ভাষাত নঞৰ্থক 'ন' মূল ক্ৰিয়াৰ লগত সমীভূত নহয়। যেনে বাংলা যাবনা, খাব না। কিন্তু অসমীয়াত-

ন+ খায়= নাখায়, ন+ শোৱে= নোশোৱে, ন+ লিখে = নিলিখে ইত্যাদি। অৰ্থাৎ নঞৰ্থক 'ন' মূল ক্ৰিয়াৰ আদ্যস্বৰ অনুযায়ী সমীভূত হয়। এই বৈশিষ্ট্য আহোম ভাষাত আছে।

বাংলা, হিন্দী আদি ভাষাত 'ঙ' ধ্বনিটো দুটা স্বৰৰ মাজত অকলে উচ্চাৰিত নহয়। যেনে 'বঙাইগাওঁ'। কিন্তু অসমীয়াত দুটা স্বৰৰ মধ্যবৰ্তীস্থানত 'ঙ' উচ্চাৰিত হয়। যেনে 'বঙাইগাওঁ'। তিব্বত বৰ্মী ভাষা সমূহতো এই বৈশিষ্ট্য লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। সংস্কৃতৰ দন্ত্য আৰু মূৰ্ধন্যধ্বনিৰ উচ্চাৰণৰ পাৰ্থক্য অসমীয়া ভাষাত নাই। এই দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ ধ্বনি দন্তমূলীয় হিচাবেহে উচ্চাৰিত হয়। সেইদৰে সংস্কৃতৰ তালব্য 'শ', দন্ত্য 'স' আৰু মূৰ্ধন্য 'ষ' ৰ উচ্চাৰণ অসমীয়াত দন্তমূলীয়া 'স'। এই আটাইবোৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যই তিব্বতবৰ্মী ভাষাৰ প্ৰভাৱত হোৱা বুলি পণ্ডিত সকলে দেখুৱাইছে।

ৰূপতত্ত্ব বা বৈয়াকৰণিক ক্ষেত্ৰতো থলুৱা ভাষাৰ উপাদান অসমীয়াত অনেক লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। যেনে-

(১) অসমীয়া ভাষাত ব্যৱহৃত বহুবচনৰ প্ৰত্যয় 'বোৰ',



আৰু 'বিলাক' ক্ৰমে বড়ো ভাষাৰ 'ফোৰ' আৰু গাৰো ভাষাৰ 'ফিলাক'ৰ প্ৰভাৱত অহা বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। যেনে বড়ো- মান্টি ফোৰ, নো ফোৰ - অসমীয়া মানুহবোৰ, ঘৰবোৰ, ইত্যাদি।

(২) পুৰুষ অনুযায়ী সম্বন্ধ বাচক বিশেষ্যত বিভিন্ন প্ৰত্যয় যোগ কৰি সম্বন্ধ নিৰূপণ কৰা ৰীতি অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য। যেনে - মোৰ মা, তোমাৰ মা-ৰা, তেওঁৰ বা তাৰ মাক। এই বৈশিষ্ট্য বড়ো, ডিমাছা আদি ভাষাতো আছে। কিন্তু অসমীয়াৰ ভগ্নী ভাষা সমূহত লক্ষ্য কৰা নাযায়।

(৩) সংস্কৃতৰ বৈয়াকৰণিক লিংগ প্ৰকৰণৰ ঠাইত বিশেষ বিশেষ শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰি নাইবা বিশেষ্যৰ আগত পুৰুষ আৰু স্ত্ৰী- নিৰ্দেশক শব্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰি অসমীয়াত লিংগ নিৰূপণ কৰাৰ

ৰীতি তিব্বত-বৰ্মী ভাষাৰ প্ৰভাৱ।

(৪) অসমীয়া বহু ক্ৰিয়াৰ মূল তিব্বতবৰ্মী আৰু আহোম ভাষাৰ পৰা অহা। জেক্, চেপ্, চেলেক্, জোঙাল, যোৰ, গল্, গম্, ব আদি ধাতুবোৰ তিব্বতবৰ্মী বা আহোম ভাষাৰ।

অসমীয়া ভাষাত ব্যৱহৃত প্ৰায় দহ শতাংশ শব্দই সংস্কৃত, প্ৰাকৃত বা ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰুৱা ভাষাত পাবলৈ নাই। এইবোৰে অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ স্কৰীয় ৰূপ গঢ়ি তোলাত প্ৰভূত পৰিমাণে সহায় কৰিছে। বড়ো, মিছিং, ডিমাছা, চুটীয়া, আহোম ভাষাৰ অনেক শব্দৰে অসমীয়া শব্দ ভাঙাৰ চহকী। পুলুঙা-পুলুঙি, কেৰেং-মেৰেং, ইচাত-বিচাত, ওখোৰা-মোখোৰা, টুলুং-ভুতুং আদি চিত্ৰধৰ্মী শব্দ সমূহে অসমীয়া ভাষাক অৰ্থ সমৃদ্ধ কৰিছে। ■ ■

কেইটামান অমূল্য শাৰী

বন্দনা খাটনিয়াৰ

প্ৰবক্তা,

গণিত আৰু পৰিসংখ্যা বিভাগ

- সৰ্বোত্তম দিন- আজি।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ পাপ- ভয়।
- সকলোতকৈ বেয়া চিন্তা- ইৰ্ষা
- সকলোতকৈ উপযুক্ত সময়- এতিয়া।
- সকলোতকৈ ভয়ংকৰ বস্তু- ঘৃণা।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ বাধা- প্ৰগলভতা।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ ভুল- সময়ৰ অপচয়।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা- সাধাৰণ জ্ঞান।
- সকলোতকৈ বিশ্বাসী বস্তু- নিজৰ হাত।
- সকলোতকৈ সৰল কাম- আনৰ দোষ উলিওৱা।
- সকলোতকৈ বুদ্ধিয়ক ব্যক্তি- যিয়ে নিজৰ মতে কাম কৰে।
- সকলোতকৈ ভাগ্যৱান ব্যক্তি- যি নিজৰ কামত ব্যস্ত থাকে।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ শিক্ষক- যিয়ে আনক শিকিবলৈ শিক্ষা দিয়ে।
- সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ সৰ্বহাৰা- যিয়ে নিজৰ উৎসাহ হেৰুৱাই পেলাইছে।

“জীৱনৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল হাঁহি-হাঁহি বিলাই
দিবা-যিমানেই পাবা সিমানেই দিবা-
টকা যদি পোৱা বহুতো সেইটো বিলাই
দিবা যিমানেই বিলাই দিবা সিমানেই
মহান হ'বা- হাঁহি খিনি আনক বিলাই
দিবা আৰু কান্দোন খিনি লুকুৱাই
ৰাখিবা।” - ড০ ভূপেন হাজৰিকা

“ছাত্ৰ অৱস্থাত জাতীয়তাৰ দ্বাৰা
অনুপ্ৰানিত হ'ব নোৱাৰিলে ছাত্ৰ জীৱন
ব্যৰ্থ” - তৰুণ ৰাম ফুকন

“পৃথিৱীৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ মহাসাগৰ
হ'ল চিয়াঁহীৰ মহাসাগৰ। মহাসাগৰত
যেনেকৈ জাহাজ ঘূৰি ফুৰে তেনেকৈ
চিয়াঁহীৰ মহাসাগৰত ঘূৰি ফুৰে অসংখ্য
কিতাপ।” - উইল ডুৰাণ্ট

আমি অসহায় হৈ জন্ম লাভ কৰো। যি
মুহূৰ্ততে আমি সম্পূৰ্ণ হওঁ সেই মুহূৰ্ততে
আমি আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰো নিঃসংগতাক।
- চি এছ লিউইছ

সংগ্ৰহক : শ্ৰীঅশোক দত্ত
স্নাতক চূড়ান্ত বৰ্ষ



মাতৃভাষাৰ চৰ্চা আৰু সাহিত্য অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা

শ্ৰাবনী ভদ্ৰ

প্ৰবন্ধ, বাংলা বিভাগ

দেশ যেতিয়া আক্ৰান্ত হয় তেতিয়া উপস্থিত হয় দেশৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ সংকট। কিন্তু ভাষাৰ অস্তিত্ব বিপন্নমুখী হ'লে সি অৱশ্যই চেতনাৰ সংকট। এনে এটি সংকটময় অৱস্থাৰ মাজেৰে আমি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে আগবাঢ়ি গৈ আছোঁ। চৌদিশৰ পৰিস্থিতিয়ে আমাক বাৰে বাৰে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে- মাতৃভাষাই আমাৰ জীৱনত গুৰুত্ব হেৰুৱাই পেলোৱা নাইতো? মাতৃভাষাৰ জনপ্ৰিয়তা ক্ৰমশঃ কমি যোৱাৰ বাবেইতো ইমান ছলপুল, ইমান বক্তব্য-প্ৰতিবক্তব্যৰ জোৱাৰ। আমাৰ ভবিষ্যত প্ৰজন্মই নিজৰ মাতৃভাষাৰ প্ৰতি আকৰ্ষণ হেৰুৱাই পেলাইছে। ইংৰাজী ভাষাৰ কদৰ তেওঁলোকৰ ওচৰত বহুত বেছি। তাৰোপৰি বিজ্ঞাপনৰ দৌলতত প্ৰচলিত হৈছে নবীনসকলৰ প্ৰিয় এক 'খিচিৰি ভাষা', হিন্দী আৰু ইংৰাজীৰ সংমিশ্ৰণ সৃষ্টি হৈছে এই ভাষা যাৰ প্ৰকৃষ্ট উদাহৰণ হ'ল জনপ্ৰিয় বিজ্ঞাপনী শ্লোগান "ইয়ে দিল মাজে মোৰ" নাইবা "ৰিফ্ৰেস হো যা"। কিন্তু যি ভাষাত শিশুৰ মুখত মাত ফুটে, সেই ভাষা তাৰ প্ৰতিটো উশাহ - নিশাহৰ লগত, প্ৰতিটো হৃৎস্পন্দনৰ সৈতে, তেজৰ ধাৰাৰ সৈতে মিহলি হৈ থাকে। কিয়নো মাতৃভাষাত তাৰ প্ৰকাশ তাৰ জন্মগত অধিকাৰ। সেই ভাষাতেই তাৰ চিৰমুক্তি। ছোভিয়েট ৰাছিয়াত আজি যি বিজ্ঞানৰ চৰম উন্নতি, তাৰ মূলতেই আছে মাতৃভাষাৰ মাধ্যমত শিক্ষাদান। মাতৃভাষাৰ চৰ্চা অবিহনে জাতিৰ উন্নতি অসম্ভৱ আৰু মাতৃভাষা চৰ্চা কৰাৰ অন্যতম প্ৰধান উপায় হ'ল সাহিত্য-অধ্যয়ন।

প্ৰত্যেকজন মানুহৰ মাজতেই দুটি সত্তা বাস কৰে। বাহিৰৰ সত্তা ব্যস্ত থাকে পেটৰ ভোক নিবাৰণৰ অৰ্থে খাদ্যৰ সন্ধানত। জগতত বৰ্তি থকাৰ অৰ্থে তাৰ কৰিব লাগে আপ্ৰাণ প্ৰয়াস। প্ৰকৃতিৰ বিচিত্ৰ ভাণ্ডাৰৰ পৰা ভোকৰ অন্ন, পিয়াহৰ পানী, পৰিধেয় বস্ত্ৰ আহৰণ কৰাই তাৰ কৰ্ম। কিন্তু অন্তৰস্থিত সত্তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সেয়া নহয়। প্ৰকৃতি জগতৰ চিৰতৰঙ্গীয়ত অনন্ত সৌন্দৰ্যৰ মাজত অৱগাহন কৰি আনন্দ উপলব্ধি কৰাই তাৰ প্ৰকৃত লক্ষ্য। অনন্ত বিশ্বক হৃদয়েৰে, প্ৰেমেৰে উপলব্ধি কৰাৰ ফলত অন্তৰত যি আনন্দৰ টো উঠে, সেই আনন্দৰ ফলতেই সৃষ্টি হয় সাহিত্য

আৰু শিল্পকলাৰ। জীয়াই থকাৰ বাসনাই তাৰ একমাত্ৰ কাম্য নহয়। জীৱন ধাৰণৰ উপৰিও এই সত্তাই আকাঙ্ক্ষা কৰে - বিশ্বৰ সৈতে মিলিত হ'বলৈ, অনন্ত বিশ্বৰ খণ্ড- খণ্ড ৰূপ দৰ্শনৰ পৰিবৰ্তে অখণ্ড সৌন্দৰ্য্য সৰ্বান্ত কৰণেৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিবলৈ। ৰবীন্দ্ৰ নাথ ঠাকুৰে তেওঁৰ 'সাহিত্য' গ্ৰন্থৰ এঠাইত কৈছে- "সহিত্য" শব্দথেকে 'সাহিত্য' শব্দৰ উৎপত্তি। অতএব ধাতুগত অৰ্থ ধৰলে সাহিত্য শব্দৰ মध्ये একটা মিলনৰ ভাব দেখতে পাওয়া যায়। সে যে কেবল ভাবে- ভাবে ভাষায়- ভাষায় গ্ৰন্থে- গ্ৰন্থে মিলন তাহা নহে; মানুহৰ অতীতৰ সহিত বৰ্তমানৰ, দূৰেৰে সহিত নিকটৰ অত্যন্ত অন্তৰঙ্গ যোগসাধন সাহিত্য ব্যতীত আৰু কিছূৰ দ্বাৰাই- সম্ভৱপৰ নহে। যে দেশে সাহিত্যেৰ অ ভাব সে দেশেৰ লোক পৰস্পৰ সজীৱ বন্ধনে সংযুক্ত নহে; তাহাৰা বিচ্ছিন্ন।" সাহিত্যৰ বিকাশ আৰু স্বৰূপ সম্বন্ধে কবিৰ মত, "মানবাত্মা যখন বহিৰলোকৰ সঙ্গ মিলিত চায় তখন তাৰ যে উপলব্ধি হয়, উহাই সাহিত্যেৰ সামগ্ৰী"। সাহিত্যৰ সহজ অৰ্থ হৈছে মিলন। ভাষাৰ জৰিয়তে আমি পৰস্পৰক তথ্যগত সংবাদৰ লগতে জনাওঁ ব্যক্তিগত মনোভাৱ। 'সহিত্যসংলাপঃ সাহিত্যম্' অৰ্থাৎ সহিত বা সংহতি অথবা মিলনৰ ভাৱতেই সাহিত্যৰ উৎপত্তি বুলি অভিধানে কয়। মানুহৰ জ্ঞান, অনুভূতি, অভিজ্ঞতা আৰু অনুপ্ৰেৰণাৰ লিপিময় অৱস্থাই সাহিত্য। ভাষাৰ ব্যুৎপত্তিগত বুৰঞ্জীয়েও ইঙ্গিত দিয়ে যে আত্মপ্ৰকাশৰ কাৰণেই সাহিত্যৰ জন্ম আৰু নিজক প্ৰকাশ কৰিব পাৰিলেই ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য আংশিকভাবে সফল হয়। সাহিত্যই ভাষাৰ মাজেদি ব্যক্তিৰ অন্তৰৰ ভাৱক ৰূপ আৰু জীৱ-দান দিয়ে। 'সহিত্য' বা সংযোগৰ ফলতেই যদি সাহিত্য হয় তেন্তে প্ৰশ্ন উঠে- সংযোগ কাৰ লগত? কাৰণ সংযোগ হ'ব লাগিলেই একাধিক বস্তু বুজা যায়। কথাটো অলপ ৰহস্যজনক বা অস্পষ্ট হৈ থকা কাৰণে ব্যাখ্যাৰ সকল তাৰ নানান অৰ্থ উলিয়াইছে। ৰবীন্দ্ৰ নাথৰ মতে, অতীতৰ লগত বৰ্তমানৰ, সমাজৰ লগত ব্যক্তিৰ, মানুহৰ লগত বহিঃ প্ৰকৃতিৰ আৰু শব্দৰ লগত অৰ্থৰ যি মিলন সেয়ে সাহিত্য। অৰ্থাৎ দেশ কাল পাত্ৰ আৰু সমাজৰ মাজত



থকা সোনালী সম্বন্ধটো উজ্জ্বল কৰি তোলে আৰু এই সকলোবোৰক সামৰি সাহিত্যই এই বিচিত্ৰ সৃষ্টিৰ অৱতাৰণা কৰে।” গতিকে মানৱজীৱনত সাহিত্যৰ পঠন- পাঠনৰ গুৰুত্ব যে কিমান গভীৰ তাক সহজেই অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। সেয়ে সাহিত্য চৰ্চা মানৱজীৱনৰ কোনো অৱসৰ বিনোদনৰ আহিলা বা এলাহত সময় কটোৱা সামগ্ৰী নহয়। সাহিত্য মানৱজীৱনত নতুন নতুন উপলব্ধি আৰু নিত্য নতুন ভাৱসত অৱগাহন কৰাৰ অনিৰ্বচনীয় মানস সৰোবৰ। সাহিত্য অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে আমি উপলব্ধি কৰোঁ নিজকে- আমাৰ অন্তৰৰ ‘অহং’ সত্বাক। জগত, জীৱন আৰু আমাৰ অন্তৰ সত্বাক জানিবলৈ হ’লে এজন পথ-প্ৰদৰ্শকৰ প্ৰয়োজন। লাগিব এজন ভাৱ-ৰস- ৰসিকৰ পৰম ৰমনীয় সাহচৰ্য। সাহিত্যই আমাৰ পথ- প্ৰদৰ্শকৰ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে। ৰবীন্দ্ৰ নাথে সাহিত্যত সত্য, শিৱ আৰু সুন্দৰৰ সৈতে যুক্ত কৰে উপনিষদৰ ‘অমৃত’ক। সাহিত্য তেওঁৰ মতে “সত্যম, শিৱম, অমৃতম।” ব্ৰহ্মবাদিনী মৈত্ৰেয়ীয়ে যাজ্ঞবল্কক প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছিল, “যে নাহং নামৃতস্যং কি মহং তেন কুৰ্যাম?” - য’ত অমৃত নাই সেই বস্তু লৈ মই কি কৰিম? এই প্ৰশ্ন অকল মৈত্ৰেয়ীৰ নহয়, ই সৰ্বকালৰ মানুহৰ প্ৰশ্ন। মানুহে সাহিত্যৰ মাজত অমৃতৰ সন্ধান কৰে। ই সেই চিৰন্তন অমৰত্ব প্ৰাৰ্থনা, স্বাস্থ্য অমৃতৰ অনুসন্ধান। সাহিত্য অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে আমি যেনেকৈ বৰ্তমানৰ স্বৰূপ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁ, তেনেকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁ বিশ্ব মানৱক। সাহিত্যৰ জৰিয়তে দেশে দেশে বিশ্বমানৱৰ যি ৰূপমূৰ্ত্তি সদায় অঙ্কিত হৈ আহিছে, চলিছে যি মনুষ্যত্বৰ পূজা, তাক সাহিত্য অধ্যয়নৰ অবিহনে আমি কেনেকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিম।

সাহিত্য প্ৰকাশ নিৰ্ভৰ (Art is expression) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আলোচনী ছাত্ৰমনৰ প্ৰকাশস্থল। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আলোচনী সেই প্ৰৱেশদ্বাৰ, যি পথেৰে ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰ অন্তৰস্থিত প্ৰতিভাই লাভ কৰে প্ৰকাশৰ দুৰ্লভ সুযোগ। এই আলোচনী ছাত্ৰসকলৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত, পৰিচালিত আৰু সম্পাদিত হ’লে ছাত্ৰসকলৰ সংগঠনী আৰু সৃজনী প্ৰতিভাৰ সম্যক বিকাশ সম্ভৱ।

এই কামৰ জৰিয়তে ছাত্ৰ- ছাত্ৰীৰ নিয়মানুবৰ্তিতা আৰু সৌন্দৰ্যবোধ প্ৰকাশ পায়। ছাত্ৰসকলৰ সৃজনীশক্তিক যদি এনেধৰণৰ গঠনমূলক কামত লগাব পৰা যায় তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষাজ্ঞান এই সহজ পৰিবেশত আপোনা আপুনি বৃদ্ধি পায়। আজিৰ ছাত্ৰ কালিৰ নাগৰিক। তেওঁলোকৰ মাজতে ভৱিষ্যত কালৰ সাহিত্যিক, কবি, বৈজ্ঞানিক, শিল্পী, দাৰ্শনিক, ৰাষ্ট্ৰনেতা লুকাই আছে। তেওঁলোক ভৱিষ্যতৰ সমাজ গঢ়াৰ কাৰিকৰ। মহাবিদ্যালয় তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাণকেন্দ্ৰ, শিক্ষাজীৱনৰ দলিল। অৱশ্যে বৰ্তমানৰ অশান্তিময় আৰু অৱক্ষয়পূৰ্ণ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত ছাত্ৰসমাজৰ এক বৃহৎ অংশই বিভ্ৰান্ত আৰু আদৰ্শহীন। এই লক্ষ্যভ্ৰষ্ট ছাত্ৰসমাজক সংগঠিত কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ সুপ্ত মনুষ্যত্ববোধক জাগ্ৰত কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্ম আৰু ভাৱাদৰ্শৰ মাজত সামঞ্জস্য আনে কলেজ আলোচনীয়ে। সেই পিনৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰজীৱনৰ চলাৰ পথত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব অপৰিসীম।

আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আলোচনীখন প্ৰকাশৰ এয়া ষষ্ঠ প্ৰচেষ্টা। এই আলোচনীখনৰ লিখক- লেখিকালৈ আমি কৃতজ্ঞতা জনালো। আমি কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ আলোচনীখন প্ৰকাশ কৰাত বিভিন্ন ধৰণে দিহা- পৰামৰ্শ দি আমাক সহায় কৰা মহাবিদ্যালয় অধ্যক্ষ মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত হিতেশ ডেকা ছাৰলৈ। আলোচনী প্ৰকাশনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায়তৰ আগবঢ়ালে আমাৰ সহকৰ্মী স্বপ্নাস্মৃতি মহন্ত, প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা, শ্ৰী ভৱভূতি শৰ্মা, শ্ৰীদীপক বৰ্মন। তেখেত সকললৈও আমাৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা যাচিছোঁ। এইক্ষেত্ৰত ওতঃপ্ৰোতভাৱে লাগি থাকি সহায় কৰিলে আলোচনী সম্পাদক শ্ৰীমান ৰজনীশ ডেকা, সুমন মল্লিক আৰু ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ বিষয়ববীয়া সকল। তেওঁলোকলৈও আমাৰ চেনেহ- মৰম থাকিল।

সদৌ শেষত মহাবিদ্যালয় পৰিয়ালৰ উত্তৰ পুৰুষৰ হাতত ‘কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় আলোচনী’ৰ উত্তৰোত্তৰ উন্নতি কামনা কৰিলো। ■■

“নিভাজ অমৰ্মীয়া ভাষাৰে বণ্থা লিখিবা, নিভাজ সাজ-পাৰ পিন্ধিবা,
ওনাহবত বিদেশীৰ ওনুবৰ্ণন নবৰিবা।”

- লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা



ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিং

বিয়াজুল হক
স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ

ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিং : প্ৰচুৰ কৰ্মসংস্থানৰ সুবিধা থকা এটা মাধ্যম আমাৰ দেশৰ বহুতো মানুহৰ মনত ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিং মানেই হ'ল দুৰাৰে দুৰাৰে বা পদুলিয়ে পদুলিয়ে বস্তু বেচি ফুৰা। এইবাবেই হয়তো অসমীয়া যুৱকসকলে এই দিশত কেৰিয়াৰ গঠনত আগ্ৰহী নহয়। ই আমাৰ সমাজৰ বাবে চৰম দুভাগ্যজনক। কাৰণ মাৰ্কেটিঙৰ মূল বিভাগকেইটা অৰ্থাৎ Advertising, Personal Relations আৰু Brand Management ত থকা বিভিন্ন পদ সমূহৰ বৰ সন্মানীয়। আনহাতে আকৌ ব্যৱহাৰ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ লগত জড়িত কোম্পানীবোৰতেই যে ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিং সেৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন এনে নহয়। ইয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন সৰ্বব্যাপী।

ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ কিছুমান সুবিধা আৰু অসুবিধা দেখা যায়। সেইবোৰ হ'ল-

ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ সুবিধাসমূহ :

i) প্ৰথম সুবিধা হ'ল আৰ্থিক লাভ। ভাল কোম্পানীবোৰে নিয়োজিত ব্যক্তিজনক উচ্চহাৰত দৰমহা দিয়াৰ উপৰি ভ্ৰমণ বানচ, দৈনিক বানচ, কমিছন আদি সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰে।

ii) চাকৰিৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ দিশত এই ক্ষেত্ৰখন সৰ্বোচ্চৰে গ্ৰহণযোগ্য। ৬ মাহৰ পৰা ২ বছৰলৈ অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰা ব্যক্তি এজনে যিকোনো কোম্পানীত নিজৰ যোগ্যতা অনুযায়ী চাকৰি পাব পাৰে। তদুপৰি যোগ্যজনৰ পদোন্নতি ইয়াত খৰতকীয়া হয়।

iii) এই মাধ্যমত থকা চাকৰিসমূহ খুব আকৰ্ষণীয়। ইয়াত সদায় নতুন নতুন জ্ঞান আহৰণৰ সুযোগ পোৱা যায় আৰু আগ্ৰহীজনে ভাব বিনিময়কে আদি কৰি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে নিপুণতা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে।

iv) সম্প্ৰতি কম্পিউটাৰৰ সৰ্বত্ৰ উপস্থিতিয়ে সকলো নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা দিনে দিনে হ্রাস কৰি আহিছে।

কিন্তু ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সুবিধা এই যে ইয়াত কম্পিউটাৰত প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ কাম মানুহৰ পাৰস্পৰিক সম্পৰ্কৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল।

v) বজাৰত বাহিৰ কৰা অন্যান্য নতুন সামগ্ৰী সমূহৰ কাৰণে এই ক্ষেত্ৰখনত সংস্থানৰ অৱকাশ ক্ৰমাৎ বৃদ্ধি হৈ গৈছে।

ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ অসুবিধা সমূহ :

i) এইবোৰ চাকৰিত দৰমহা যিমানেই অধিক হয় দায়িত্বও সিমানেই বেছি হয়।

ii) ঘৰ, অফিচ অথবা ব্যৱসায়ৰ নিৰ্ধাৰিত ক্ষেত্ৰখনত প্ৰায়ে দীঘলীয়া সময় কাম কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

iii) পূৰ্বে নিৰ্ধাৰিত নোহোৱা সময়তো দুৰ্গণিতীয়া ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হোৱা আদি অসুবিধা সমূহ দেখা যায়।

iv) ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংত ভালকৈ কেৰিয়াৰ গঠনত আগ্ৰহীসকলে বৃত্তিগত শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰা আৱশ্যক। কাৰণ ভাল কোম্পানীবোৰতে এই ক্ষেত্ৰখনৰ উচ্চপদত পোনপতীয়াকৈ নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰাৰ্থীজন MBA বা তাৰ সমপৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱাটো বাঞ্ছা কৰে। কাৰণ MBAৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰমত (Marketing)ক বিশেষ বিষয় হিচাপে পঢ়াৰো সুবিধা আছে। এই শিক্ষাৰ বাবে প্ৰাৰ্থী কমপক্ষেও স্নাতক হোৱাটো বাঞ্ছনীয়। তদুপৰি হায়াৰ ছেকেণ্ডাৰী সুখ্যাতিৰে উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈ ছাত্ৰসকলেও মাৰ্কেটিংৰ শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে।

দেশৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত মাৰ্কেটিংৰ বৃত্তিগত শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণত আগ্ৰহী স্নাতকসকলৰ বাবে কৰেছপণ্ডেণ্ড বা পাৰ্ট টাইম কোৰ্ছৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত হ'ল - নতুন দিল্লীৰ YMCA অথবা YWCA, All India Management Association, দিল্লীৰ Apeijay School of Marketing, আদি অন্যান্য ভালেকেইখন প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত এই সুবিধা আছে।

তদুপৰি আজিকালি আলিগড়, আমালালাই, জীৱাজী, কুৰুক্ষেত্ৰ কামৰাজ, পণ্ডিচেৰী আদি বিদ্যালয়তো এনেধৰণৰ কোৰ্ছৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

নতুন দিল্লীৰ National Institute of Sales, এ আকৌ ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ ছয়মাহৰ পৰা দুবছৰীয়া কোৰ্ছ প্ৰদান কৰে। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) এ ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন কেন্দ্ৰত কৰেছপণ্ডেণ্ড ব্যৱস্থা দুবছৰীয়া MBA শিক্ষাৰ উপৰিও মাৰ্কেটিং মেনেজমেণ্টৰ এবছৰীয়া স্নাতকোত্তৰ শিক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰে।

শেষত এইখিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰা প্ৰয়োজন যে ছেলছ এণ্ড মাৰ্কেটিংৰ ক্ষেত্ৰখনত বিজ্ঞানৰ বিভিন্ন বিভাগ যেনে- পৰিসংখ্যা বিজ্ঞান, অংকশাস্ত্ৰ, মনোবিজ্ঞান আদি বহুল প্ৰয়োগৰ ফলতো নিয়োগৰ সুবিধা আশাতীতভাৱে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। ■ ■

বিঃদ্রঃ এই লিখনী লিখাত 'অসমীয়া খবৰ' নামৰ বাতৰিখনৰ পৰা সহায় লোৱা হৈছে।



সংগীতৰ ইতিহাস

বৈকুণ্ঠ দাস

স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ

হিন্দুৰ আদি ধৰ্মশাস্ত্ৰ বেদক যিদৰে অপৌৰুষেয় বুলি মান্য কৰা হয়, সিদৰে সংগীতকো অপৌৰুষেয় বুলি গণ্য কৰা অসম্ভৱ নহয়। যিহেতু সংগীতৰ উৎপত্তি কেতিয়া হ'ল আৰু কেনেকৈ হ'ল এই বিষয়ে এতিয়ালৈকে সঠিক নিৰ্ণিত হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এই নিৰ্বিবাদ সত্য যে, সঙ্গীতৰ পদ্ধতি মূলক বিকাশ ঘটিছে বেদৰ পৰাই। এই বিষয়ে পৃথিৱীৰ বিভিন্ন বিদ্বানৰ বিভিন্ন অভিমত পোৱা যায়।

ভাৰতীয় শাস্ত্ৰকাৰ সকলৰ অভিমত-

১) সঙ্গীতৰ উৎপত্তি আদিতে বেদ নিৰ্মাতা ব্ৰহ্মাৰ দ্বাৰা হৈছে। ব্ৰহ্মাই এই কলা শিৱক দিলে আৰু শিৱৰ পৰা পালে দেৱী সৰস্বতীয়ে। এই বাবেই সৰস্বতীক বীণা- পুস্তক ধাৰিণী বুলি কোৱা হয় আৰু সঙ্গীতআৰু সাহিত্যৰ অধিষ্ঠাত্ৰী দেৱীৰূপে মান্য কৰা হয়। সৰস্বতীৰ পৰা সঙ্গীত কলাৰ জ্ঞান পালে মুনি নাৰদে। মুনি নাৰদে গন্ধৰ্ব- কিন্নৰ আৰু অঙ্গৰা সকলক সঙ্গীত শিক্ষা দিলে। সেই পৰম্পৰাৰ পৰাই ভৰত, নাৰদ, হনুমন্ত আদি ঋষিয়ে সঙ্গীত কলাত পাৰ্গত হৈ এই ভূ- লোকত সঙ্গীত কলা প্ৰচাৰৰ অৰ্থে অৱতীৰ্ণ হয়।

(২) মুনি নাৰদে বহু বছৰ যোগ সাধনা কৰিলে। শিৱই তেওঁৰ সাধনাত প্ৰসন্ন হৈ তেওঁক সঙ্গীত কলা প্ৰদান কৰিলে। পাৰ্বতীৰ শয়ন মুদ্ৰা দেখি শিৱই তেওঁৰ অঙ্গ- প্ৰত্যঙ্গৰ আধাৰত ৰুদ্ৰবীণা তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে। শিৱই নিজৰ পাচখন মুখেদি পাঁচটি ৰাগ উৎপন্ন কৰিলে। ষষ্ঠ ৰাগৰ উৎপন্ন হ'ল পাৰ্বতীৰ মুখৰ পৰা। শিৱৰ পূৱ, পশ্চিম, উত্তৰ, দক্ষিণ আৰু আকাশ উন্মুখৰ পৰা ক্ৰমশঃ ভৈৰৱ, হিন্দোল, মেঘ, দীপক আৰু শ্ৰীৰাগ প্ৰকটিত হ'ল। পাৰ্বতীৰ পৰা উৎপন্ন হ'ল কৌশিক ৰাগ।

(৩) “সঙ্গীত দৰ্পন” প্ৰণেতা পণ্ডিত দামোদৰৰ মতানুসৰি সঙ্গীতৰ উৎপত্তি ব্ৰহ্মাৰ পৰাই হৈছে আৰু কাল ক্ৰমত ভূলোকত প্ৰচাৰিত হৈছে।

(৪) এগৰাকী ফৰাচী বিদ্বানৰ অভিমত

হজৰত মুসা যেতিয়া পাহাৰৰ ঘূৰি ঘূৰি পাহাৰৰ শোভা চাই ফুৰিছিল সেই সময়ত নেপথ্যত এটি দৈৱবাণী হ'ল হে মুসা, তুমি যথার্থ ভাৱে তোমাৰ সৌ অস্ত্ৰপাটএই পথাৰৰ ওপৰত মাৰা। এই বাণী শুনি হজৰত মুসাই হাতত থকা অস্ত্ৰপাট জোৰেৰে পথাৰৰ ওপৰত মাৰি দিয়াত পথাৰটি সাতখণ্ডত বিভক্ত হ'ল আৰু প্ৰত্যেক খণ্ডৰ পৰা একোখাৰা পানী ওলাই বেলেগ বেলেগ সোঁতত ববলৈ ধৰিলে এই প্ৰবাহিত সাত জ্বল খাৰাৰ পৰাই হজৰত মুসাই সাত স্বৰ ৰচনা কৰিলে।

৫) আন এগৰাকী ফৰাচী বিদ্বানৰ অভিমত

এখন পাহাৰত ‘মূসীকাৰ’ নামে এটি পখী আছিল। পখীটিৰ নাকত বাঁহীৰ দৰে সাতটি বিন্ধা আছিল। সাতটি বিন্ধাৰ পৰাই সাতস্বৰ নিৰ্গত হ'ল।

৬) এম, ডি কালভোকোৰেশীয়ে (M.D. Kalvokoreshi) ৰুচিয়াৰ জাতীয় সঙ্গীত প্ৰসঙ্গত লিখিছে “Russian National music ones must to the influence of native folk music and also of Eastern music” (A Survey of Russian Music P.11)

৭) সঙ্গীত তত্ত্ববিদ ডানিয়েলৰ (Danielu) অভিমত- Greek music like Egyptian music must probably had its root in Hindu music, or at least, in that universal system of music, much of which the tradition has been fully kept only by the Hindus.’ (Introduction to the study of Musical Scales. P.P- 160)

৮) পাশ্চাত্য বিদ্বান ফ্ৰয়েডৰ মত-

ফ্ৰয়েডৰ মতে সঙ্গীতৰ উৎপত্তি হয় শিশুসদৃশ মনোবৈজ্ঞানিক ক্ৰম বিকাশৰ আধাৰত। যিদৰে মানৱ শিশুৱে হাঁহ, কন্দা, চিঞৰ আদি ক্ৰিয়া মনো বিজ্ঞানৰ আৱশ্যকতা অনুসৰি



স্বয়ং শিকি লয় সিদৰে মানৱ মনত মনোবিজ্ঞানৰ আধাৰতেই সঙ্গীত স্বয়ং সৃষ্টি হয়।

পশ্চিমৰ দৰে পূৰ্বৰ শ্যাম, চীন, জাপান, কোৰিয়া আদি দেশেও সঙ্গীত সাহিত্য ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতৰ পৰাই পুষ্টি লাভ কৰাৰ উল্লেখ স্বামী প্ৰঞ্জানানন্দ প্ৰাণীত 'ভাৰতীয় সঙ্গীতৰ ইতিহাস' গ্ৰন্থত পোৱা যায়। হৰপ্পা স্তূপ খনন সন্দৰ্ভত লিখা পাশ্চাত্য সংস্কৃতি বিদ এইচ, চি বেকৰ (H.C Beck) নতুন কিতাপৰ ১৫ শ অধ্যায়ত ৮টি নৃত্যৰ কাৰণ দৰ্শোৱা আছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰমাণিত হয় যে সিদ্ধু সভ্যতাৰ ওপৰত কোনো বিদেশীৰ প্ৰভাৱ নাই। **There was no close connection between the Indus Civilization? (H.C. beck-Hindu Civilization গ্ৰন্থৰ পৰিশিষ্ট)**

গ্ৰীক দাৰ্শনিক পাইথাগোৰাচে (Pythagoras) ভাৰতলৈ আহি ভাৰতৰ পৰা লৈ গৈছে ধৰ্ম দৰ্শন সাহিত্য আৰু হিন্দু সাহিত্যৰ বহুবিধ উপাদান। এই সূত্ৰত লেচী ওলিয়াৰী এ (Lesy Oliery) তেওঁৰ Arobic Thought and it's place in History গ্ৰন্থৰ ১০ পৃষ্ঠাত লিখিছে- The

Pythagorian lements probably can be traed ultimately to an Indian Source.

শিক্ষা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চীনে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ওচৰত কিমান খিনি ঋণী এই সম্বন্ধে অধ্যাপক লিয়াং- চি- চাওৱে 'Kingship between chines and Indian Culture' নামৰ নিবন্ধত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যাৰ অৰ্থ হয় এনে ধৰণৰ - প্ৰত্যেক বা পৰোক্ষ ভাৱে ভাৰতবৰ্ষই চীনক যিবিলাক শিকিবলৈ বা সিবোৰত উন্নতি লাভ কৰিবলৈ সাহায্য কৰিছিল সেইবোৰ হ'ল - সঙ্গীত, স্থাপত্য, শিল্পকলা, চিত্ৰকলা, ভাস্কৰ্য তৰুণ নাটক ৰচনা জ্যোতিষ আৰু মাহ বছৰাদি গণনা চিকিৎসা বৰ্ণমালা আৰু লিপি উদ্ভাৱন, হেতুবিদ্যা, শিক্ষা- দান পদ্ধতি ইত্যাদি।

চীনৰ ৰাজধানী পিকিঙৰ সাম্ৰাজ্যিক গ্ৰন্থাগাৰত এতিয়াও ভাৰতীয় গ্ৰন্থৰ অনুবাদ আৰু মূল উভয়ে মিলি ৭০.০০০ খন পুথি থকা বুলি জনা যায়। এই পুথিবোৰৰ ভিতৰত বৌদ্ধ শাস্ত্ৰবোৰৰ উপৰিও সঙ্গীত আৰু শিক্ষা গ্ৰন্থও আছে সুতৰাং ঐতিহাসিক প্ৰমাণেৰে সিদ্ধ হয় যে সঙ্গীত আৰু সংস্কৃতি কেন্দ্ৰত ভাৰত পৃথিৱীৰ ভিতৰতেই অগ্ৰণী।

সংগীত সম্ৰাট তানসেন

সংগীত জগতত তানসেন এটি সৰ্ববিদিত জনপ্ৰিয় নাম। ১৫৬২ খৃষ্টাব্দত গোৱালিয়ৰৰ বেছট নামে গাৱঁত তানসেনৰ জন্ম হয়। তেওঁৰ পিতাকৰ নাম আছিল মুকুণ্ড পাণ্ডে। কিন্তু লোক সমাজত তেওঁ মকৰন্দ পাণ্ডে নামেহে খ্যাত আছিল। মহম্মদ গোচ নামৰ ফকীৰ এজনৰ আশীৰ্বাদতে তানসেনৰ জন্ম হয় বুলি প্ৰবাদ আছে। তানসেনৰ প্ৰকৃত নাম আছিল তন্না মিশ্ৰ। কথিত আছে সৰু কালৰ পৰাই তন্নাৰ বহুধা প্ৰতিভা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। পশু- পক্ষীৰ স্বৰ অনুকৰণ কৰাত তন্না পটু আছিল। বাবা হৰিদাস এদিন সশিষ্যে বেছট গাৱঁৰ মাজেৰে গৈ আছিল। বালক তন্নাই লগৰীয়া বোৰৰ সৈতে বাটৰ কাষৰ হাবিৰ আঁৰত লুকাই হিংস্ৰ পশুৰ গৰ্জন অনুকৰণ শব্দ কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে। বাবা হৰিদাসে শুনি মোহিত হ'ল। বালক তন্নাৰ উজ্বল ভৱিষ্যত জানিব পাৰি বাবাই তন্নাৰ মকৰন্দৰ পৰা খুজি বৃন্দাবনলৈ লৈ গ'ল। একান্ত সাধনা আৰু গুৰুৰ আশীৰ্বাদত তন্না উৎকৃষ্ট সঙ্গীতজ্ঞ হৈ উঠিল আৰু তানসেন নামেৰে খ্যাত হ'ল।

সঙ্গীত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি গোৱালিয়ৰলৈ ঘূৰি অহাৰ কিছুদিনৰ পাছতেই তানসেনৰ পিতৃৰ বিয়োগ ঘটে। পিতাকৰ অন্তিম নিৰ্দেশ অনুসৰি তানসেনে ফকীৰ মহম্মদ গ্যেচৰ ওচৰলৈ গ'ল। ফকীৰে তানসেনক নিজৰ উত্তৰাধিকাৰী কৰি নিজৰ সমস্ত সম্পত্তি তানসেনক

দান কৰিলে। তানসেনে গোৱালিয়ৰতেই থাকিবলৈ ল'লে কিছুদিনৰ পাছত ৰজা মানসিংহৰ বিধবা পত্নী ৰাণী মৃগনয়নীৰ সৈতে তানসেনৰ পৰিচয় হয়। ৰাণী মৃগনয়নী বিদূষী আৰু মধুৰ গায়িকা আছিল। তানসেনৰ সঙ্গীত শুনি ৰাণী প্ৰভাৱিত হয়। এই সূত্ৰতেই ৰাণীৰ সঙ্গীত মন্দিৰত শিক্ষাপ্ৰাপ্তা হ'চেন ব্ৰাহ্মণী নামৰ মধুৰ গায়িকাৰ সৈতে তানসেনৰ বিবাহ হয়। এই বিবাহত যথেষ্ট উৎসাহিত কৰিছিল আৰু দৰবাৰ পাতি তন্নামিশ্ৰক- 'তানসেন নামেৰে ভূষিত কৰিছিল।

আকবৰে তানসেনক সস্ত্ৰীক দিল্লীলৈ লৈ গৈ নিজৰ সভাগায়ক কৰি গৌৰৱ আৰু সম্ভাষণ লাভ কৰিছিল।

তানসেনৰ চাৰিজন পুত্ৰৰ নাম যথাক্ৰমে চতুৰসেন, তৰঙ্গসেন, শৰৎসেন, বিলাসসেন। একমাত্ৰ কন্যাৰ নাম "সৰস্বতী"। কালক্ৰমে কন্যা সকলেও উৎকৃষ্ট কলাকাৰত পৰিণত হয়। তানসেন সেই কালৰ সিদ্ধ কলাকাৰ আছিল তেওঁ দৰবাৰী কানাড়ী, মিয়াকী, মহলাৰ, মিয়াকী সৰঙ্গ আদি ৰাগ প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰিছিল। কালক্ৰমত তেওঁৰ শিষ্য সকল দুই শ্ৰেণীত বিভক্ত হয়- ৰবাবী আৰু বীনকাৰ ৰূপে। মহম্মদ আলীখাঁক ৰামপুৰৰ নবাবী প্ৰতিনিধি বুলি গণ্য কৰা হয়। তানসেনে ১৫৮৫ খৃষ্টাব্দত দিল্লীত দেহত্যাগ কৰে। তেওঁৰ ইচ্ছানুসৰি মোহম্মদ গ্যেছ ফকীৰৰ কাষতে তেওঁক কবৰস্থ কৰা হয়। ■■



এন. চি. চি. আৰু কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস মহাবিদ্যালয়



দীপক বৰ্মন

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

ব্যক্তিৰ বিকাশত পৰিয়ালৰ ভূমিকা যেনেকৈ অত্যাধিক ছাত্ৰৰ বিকাশত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ভূমিকাও তেনেকৈ অত্যাধিক। ছাত্ৰ এজনে বিকাশ লাভ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ পাঠ দানেই যথেষ্ট নহয়। তাৰ বাবে লাগে অন্যান্য কিছুমান বিশেষ বিশেষ শিক্ষা, যি শিক্ষাৰ দ্বাৰা ছাত্ৰ এজনে নিজৰ ব্যক্তিত্বক গঢ় দিব পাৰে। তেনেকুৱা এক বিশেষ শিক্ষাৰ নাম হ'ল এন. চি. চি.। এন. চি. চি.ৰ শিক্ষাই ছাত্ৰ এজনৰ মনত দায়িত্ববোধ, একাত্মবোধ আৰু স্বদেশ প্ৰেমৰ ভাব জন্মায়। এই শিক্ষাই ব্যক্তি জীৱনক গঢ় দিয়াৰ উপৰিও জীৱনৰ সকলো দিশ সহজ কৰি তোলে। অস্থিৰ যুৱ মানসিকতাক সুস্থিৰতালৈ আনি নৈতিক শিক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰে এন. চি. চি.ৰ শিক্ষাই। আন কথাত ছাত্ৰজনক সং চৰিত্ৰবান কৰি গঢ়ি তুলি ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ এজন সৈনিকলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰে এন. চি. চি.ৰ শিক্ষাই।

এই শিক্ষাত ছাত্ৰই ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ গৈ কেম্পত যোগদান কৰাৰ সুযোগ পায়। এই সময়ছোৱাত তেওঁলোকে বহু জাতি সংস্কৃতিৰ মানুহৰ লগত পৰিচয় হোৱাৰ সুবিধা পায় ফলত আনৰ কৃষ্টি সংস্কৃতিক জানিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই দেশৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ ঐক্যও বৃদ্ধি হয়।

এন. চি. চি.ৰ Army Wings ৰ ভাগ দুটাএটা জুনিয়ৰ আনটো চিনিয়ৰ। এন. চি. চি.ত যোগদান কৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ চিনিয়ৰ ডিভিজনৰ ভিতৰুৱা। চিনিয়ৰ ডিভিজনৰ সৈনিকে দুই ধৰণৰ চাৰ্টিফিকেট লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। সেইবোৰৰ নাম হ'ল 'বি, চাৰ্টিফিকেট' আৰু 'চি চাৰ্টিফিকেট'। বি, চাৰ্টিফিকেট লাভ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে এটা কেম্পত যোগদান কৰিব লাগে আৰু এটা পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগে। চি, চাৰ্টিফিকেটৰ কাৰণে এটা পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগে আৰু দুটা

কেম্পত যোগদান কৰিব লাগে। বি, আৰু চি, চাৰ্টিফিকেট পোৱা সৈন্যই ভাৰতীয় ফৌজত মৰকল হোৱাৰ বাবে অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ পায়। আকৌ তিনিবছৰীয়া স্নাতক পৰীক্ষাত ভাল নম্বৰ পাই উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱা সৈন্যই I.M.A. (Indian Military Academy) ত নিয়োগ লাভ কৰাৰ বাবে অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ পায়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কিছুমান বিভাগত তেওঁলোকে বিশেষ বিশেষ সুবিধা আৰু অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ লাভ কৰিব পাৰে।

যোৱা ইং ১৯৯৫ চনতে প্ৰয়াত অধ্যক্ষ ড° বন্ধুৰাম ডেকাই আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত এন. চি. চি. ৰ উপগোট এটা অনাৰ কাৰণে 1st Assam Bn N.C.C ৰ অফিচত আমাক আবেদন কৰিবলৈ কৈছিল। কিন্তু সেই সময়ত মহাবিদ্যালয় ভৰলুৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰীবাৰীলৈ স্থানান্তৰিত হৈছেহে মাত্ৰ। বিল এখনৰ এডোখৰ ঠাই পুতি ঘৰ বান্ধিছে তাত এশ এবুৰি সমস্যা। অৰ্থনৈতিক দিশতো শোচনীয় আদি কাৰণত তেতিয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ এন. চি. চি. অনাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা নহ'ল। কিন্তু সেই আশা আমাৰ মনত পুহি ৰখাৰ দৰে হ'ল। যোৱা ইং ২০০০ চনত এন. চি. চি. অনাৰ প্ৰয়াস আকৌ কৰিলে বৰ্তমানৰ অধ্যক্ষ হিতেশ ডেকাই। তেখেতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ হিচাব ৰক্ষণ বিভাগৰ প্ৰবক্তাৰ হতুৱাই আবেদন কৰালে। 1st Assam Bn N.C.C অফিচত। তাৰপাছত আকৌ কিছুদিন এই বিষয়ৰ চিন্তা চৰ্চাৰ পৰা আঁতৰত থকা হ'ল। ইং ২০০২ চনত ছাত্ৰৰ বিভিন্ন সুবিধালৈ চাই মহাবিদ্যালয়ত কিছুমান নতুন আঁচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হয় তাৰ ভিতৰত এন. চি. চি. ও পৰে। গতিকে মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ এন. চি. চি. অনাৰ প্ৰস্তুতি চলিল। প্ৰস্তুতিৰ নায়ক প্ৰবক্তা বিপুল কলিতা। বিপুল কলিতা আৰু অধ্যক্ষ লগ হৈ আমাৰ নামটো কেয়াৰ টেকাৰ অফিচৰ হিচাপে পঠোৱাৰ যো-যা কৰিলে। 1st Assam Bn



N.C.C ৰ বৰ্তমানৰ Commanding Officer

লেফ্‌টেনেণ্ট কৰ্ণেল বাৰিন্দৰ সিঙেও আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ এন. চি. চি. ৰ উপ গোট এটা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আগ্ৰহ প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে। এনেকৈয়ে জুলাই মাহত এন. চি. চি. ৰ উপ গোট এটাক আদৰি অনা হ'ল।

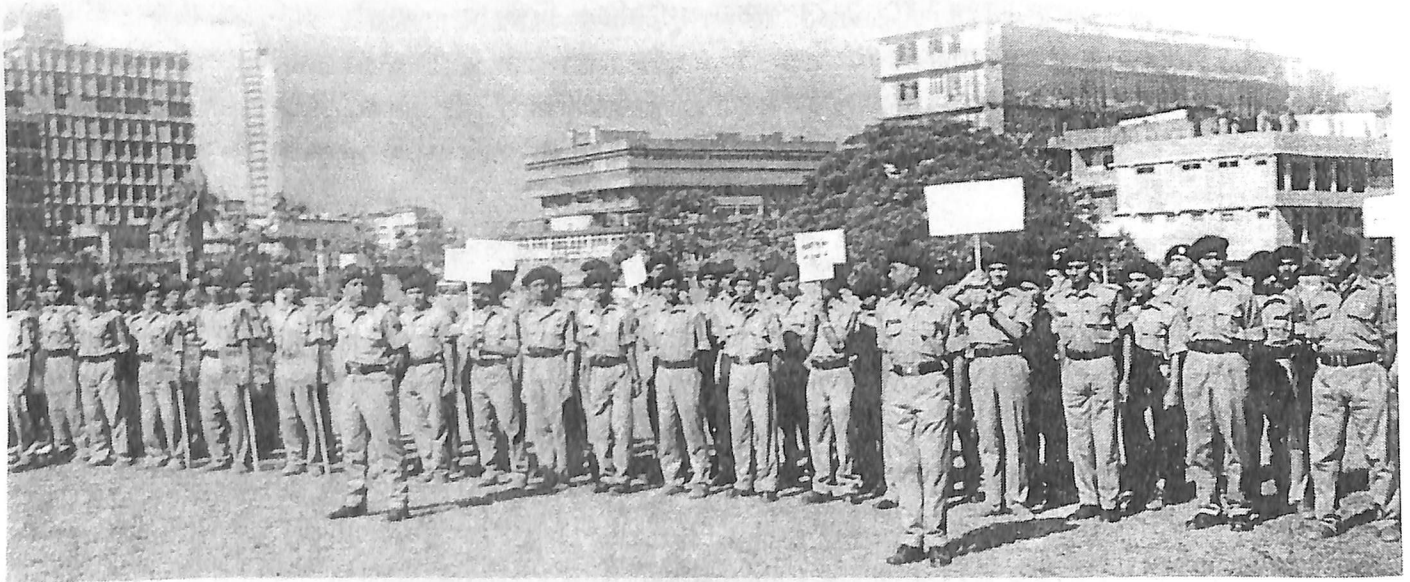
বৰ্তমান আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ এন. চি. চি. উপ গোটটোৰ বয়স ছয় মাহ। আজিৰ তাৰিখলৈ এই উপগোটটোত কেইটামান পেৰেড অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ গ'ল আৰু এই উপগোটটোৰ দ্বাৰা কেইটামান কাম কৰা হ'ল তাৰ ভিতৰত ৭ নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে মহাবিদ্যালয় স্থাপন দিৱস উপলক্ষে হোৱা বক্তিতা অনুষ্ঠানৰ মূখ্য অতিথি মদন বেজবৰুৱাক গাৰ্ড অফ অনাৰ দি সভাৰ মঞ্চলৈ আদৰি অনা হয়।

লেফ্‌টেনেণ্ট কৰ্ণেল বাৰিন্দৰ সিঙে সমাজৰ পৰা বিভিন্ন দিশৰ প্ৰদূষণ মুক্ত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে ২৩ নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে 1st Assam Bn N.C.C ৰ পল্টন বজাৰ অফিচৰ পৰা পানবজাৰলৈ এটা সমদল উলিয়াইছিল। এন. চি. চি. ৰ সৈন্যৰ দ্বাৰা সেই সমদলত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উপগোটৰ ৪৫ জন সৈন্যই ভাগ লয়।

১ ডিচেম্বৰ ২০০২ ইং তাৰিখে এইড্‌চ দিৱস উপলক্ষে ভঙাগড়ৰ পৰা উলিওৱা সমদলত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উপগোটৰ ৪০ জন সৈন্যই যোগদান কৰি দিছপুৰত হোৱা সভাত ভাগ লয়।

১৯ ডিচেম্বৰ ২০০২ ইং তাৰিখে নাৰেঙ্গীৰ যোৰবাটত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা ফায়াৰিং অনুষ্ঠানত আমাৰ লগতে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উপগোটৰ পৰা ৭৭ জন সৈন্যই যোগদান কৰে।

অহা ২০০৩ চনৰ ৫ জানুৱাৰী তাৰিখে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ এন. চি. চি. ৰ উপগোটৰ দ্বাৰা কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰ প্ৰাঙ্গন তথা ওচৰ পাজৰৰ ঠাইত চাফাই অভিযান চলোৱা হ'য়। এই অভিযানৰ দ্বাৰা কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰৰ ওচৰৰ নলা নৰ্দমা পৰ্যন্ত চাফাই কৰা হয়। লেফ্‌টেনেণ্ট কৰ্ণেল বাৰিন্দৰ সিং আৰু আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ হিতেশ ডেকাই এই কামৰ বাবে কেডেট সকলক উৎসাহ যোগায়। দিনজোৰা চলা এই অভিযানৰ মাজতে কেডেট সকলক জলপান কৰাই কামাখ্যা দেবোত্তৰ বোৰ্ডৰ সভাপতি কমল শৰ্মাই। এই অভিযানত যোগদান কৰী কেডেট সকলক তেখেতে সমাজ সেৱকৰ প্ৰমান পত্ৰ প্ৰদান কৰে। ২০ জানুৱাৰী ২০০৩ ইং তাৰিখে মহাবিদ্যালয় ওচৰ পাজৰৰ ৰাস্তাঘাট চাফাই কৰি আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উপগোটৰ কেডেটে মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈ গৌৰৱ আনে। দিনজোৰা এই অভিযান উন্মোচন কৰি লেফ্‌টেনেণ্ট কৰ্ণেল বাৰিন্দৰ সিঙে এটা দীঘলীয়া ভাষণৰ দ্বাৰা কেডেট সকলক উৎসাহিত কৰে। সদৌ শেষত কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ এন. চি. চি. উপগোটৰ সৈন্যই সমাজ তথা ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ বাবে অহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ চেষ্টাৰ ভবিষ্যতেও ক্ৰতি নকৰিব বুলি আমি আশা ৰাখিছোঁ। ■■





কাগজী নোটৰ প্ৰচলন



আমিন আহমেদ (ৰাহুল)
বি. কম., দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ

১৭৭০ চনত ভৰতত 'হিন্দুস্থান বেংক' নামৰ বেংক এটাই পোন প্ৰথমে কাগজী নোটৰ প্ৰচলন কৰে। দৰাচলতে, এই নোটবোৰ বৃটেইনত ছপা কৰি "হিন্দুস্থান বেংকলৈ পঠিওৱা হৈছিল। তেতিয়া অৱশ্যে এই নোটবোৰৰ ছপা পদ্ধতি আজিৰ দৰে নাছিল। এই নোটবোৰ এটা ফালেহে ছপা কৰা আছিল আৰু আনটো ফাল একেবাৰে উকা। তদুপৰি এই নোটবোৰত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ধৰণৰ চিল-মোহৰ নাছিল। ভৰতত এই সাধাৰণ টকাবোৰ ১৯২৩ চনলৈকে প্ৰচলিত আছিল। পাছত এই টকাবোৰৰ কিছুমান পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা হয়। পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ পাছত টকাবোৰত পানীৰ (Water Mark) চিহ্ন অংকিত কৰা হয়। (আমাৰ নোট এখন পোহৰৰ ফালে ধৰি চালে যে বগাকৈ আশোক স্তম্ভৰ ছবিখন দেখি, ঠিক তেনেকৈ আগৰ নোটবোৰত পানীৰ চিহ্ন (Water Mark) দেখা গৈছিল।)

১৮৬১ চনত এক আদেশ জাৰি কৰি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে নোট প্ৰচলন কৰাৰ অধিকাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰে আৰু ১৮৬২ চনত সৰ্বপ্ৰথমে কাগজৰ নোট প্ৰচলন কৰে। আগতে পানীৰ চিহ্ন থকা নোটবোৰ একেবাৰে সাধাৰণ আছিল। ফলস্বৰূপে কিছুমান দুষ্ট লোকে নিজাকৈ এই টকাবোৰ ছপাবলৈ লয়। তেতিয়াহে চৰকাৰৰ বন্ধ চকু মেল খালে।

১৯৪৪ চনত কাগজৰ নোটবোৰৰ আৰ্হি নতুনকৈ কৰা হয়। এই আৰ্হি তৈয়াৰ কৰে লণ্ডনৰ "থমাচ দা লাৰুৱে" নামৰ এটা কোম্পানীয়ে। এই কোম্পানীটোৱে বহুদেশৰ বাবে কাগজৰ টকাৰ আৰ্হি প্ৰস্তুত কৰে। এই কোম্পানীয়ে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক টকাবোৰত এডাল ক'লা সূতা প্ৰয়োগ কৰাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ে। সেই পৰামৰ্শ মতে, ভাৰত চৰকাৰে টকা ছপা কৰাৰ কাম হাতত ল'লে। এই টকাবোৰ প্ৰচলন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে, দুষ্ট লোকৰ জাল টকা কৰাত অসুবিধা হ'ল।

১৯২৮ চনৰ ১৪ এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখৰ পৰা সৰ্বপ্ৰথমে ভাৰতত টকা ছপোৱাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হয়। এই টকাবোৰ নাচিকত থকা 'ছিকিউৰিটি প্ৰেছত' ছপা কৰা হৈছিল। ১৯২৮ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহত কানপুৰৰ পৰা এই টকাবোৰৰ বিতৰণ

কৰা হৈছিল। নাচিকত থকা ছপাশালাৰ উপৰিও ১৯৭৩ চনত মধ্যপ্ৰদেশৰ "দেৱাচ" নামৰ ঠাইতো টকা ছপা কৰাৰ বাবে ছপাশাল স্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল।

নোটবোৰ সাধাৰণতে ইহাত- সিহাত বহু হাত বাগৰে বাবে এইবোৰৰ জীৱনকাল দুবছৰ মানহে হয়। যেতিয়া নোটবোৰ নচলা হৈ পৰে তেতিয়া সেইবোৰ ভাৰতৰ ৰিজাৰ্ভ বেংকলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া হয় আৰু ৰিজাৰ্ভ বেংকে সেই নোটবোৰ জ্বলাই দিয়ে। এটা অনুমান মতে, প্ৰতি বছৰে প্ৰায় দুহেজাৰ কোটি মূল্যৰ বেয়া নোট জ্বলোৱা হয়। সেই জ্বলাই দিয়া নোটবোৰৰ নম্বৰ মতে আকৌ নতুন নোট ছপা কৰোৱা হয়।

টকা ছপা কৰোঁতে কেতিয়াবা অৱশ্যে কিছু ভুল ৰৈ যায়। ১৯৭৪ চনত ছপা কৰা পাঁচ, দহ আৰু বিছটকীয়া নোটবোৰৰ O.U.A ছিৰিজৰ নোটবোৰত ইংৰাজী Rupees শব্দৰ "R" আখৰটো ছপা হোৱা নাছিল। লগতে পাঁচ টকীয়া নোটবোৰত অশোক চক্ৰটোৰ আধাহে ছপা কৰা হৈছিল। তদুপৰি সেইবছৰৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত ছপা হোৱা দহটকীয়া নোটবোৰত বেলেগ বেলেগ নম্বৰ ছপা হৈছিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, এখন দহটকীয়া নোটত এফালে ছপা হোৱা নম্বৰটো আছিল - ২৬৩৮১৯ আৰু সেই একেখন নোটত পিঠিত ছপা হোৱা নম্বৰ আছিল ২৬৩৮২০। একেখন নোটত দুয়ো পিঠিতে একে একে নম্বৰ থাকিব লাগে। এনেবোৰ ভুলে আমাৰ মাজত বহুত খেলি মেলিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। গতিকে এনেধৰণৰ ভুল যাতে পুনৰাই নঘটে তাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰখা হয়।

সংযোজন :-

কাগজৰ টকা পোন প্ৰথমতে চীন দেশত ওলাইছিল ৯১০ চনত।

আজিলৈকে যিমানবোৰ কাগজৰ নোট ওলাইছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ নোটখন চলাইছিল চীন দেশৰ "খিং" বংশৰ ৰজা সকলে। ১৩৬৮ চনৰ পৰা ১৩৯৯ চনৰ ভিতৰত চলা এই নোটবোৰ দীঘলে আছিল ৩৩ ছেণ্টিমিটাৰ আৰু বহলে আছিল ২২.৮ ছেণ্টিমিটাৰ। (সাঃ) ■ ■



ভয়ংকৰ গছ

(বিশ্বৰ এটি সত্য ভয়ানক কাহিনী)

জিতু মনি ভূঞা
স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ



বাৰ্কাৰে এটা সৰু কাৰ্ডবোৰ্ডৰ বাকচ নেট্ হকেনৰ চকুৰ আগত তুলি ধৰি ক'লে, চোৱা।

বাকচটোৰ ভিতৰত হকেনে তুলাৰ মাজত এটা শুকান বগৰীৰ দৰে গুটি দেখা পালে। দেখাত প্ৰায় মৰা পোক এটাৰ দৰে।

এইটো কি? হকেনে সুধিলে।

ময়ো নাজানো। মূদু হাঁহি এটা মাৰি বাৰ্কাৰে ক'লে : যিজন মানুহৰ ওচৰৰ পৰা মই এইটো সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছো, তেওঁ কৈছে যে এইটো হেনো বিষাক্ত ভয়ংকৰ উদ্ভিদ মেনড্ৰেকৰ বীজ।

বাৰ্কাৰে কথাখিনি ইমান উৎসাহ আৰু আগ্ৰহেৰে ক'লে যে হকেনৰো উৎসাহ বাঢ়ি গ'ল। বাৰ্কাৰ, হকেনৰ অনেক দিনৰ পুৰণি বন্ধু। তেওঁ এজন খ্যাতিনামা উদ্ভিদ বিজ্ঞানী, নানা ধৰণৰ আৰ্কিডো তেওঁ আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰিছে। গবেষণাৰ কামত বাৰ্কাৰে পৃথিৱীৰ অনেক দুৰ্গম অঞ্চললৈও গৈছে।

মেনড্ৰেক কি বস্তু? নেট্ হকেনে আচৰিত হৈ সুধিলে।

তেওঁৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বাৰ্কাৰে তেওঁৰ কিতাপৰ আলমাৰীটোৰ পৰা লোটিন ভাষাত লিখ এখন পুৰণি পুথি বাহিৰ কৰিলে। পাঁচশ বছৰ পূৰ্বে লিখা সেই কিতাপখনত মেনড্ৰেকৰ বিষয়ে অনেক তথ্য আৰু কাহিনী দিয়া আছে। মেনড্ৰেকৰ ছবি এখনো বাৰ্কাৰে হকেনক দেখুৱালে। ছবিখন এনেধৰণৰ মানুহৰ শৰীৰ, হাত আৰু ভৰি, কিন্তু হাত আৰু ভৰিৰ ঠাইত আছে শিপা আৰু ডাল; মূৰৰ ঠাইত আছে এসোপা পাত। মেনড্ৰেকৰ সো-ভৰিত জৰীবে এটা কুকুৰ বন্ধা আছে।

পুৰণি কালৰ মানুহে ভাবিছিল, মেনড্ৰেক গছ হ'লেও মানুহৰ দৰে আকৃতিৰ আৰু মাংসভোজী প্ৰাণীৰ দৰেই সৰ্বভোজী।

সি তাৰ শুড়ৰ দৰে শিপাবোৰ আগবঢ়াই দি চিকাৰে বুজি পোৱাৰ আগতেই ধৰিচেপি মাৰি পেলায়। প্ৰাণীৰ দেহৰ তেজ খাই মেনড্ৰেকে শক্তি অৰ্জন কৰে। এজোপা মেনড্ৰেক গছ উভালি পেলাবলৈ যোৱাৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে আত্মহত্যাৰ সমান আৰু এই কামত কুকুৰ লগোৱা হৈছিল।

এইবোৰ কথা মিছা। হকেনে হাঁহি হাঁহি ক'লে : তুমি সটাকৈয়ে এনে অদ্ভূত গছৰ কথা বিশ্বাস কৰিছা নেকি?

কিয় নকৰিম? বাৰ্কাৰে ক'লে গছ চিৰকাল মানুহৰ দৰে থিয় হৈ থাকে। ইহঁতে প্ৰাণীৰ দৰে পিঠি বেঁকা কৰি নাথাকে। আনকি এতিয়াও অনেক বনৰীয়া গছ আছে, যিবোৰে শুড় বা শিপাৰ দ্বাৰা সৰু সৰু কীট পতঙ্গ ধৰে।

ঠিক আছে, তোমাৰ এই মেনড্ৰেক গুটিৰ পৰাই গছ সজাই পৰীক্ষা কৰি চোৱাচোন। হকেনে ইতিকিং কৰি ক'লে।

বাৰ্কাৰে হকেনৰ কথাষাৰৰ ওপৰত খুব গুৰুত্ব দিলে। তেওঁ চিন্তিত মনেৰে ক'লে ইয়াৰ বাবে ভীষন তাপৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আদ্ৰসিক্ত পৰিবেশত আৰু প্ৰবল উত্তাপত এই গছৰ জন্ম হয়।

এনেতে দুৱাৰত আচোৰাৰ দৰে শব্দ শুনি বাৰ্কাৰ বল আৰু হাঁহি এটা মাৰি ক'লে; টম আহিছা।

পাৰস্যৰ পৰা অনা সুন্দৰ মেকুৰী টম বাৰ্কাৰৰ অতি মৰমৰ। বাৰ্কাৰে বাহিৰলৈ যাব লগা হ'লে টমক হকেনৰ ওচৰত থৈ যায়।

এমাহ পাৰ হ'ল। হকেনে ইমান দিনে নিজৰ কাম- কাজ লৈয়ে ব্যস্ত হৈ আছিল। বাৰ্কাৰৰ সৈতে আৰু তেওঁৰ দেখা হোৱা নাই। এদিন বাৰ্কাৰে হকেনলৈ ফোন কৰিলে।



তুমি এতিয়াই আহিব পাৰিবানে? এটা অদ্ভুত বস্তু তোমাক দেখুৱাম। সেই যে মেন্‌ড্ৰেকৰ গুটিটো।

কি কৈছা তুমি? হকেনে উচপ খাই উঠিলে সেইটোৰ পৰা গছ ওলাইছে নেকি? হকেনে সুধিলে।

অ'অ' প্ৰচণ্ড উত্তপৰ ফলতে মোৰ চেলতে গছ গজিছে। সোনকালে আহা চাবলৈ - বাৰ্কাৰে উৎকণ্ঠৰে কৈ উঠিল।

হকেনে ততাতৈয়াকৈয়ে বাৰ্কাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ গ'ল। সেই ভয়ংকৰ মেন্‌ড্ৰেক গছ গজিছে, যি প্ৰাণীৰ তেজ খায়। ঘৰৰ সন্মুখৰ গেটৰ ওচৰতে বাৰ্কাৰ ঠিয় হৈ আছিল, স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰৰ দৰে তেওঁ অধীৰ উত্তেজিত তেওঁৰ মুখত উল্লাস, উন্মাদনা।

তুমি আগতেই আহি চোৱা উচিত আছিল। গছজোপা মোৰ হাতৰ দৰে ডাঙৰ হৈছিল। মূল শুড় আকৰ্ষ আটাইবোৰে আছে। ইয়াৰ মানে কি বুজিব পাৰিছা? আমি নিমিষতে কেলেণ্ডাৰৰ পৰা হাজাৰ বছৰ মছি পেলাইছো। এনে ধৰনৰ গছ মাত্ৰ অতীত যুগৰ সাধু কথাতহে পোৱা গৈছিল। আদিম মানুহে কথা কবলৈ শিকাৰ আগতেই এইবোৰ গছ পৃথীৰ পৰা লুপ্ত হৈ যায়। এতিয়া সেই গছ মোৰ ঘৰত জন্মিছে, ডাঙৰ হৈছে।

বাৰ্কাৰে ক'লে।

বাৰ্কাৰৰ উত্তেজনা হকেনকো স্পৰ্শ কৰিলে, তেৱো উদ্দীপ্ত হৈ উঠিল। বাৰ্কাৰৰ সৈতে খৰ ধৰকৈ চেলাৰৰ ফালে তেওঁ আগবাঢ়িল। মাটিৰ অনেক তলত কোঠাটো। ছিৰিয়েদি নমাৰ সময়ত গৰম ধোৱাৰ আহি হকেনক খুন্দামাৰি গ'ল।

আৰ্দ্ৰ, উত্তাপ, বাৰ্কাৰে বুজাই ক'লে- গৰম বাষ্প আৰু বিদ্যুতৰ তীব্ৰ পোহৰ। মই এটা তামৰ বয়লাৰ ইয়াতে বহুৱাইছো, সেইটো তিনিসপ্তাহ ধৰি উতলি আছে। হোচপাইপেৰে বয়লাৰত পানী লোৱা হয় আৰু প্ৰতি চাৰি ঘণ্টাৰ মূৰে মূৰে জুই জ্বলোৱা হয় এই অতি উষ্ণ বাষ্পৰ যি উত্তাপ আৰু আৰ্দ্ৰতা সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। তাতেই এনে ধৰণৰ গছ বাছি থাকিব পাৰে। ইলেক্ট্ৰিক কাৰ্ভেণ্টৰ দ্বাৰা পোহৰ আৰু অতিৰিক্ত উত্তাপ সঞ্চাৰ কৰা হৈছে।

তেওঁলোকে একেবাৰে তলৰ ঘৰত উপস্থিত হ'লগৈ। উত্তপ্ত বতাহত- উশাহ- নিশাহ লোৱাতো অলপ কষ্টকৰ হ'ল। কিন্তু সেই বাষ্পৰ আৱৰণ ভেদি আনমূৰত য'ত কোমল সেমেকা মাটি আছে তাত অদ্ভুত গছ জোপা লাহে লাহে দুৰি থকা হকেনে দেখিলে।

সঁচাকৈয়ে দুৰিছে। তাত কোনো ধৰণৰ বতাহ নাছিল, যাৰ ফলত গছজোপা আন্দোলিত হ'ব পাৰে। তথাপিও গছজোপা

এমূৰৰ পৰা আনমূৰলৈ দুৰিছিল। সঁচাকৈয়ে গছজোপা প্ৰায় এহাতমান দীঘল। গুৰিটো বেচ শকত, দুডাল শকত ডাল বাহিৰ হৈছে যাৰ মূৰৰ পৰা পাতল শিপাৰ থোপা ওপৰফালে বাঢ়িছে। গছজোপাৰ বৰণ বগা। কিন্তু গুৰিত পাতল ছাই ৰঙৰ বেংছতা জন্ম হৈছে।

দেখিলীতো! বাৰ্কাৰে ক'লে অৱশ্যে ছৰিৰ দৰে গছজোপাৰ ভৰি নাই, কিন্তু হাত শুড় গোটেইবোৰেই আছে।

হকেনে ভালদৰে গছজোপা চালে। ফুলৰ দৰে দেখিবলৈ শোষক শুড়বোৰ এবাৰ মেল খাইছে এবাৰ বন্ধ হৈছে যেন সিহঁতে খাদ্য বিচাৰিছে। হকেনৰ শৰীৰটো শিয়ৰি উঠিল। তাৰ মাজত কিবা যেন এক অবিশ্বাস্য ঘনতা ভয়াবহতা লুকাই আছে।

এটা বস্তু লক্ষ্য কৰিছানে? গছজোপা প্ৰতি মুহূৰ্ততে বাঢ়ি আছে। বাৰ্কাৰে হকেনৰ হাতখন ধৰি ক'লে: গছজোপা এবাৰ প্ৰসাৰিত হৈছে, আকৌ সংকুচিত হৈছে আৰু প্ৰতি মুহূৰ্ততে সি ডাঙৰ হৈছে।

বাৰ্কাৰৰ সমূলি ইচ্ছা নাছিল তাৰ পৰা আঁতৰি অহাৰ। কিন্তু হকেনে তেওঁক হাতত ধৰি টানি আনিলে। ওপৰলৈ আহি তেওঁলোকৰ এনে লাগিল যেন বতাহ কিমান মধুময়।

বাৰ্কাৰৰ ঘৰত চাহ একাপ খাই নিশা হকেনে ঘৰলৈ উভতি আহিলে। তেওঁ দুদিন ধৰি বাৰ্কাৰৰ সেই মাটিৰ তলৰ ঘৰ আৰু সেই ভয়ংকৰ গছ জোপাৰ কথা পাহৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিলে। কিন্তু বাৰে বাৰে তাৰ কথাকে মনলৈ আহে। তৃতীয় দিনা পুৱা হকেনৰ মনত কিবা এটা যেন ভয়ৰ ভাৱ সোমাল। কামত মন বহুৱাব পৰা নাই, মাথো চকুৰ সন্মুখত ভাহে গ্ৰীষ্ম প্ৰধান অঞ্চলৰ উপযোগী কৰি কৃত্ৰিম ভাৱে তৈয়াৰ কৰা উষ্ণ সিক্ত বতৰৰ সেই ভয়ংকৰ প্ৰাণীটো লগে লগে হকেনৰ চকুৰ আগত ভাহিবলৈ ধৰিলে বাৰ্কাৰে বয়লাৰত জুই দিছে বাৰ্কাৰে চয়তানটোক পূজা কৰিবলৈ তীব্ৰ বিদ্যুতৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে বাৰ্কাৰে সেই উদ্ভিদৰ শুড়বোৰ চুবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

হকেন বাৰ্কাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ গ'ল। কিবা এক শক্তিয়ে যেন তাক টানিলে গ'ল বাৰ্কাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ।

ঘৰৰ দুৱাৰ বন্ধ আছিল। হকেনে দুৱাৰত ঢকা মাৰিলে। কোনো শব্দ নাই। তেনেহ'লে কৰবাত ফুৰিবলৈ গ'ল নেকি? ওহঁ, বাৰ্কাৰেতো এনেদৰে নাযায়- হকেনে নিজকে নিজে কৈ উঠিলে। খুৰ জোৰেৰে তেওঁ দুৱাৰত ঢকিয়াবলৈ ধৰিলে। দুৱাৰ মেল নাখালে। ঘৰটোৰ পিছফালে লৈ গৈ হকেনে চিঞৰিবলৈ



ধৰিলে।

অৱশেষত তেওঁ একন খিৰিকী ভাঙি পেলালে স্বাভাৱিক অৱস্থাত তেওঁ সেই কাম নকৰিলেহেতেন। কিন্তু তেওঁৰ বন্ধুৰ কাৰনে কিবা এটা ভয় তেওঁৰ মনত সোমাই পৰিছিল। তেওঁৰ এনে লাগিল যেন বাৰ্কাৰ নিৰাপদ নহয়।

খিৰিকী ভাঙি ভিতৰত সোমাই তেওঁ পুনৰ বাৰ্কাৰৰ নাম ধৰি চিঞৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে।

বাৰ্কাৰ, তুমি ক'ত? - হকেনে চিঞৰি সুধিলে। কিন্তু কথাষাৰ প্ৰতিধ্বনিত হৈ ঘূৰি আহিল।

হকেনে দখিলে যে মাটিৰ তলৰ ঘৰৰ চেলাৰলৈ যোৱা দুৱাৰখন খোলা। হকেনে তললৈ যাবলৈ ভৰি আগবঢ়াইছে, এনে সময়ত এটা চিঞৰ আহি হকেনৰ কানত পৰিল। বচোৱা।

বাৰ্কাৰৰ মাত। হকেনৰ বুকু কঁপি উঠিল। তেওঁ সবেগে তললৈ নামিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে আৰু সেই গৰম বাষ্পপূৰ্ণ ঘৰটোত সোমাল।

কি অদ্ভুত দৃশ্য। হকেনৰ গাটো শিয়ৰি উঠিল। ঘৰৰ এমূৰত বাৰ্কাৰ ঠিয় হৈ আছে। ভয়ত যেন বেৰৰ লগত মিলি আছে। বাৰে বাৰে চোঁচালৈছে বাৰ্কাৰৰ ফালে সেই ভয়ংকৰ প্ৰানীটোৱে গছজোপা এতিয়াও মানুহৰ দৰে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। বতাহত যেন কোনোবাই ফুচফুচাই কথা কৈছে। গছজোপা এফালৰ পৰা আনফাললৈ হালিছে। তাৰ তেজশোহা শিপাবোৰ হাতৰ দৰে প্ৰসাৰিত হৈ আছে ভীত সঙ্কল্প বাৰ্কাৰৰ ফালে, গছজোপাৰ কাষতে পৰি আছে টমৰ তেজহীন মৃতদেহ।

এখন কুঠাৰ আনা, এখন কুঠাৰ

হকেনক দেখি বাৰ্কাৰ চিঞৰি উঠিল : যোৱা বেগতে

হকেনে উভতি দৌৰ দিলে। ওপৰৰ কোঠাৰ পৰা এখন চোকা দা আৰু এখন কোৰ লৈ পুনৰ তেওঁ লৰি গ'ল। ঠিক সময়তে তেওঁ উপস্থিত হৈছে। ভয়ংকৰ গছজোপাই বাৰ্কাৰক প্ৰায় মেৰিয়াই ধৰিছে বাৰ্কাৰে অসহায় ভাৱে আৰ্তনাদ কৰি উঠিল।

বচোৱা।

হকেনে সৰ্বশক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি দাখনেৰে দৈত্যটোৰ গাত আঘাত হানিলে। গছজোপাই যত্ননাত চিৎকাৰ কৰি উঠিল। চাইৰেণৰ শব্দৰ দৰে চিঞৰি, তীক্ষ্ণ, তীব্ৰ, ভয়ংকৰ।

একোছা তেজশোহা আকৰ্ষই বাৰ্কাৰৰ কান্নত খামুচি

ধৰিছিল। কিন্তু মূল গা-গছ ডালে হকেনৰ ফালে হালি অহাত আকৰ্ষবোৰ বাৰ্কাৰৰ কান্নৰ পৰা এৰাই আহিল।

হকেনে অস্ত্ৰে বাৰে বাৰে আঘাত কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে। গছজোপাৰ চিঞৰে আকাশ পাতাল কঁপাই তুলিলে। হকেনে দাখন বাৰ্কাৰৰ ফালে দলিয়াই দিলে। তেৱো সমানে গছজোপাত আঘাত কৰিবলৈ ধৰিলে।

তেওঁলোকে দুয়ো মিলি ভয়ংকৰ গছজোপা খণ্ড-বিখণ্ড কৰি কাটি পেলালে। তেওঁৰ সমগ্ৰ মুখমণ্ডল ঘামেৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ। এঠাইত থিয় হৈ থৰ থৰ কৈ কঁপিছিল।

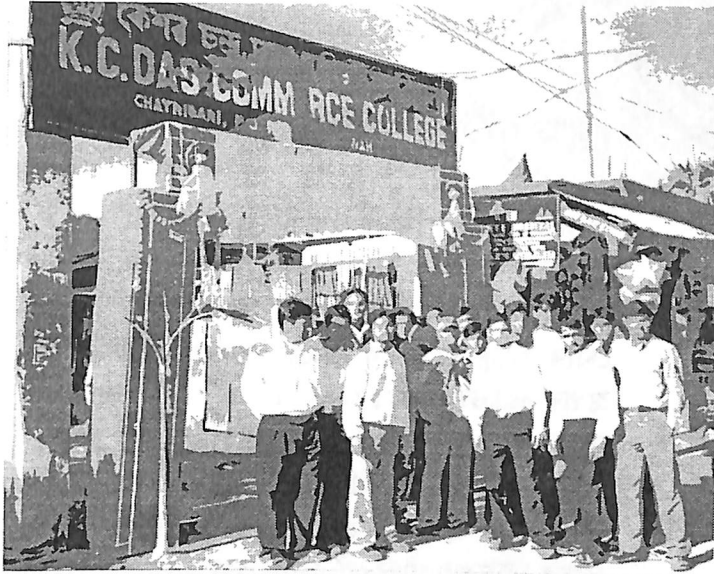
তুমি ঠিক সময়তে পালাহি। ফোঁপাই ফোঁপাই বাৰ্কাৰে ক'লেঃ মই চাৰিঘণ্টাৰ আগতে ইয়ালৈ আহিছিলো। খুব পুৰাতে আহিছিলো তাত জুই ঠিক আছেন চাবলৈ। নিশাৰ ভিতৰতে গছজোপা বাঢ়ি ইমান ডাঙৰ হোৱা দেখি খুব ভাল লাগিল, অবাকো হ'লো। সেই চুকলৈ গৈ ইলেকট্ৰিক লাইটটো চাই থকাৰ মাজতে টম সোমাই আহিল মই কোনো দিনেই টমক ইয়াত সোমাবলৈ দিয়া নাই, আজি হঠাৎ আহিল। টম গছজোপাৰ কাষত বৈ গ'ল। মোৰ এনে লাগিল যেন গছজোপাই তাক সন্মোহিত কৰিছে, কাৰণ শুড়বোৰ তাৰ ওচৰলৈ নামি অহাৰ পিচতো সি লৰচৰ কৰা নাছিল। তাৰ পাছত গছজোপাই তাক মেৰিয়াই ধৰে। কথাখিনি শেষ কৰাৰ লগে লগে বাৰ্কাৰৰ গাতো জিকাৰ খাই উঠিলঃ মই টমক ৰক্ষা কৰাৰ পূৰ্বে গছজোপাই তাক ধৰে। তেজ শোহা আকৰ্ষবোৰৰ দ্বাৰা গছজোপাই তাৰ তেজ শুহি খায় আছিল। গছজোপাই প্ৰকৃততে তেজকে বিচাৰিছিল। তেজখাই গছজোপাৰ শক্তি যেন দুগুনে বাঢ়িল। মই অবাক হৈ চাই থাকোতেই গছজোপা দুগুন বাঢ়ি গ'ল। বতাহত কিবা এটা ফুচফুচনি শুনা গ'ল। মোৰ বুজিবলৈ বাকী নাথাকিল যে ময়ো ফান্দত পৰিছো। মই আৰু পলাব নোৱাৰিলো। টমৰতেজ খাই সি আৰু বিপজ্জনক হৈ পৰিছিল মই সেই ঠাইতে বন্দীৰ দৰে বৈ থাকিলো। তুমি মোৰ প্ৰাণ ৰক্ষা কৰিলা- বাৰ্কাৰে ফোঁপাই ফোঁপাই ক'লে।

বাৰ্কাৰ ধীৰে ধীৰে সুস্থ হ'ল। বাৰ্কাৰ আৰু হকেনে দুয়ো মিলি মেন্ড্ৰেকৰ টুকুৰাবোৰ এচিডেৰে জ্বলাই একেবাৰে নিঃশেষ কৰি দিলে।

টমৰ মৃত্যুতহে বাৰ্কাৰে বৰ দুখ পালে পিছত যেতিয়া হকেনে বাৰ্কাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ গৈছিল, তেতিয়া তেওঁৰ বুকু কেচত মেন্ড্ৰেকৰ বিষয়ে লিখা কিতাপখনো দেখা নাছিল। ■ ■



কবিতা...



আমাৰ কলেজ

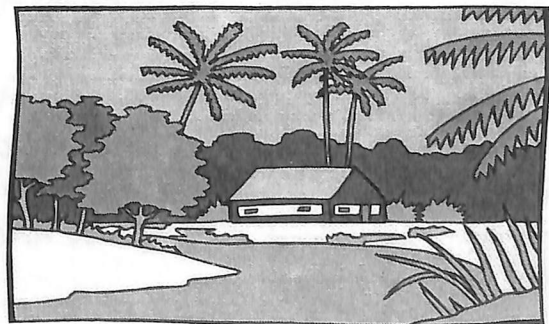
আমাৰ কলেজ কে, চি, দাস
 মেন এটা ৰাজহাঁহ
 পানীত ভাহি থাকে সি আপোন- মনেৰে
 কলেজখন গঢ়া হৈছে মোগৰ মাজেৰে;
 কলেজত আছে এটা মৰু লাইব্ৰেৰী
 মৰু হ'লে কি হ'ব, বিস্তাপ আছে ভৰি,
 বেতিয়াবা সি এবেলপাৰ উড়ে,
 কলেজৰ শিক্ষক মৰল মা-দেউতাৰ দৰে।
 যিমান দিন থাকিব এই গুৱাহাটী-চহৰখন,
 মৰলো বাণিজ্য-বিদ্যাৰ্থীয়ে কৰিব
 কে, চি, দাসৰ স্মৰণ,
 যিমানলৈকে থাকিব এই নক্ষৰ দেহত বিন্দুমাত্ৰা স্বাস
 বেতিয়াও নাপাহৰো এই কলেজক,
 যাৰ নাম কে,চি, দাস।

অমিত দেৱ পুৰকায়স্থ
 স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ

এখন নদীৰ কথা (ইন মেম'ৰিয়াম)

সাঁবেগখনৰ দুইমূৰে দুখন পৃথিৱী
 সাঁবেগখনৰ তলেদি যৈ গৈছে এখন নদী।
 নদীখনৰ পানীৰ বঙৰ
 বেগনো মংজা নাই।
 জীৱনৰ আদিত ই পিন্ধি লয়
 অনবিলতা [Innocence] ৰং,
 প্ৰাণোচ্ছল হাঁহি, উদীপ্ত গান,
 পাপ, ভুল, সুখানুভূতি,
 দয়া, ক্ষমা আৰু দুখৰ মিশ্ৰিত ৰংলৈ
 এসময়ত নদীখনলৈ নামি আহে শাওণ।
 ফেনে - ফোটোবগৰে বাঢ়ে নদীখন,
 খৰস্ৰোতা হয়,
 নদীৰ যৌৱন ভটিয়ালে
 মন্থৰ হৈ আহে গতি,
 স্থবিৰ হৈ আহে ত্ৰক্ষশঃ, নদীৰ জীৱনত পৰে যতি।
 নদীৰ পানী শুবগলে
 সাঁবেগখনৰ অস্তিত্ব বিলীন হয় অসীমত,
 নদীৰ শূণ্য বুৰুত তেতিয়া স্মৃতিবোৰ
 ফুলি ৰয় ফুল হৈ।

অৰ্চনা বৰা
 প্ৰবক্তা, ইংৰাজী বিভাগ





কান্দোন

বগন্দোন মাথোঁ বগন্দোন
 সন্নগতে জ্বলিছে জুই,
 আৰু মহ্য বৰিব নোৱাৰি,
 শোৰ্বে মন মেমেকি উঠিছে।
 আত্মীয়ৰ বিয়োগত ওলাইছে চকুলো
 চৌদিশে ধ্বংস লীলা মাথোঁ,
 ব'তো নাই শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা
 নাই মানবীয়তা,
 দুৰ্যোগ, দুৰ্নীতি, ভ্ৰষ্টাচাৰ দেখি
 জননীৰ হিয়াও উঠিছে বৰপি,
 বিচাৰিছো শান্তিৰ পৰিবেশ
 সুখৰ জিলিবৰ্ণি,
 জননীৰ চকুলো আৰু মহিব দিব নোৱাৰি,
 জগাব লাগিব বিবেক
 বৰিব লাগিব হিংসাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ,
 সমাজত উৰুৱাব লাগিব ধজা শান্তিৰ।
 বিশুদ্ধ চলিত,
 মাত্ৰ বগন্দোন মাথোঁ বগন্দোন।

অলকেশ বৰুৱা
 উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ১ম বাৰ্ষিক

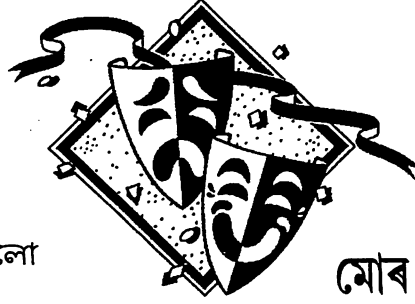
শৈশৱৰ দিনবোৰ

মিঠা মিঠা শৈশৱৰ দিনবোৰ
 সদায় মনত পৰে,
 অৰুজ ভাৱৰ এক বিষাদে
 মোক যে আমনি বৰে।
 প্ৰভাতৰ বেলাত ফুল বুটলি
 গাঁঠিছিলো নানা ৰঙীন মালা
 সাজিছিলো বালিঘৰ আৰু
 খেলিছিলো বতনা খেলা
 হালি-জালি নাচিছিলো
 এপাহি ফুলৰ দৰে।
 বৰণ-আহিতাৰ বহুতো মাধু
 শুনিছিলো নিতৌ সন্ধিয়া



সুখে দোলাইছিল বোমল মনক
 ৰচিছিলো অপোন ধুনীয়া
 সেই জোনাকৰ দিনবোৰ
 স্মৃতি হৈ মনত পৰে।

মহঃ আমজাদ আলী
 স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ



মোৰ দৃষ্টিৰে তুমি

গণিত আৰু পৰিসংখ্যা বিভাগ।
 অনুভৱ বৰো মই তোমাৰ নিশ্চয়
 বুজো মই তোমাৰ চকুলো ভাষা।
 মোৰ বন্ধে বন্ধে বৈ আছে তোমাৰেই
 স্বপ্নৰ হেন্দোলনি।
 পলাতক আজি মই নিজৰে পৰা
 সুধিছো নিজকে, মই কোন?
 মনৰ গুণ গুণনিত মোৰ অব্যক্ত বেথা।
 প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত আবেগ এটি প্ৰশ্ন।
 শব্দবোৰ পাখিত উঠি মোঁৱা
 সুৰবোৰ গুছি গ'ল।
 তুমি যদি দেখিলাহেঁতেন বিদৰে সিহঁতে
 বিদ্ৰূপ বৰে মোক।
 তুমি যদি শুনিলাহেঁতেন সিহঁতৰ অট্টহাস্য।
 কিন্তু কেনেকৈ?
 তুমিতো নোচোৱা মোৰ চকুলো
 তোমাৰ দুচকুলো যে দুখনি নৈ।
 মোৰ হাতত এয়া তোমাৰ সত্তা।
 বৰণ তুমিতো নাজানা
 তুমিয়ে মইয়েই।

বন্দনা খাটনিয়াৰ
 প্ৰবক্তা, গণিত আৰু পৰিসংখ্যা বিভাগ





শীতৰ আমেজ

পৰ্বতৰ সৰ্বোচ্চ শিখৰত
 মেয়া বিহুৰ ধোৱা?
 ব'ৰপৰা আহিছে ব'লৈ যাব
 তাৰ এবাৰ ঠিকনা নাই।
 মাত্ৰ ভাবিছোঁ এয়া বিজানি
 সিহঁতৰ স্বৰ্গ যাত্ৰা ॥
 ঘৰৰ চালত সৰি পৰিব ধৰিছে
 শ্মশানযাত্ৰী বিলাকৰ চবুলো।
 বিস্তৃত মপোনৰ নগৰীৰ অধিবাসী বিলাকৰ
 তালৈ ভ্ৰক্ষেপেই নাই ॥
 ঘৰবিলাক বন্ধ, খিৰিকীৰ বগচৰ ওপৰেৰে তললৈ
 বৈ গৈছে অক্ষয় প্ৰবাহ।
 দুৱৰিৰ আগত মেয়া বিহুৰ ইমান চিৰশ্মিকনি?
 মই নাজানো।
 হয়তোবা মেইবোৰ মহামূল্য বস্তু,
 নাইবা মৰীচিকণৰ ছাঁ।
 বুটলিবলৈ গ'লেই
 পমি যায়।
 এনে মায়ীবি বস্তু মই
 বেগতিয়াও ব'তো দেখা নাই।
 ব'ৰবাৰ পৰা অহা, বেগমল বদৰ বিহুৰ এচাটিয়ে
 মোৰ,
 বাৰে বাৰে আমনি বৰিছে,
 মাতিছে মোৰ এবাৰে উমলিবলৈ।
 উঠি যাবলৈ শেতেনী এৰি, বিস্তৃত মোৰ ইচ্ছা নাই।
 দীঘল এঙামুৰি এটা মাৰি ব'পাহী বগপোৰৰ তলত,
 আৰু ক্ষুণ্ণৰ সময় উম ন'বলৈহে বৰ মন।
 বৰণ, এয়া যে শীত,
 মোৰ গাত চেচা পৰশ দি তুমি যেন সদায় মোৰ
 লগতেই শুই থাক।
 এয়ে মোৰ আশা।



গীতাৰ্থ ডেকা

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ১ম বাৰ্ষিক

তোমাৰ সময় হ'ল

আন্ধাৰ উৰুখা পঁজাত
 জ্বলি আছে মই,
 ধিম্বিক-ধাম্বিক বৈ পোহৰ বিলাই থকা
 বস্তু এগছি হৈ।
 বাহিৰত এতিয়া বেগবাল ধুমুহা
 হয়তো ভাগি পৰিব পাৰে
 মোৰ এই পঁজা।
 এজাব বতাহে ব'পাই গ'লহি
 খুলি থোৱা খিৰিকিখন।
 হয়তো মোৰ সংবেত দিনে
 মাজু হোৱা মাজু হোৱা
 তোমাৰ সময় হ'ল।

আমিন আহমেদ (বাহুল)

স্নাতক দ্বিতীয়বৰ্ষ

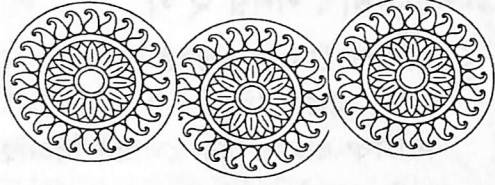
“প্ৰেম”

পলে পলে উৰি ফুৰা
 এটি মাথো মোঁৰণী।
 মনে মনে আঁকি থোৱা
 এটি মাথো ছবি।
 প্ৰানে প্ৰানে জাগি উঠা
 এটি মাথো অনুভূতি।
 ঘনে ঘনে বাজি উঠা
 এটি মাথো শিহঁৰণ।
 দূৰে দূৰে বৈ যোৱা
 এটি মাথো মুহূৰ্ত।
 বৰণে বৰণে বৈ যোৱা
 এটি মাথো প্ৰস্তাৱ।
 ধীৰে ধীৰে জাগৃত হোৱা
 এটি মাথো আলিঙ্গন।
 ক্ষণে ক্ষণে আৱিৰ্ভাৱ হোৱা
 এটি মাথো প্ৰতিমূৰ্তি।



শ্ৰীমতী সবজু কাকতি

কাৰ্যালয় সহায়িকা



মোৰ মৰমৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীলৈ

ঃ তিনিৰ মহত্ব ঃ

তিনিটা বস্তুৱে জীৱনত বগবেগ অপেক্ষা নবৰ্বে।
 জন্ম, মৃত্যু আৰু সময় ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তু জীৱনত এবাৰহে পোৱা যায়।
 পিতৃ, মাতৃ আৰু যৌৱন ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তু সদায় নিজৰ অধীনত ৰাখিব লাগে।
 বগম, ত্ৰেৰ্থ আৰু মোহ ॥
 তিনিজনক সদায় সন্মান কৰিব লাগে।
 পিতৃ, মাতৃ আৰু গুৰু ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তু সদায় স্মৰণ কৰি চলিব লাগে।
 ঈশ্বৰ, মৃত্যু আৰু প্ৰেম ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তুৰ পৰা নিজকে বচাই চলিব লাগে।
 বুৰ্জংগ, আত্মস্বার্থ আৰু পৰনিন্দা ॥
 তিনিজনৰ প্ৰতি দয়াশীল হ'ব লাগে।
 নাবালক, ভোগতৃষ্ণ আৰু পাগল ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তু ওলাই গ'লে ঘূৰি নাহে।
 জৰ, মুখৰ কথা আৰু প্ৰাণবায়ু ॥
 তিনিটা কথা বেতিয়াও পাহৰিব নালাগে।
 কৰ্ত্তব্য, ঋণ আৰু আত্মসন্মান ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তুৱে জীৱন নষ্ট কৰে।
 বুৰ্জংগ, আলস্য আৰু অহংকাৰ ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তুৱে আয়ুস কমায়।
 অসৎ চিন্তা, পৰৰ অনিষ্ট, পৰচৰ্চা ॥
 তিনিটা বস্তুৱে জীৱন মহৎ কৰি তোলে।
 সৎচিন্তা, পৰিশ্ৰম আৰু অধ্যয়ন ॥

সংগ্ৰহ

প্ৰাৰ্থনা বৰুৱা

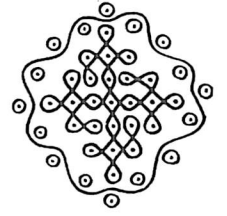
একবিংশ শতিকাৰ সপোন

একবিংশ শতিকাৰ
 ন সূৰ্য্যৰ,
 ন আলোকৰ
 বিশ্বৰ ভাতৃত্বৰ এনাজৰীৰে,
 এৰুতা স্থাপন কৰি
 মজাম এখন নতুন ধৰণী।

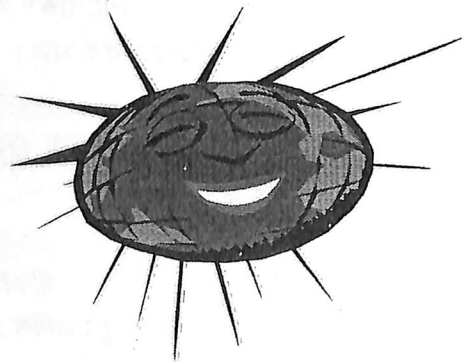
ৰক্তৰক্ত ধৰাৰ
 বুৰুত এদিন
 শান্তিৰ অজস্ৰ বতৰা বোৱাম,
 এখনি নতুন ধৰণী মজাম।

বাৰুদৰ ধোৱাৰে প্ৰদূষিত বিশ্বত
 প্ৰস্থিতিত কৰিম সুগন্ধি পাপৰি,
 মজাম এখন নতুন ধৰণী।

দুঃশাসনৰ ৰক্তপান কৰি,
 সমাজৰ মুখাপিন্ধা
 পিছাচহঁতক
 নিঃশেষ কৰি
 মজাম এখন নতুন ধৰণী।



শ্ৰী চম্পক কুমাৰ
 একাদশ শ্ৰেণী





কোন বাকু তুমি

বেগন তুমি এচিনা
 মৰমমনা তোমাৰ চাৰনি
 বগাটি নিলা যে মোৰ
 বেগমল হৃদয় খনি।
 মোৰ আশাবোৰ হ'ল যে জোনাৰ
 ভাষাবোৰ হ'ল যে বৰ্বিতা
 দিলা তুমি আৰু মৰমৰ সুৰ
 শুনো আজি মধুৰ সংগীত
 বেগন বাকু তুমি নয়নমণি।
 হিয়াৰ পদুনি উদুনি - মূদুনি
 সুৰভিৰে হ'ল যে ভাষা
 গোপন নিবিড় মায়া লাগি
 হ'লো যে আপোন পাহৰা।



মহঃ আমজাদ আলী
 স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ



বিনিদ্র ৰাতি অকলশৰীয়া হৃদয়ৰ উচুপনি

(১)

মোৰ প্ৰতিটো পুৰাই এতিয়া
 স্মৃতিৰ বেগলাত,
 নিয়ৰত তিতি থৰা প্ৰতিপাহ
 দূৰৰিত মই বিচাৰো
 মেউজবুলীয়া জীৱনৰ অন্তহীন
 আশাৰ মালাধাৰ

(২)

বৰ্ণিজাৰ বেঁচা তেজৰ গোকাত
 ফটা বৰ্ণমিজটোৱেও নাক বোচাইছিল
 মপোনবোৰেও লগ এৰা দিছিল
 বৰ্ণণ তেতিয়া মই এক ভীষণ বাস্তৱ
 ভগ্ন হৃদয়ৰ সৰ্বৰূপ বৰ্ণনোত তৰাবোৰেও
 মুখ লুপুৰাই হাইছিল তেতিয়া
 আৰু, নিস্তন্ধ নিশাটোৱেও প্ৰহৰী বুকুৰৰ
 ভূৰ ভূৰনি বৰ্ণিয়াই আনিছিল মোলৈ

স্মৃতিৰ বিলাপ

গভীৰ নিৰ্জনতাত বাষ্পময় তোমাৰ ওঁঠ
 খোলা চুলিত দুহাত থৈ
 বৈ থৰা আবেগৰ নদীত
 মই তাত ডুবিছো
 এতিয়া ইয়াত বেগনে গীত গাই?
 বুলি নে সখীয়তীয়ে,
 ব'ত পানী আছে চবুত নে হৃদয়ত
 অটল গভীৰত
 পিয়াহত মোৰ বৰ্ণ শুবলয়
 এতিয়া তুমি নোহোৱা এই জীৱন
 মৰুভূমিৰ মৰিচিবৰ স'তে খেলা
 মোৰ অনুভৱত অযুত বামধেনু আঁকি
 মোৰ তেজত হৈপাহৰ মহস
 ফুল ফুলোৱা তোমাৰ স্মৃতি
 মোৰ বুকুৰ প্ৰতিটো চপচপনিত
 তুমি মাথো স্মৃতিহৈ
 উমলি থৰা।।

দীপজ্যোতি দাসবড়া

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ১ম বাৰ্ষিক



(৩)

মেইবাবে এতিয়া ৰাতিটোলৈ মোৰ
 ভয় লাগে, সংবুচিত হয় মন
 প্ৰতিটো উজাগৰী ৰাতিৰ স্মৃতিত আৰু মেইবাবেই
 মই প্ৰতিটো পুৰাই নিয়ৰমিত্ত
 দলিচাত চালি দিও শব্দ ৰাজি বৰ্বিতা আৰু
 য'ত থাকে জীৱনত নোপোৱাৰ বেদনা
 হেৰুওৱাৰ বেদনা আৰু
 পোৱাৰ বেদনা।।

শ্ৰীঅভিজিৎ ডেকা

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ

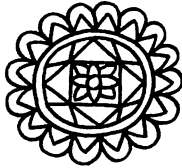


আশাৰ সস্তাৰ

এটি আশা লৈ
 আমি প্ৰতিপলৈই আগবাঢ়ি যাওঁ,
 জীৱনৰ শেষ মুহূৰ্তলৈকে
 জীৱন যুদ্ধত যুঁজাৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰে।
 এইদৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাওঁতে
 আমি হাঁহোঁ বগনো,
 বেতিয়াবা সুখত, বেতিয়াবা দুখত
 জীৱনৰ প্ৰতি খোজত প্ৰতিটো কণ্টকময় পথত
 যি আশাৰে আমি আগবাঢ়ি যাওঁ
 বেতিয়াবা সেই আশা হয় জানো পূৰণ?
 জীৱনৰ অতৃপ্ত তৃষ্ণা-
 মেয়া জানো পূৰ্ণ হ'ব?
 জীৱনৰ চাবি যেতিয়ালৈকে
 প্ৰজ্বলিত হৈ ৰব,
 তেতিয়ালৈকে আমি আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব
 লগত লৈ আশাৰ সস্তাৰ।



আমিন আহমেদ
 স্নাতক প্ৰথমবৰ্ষ



মোৰ সপোন

বৰিতাৰূপে তুমি মোৰ জীৱনলৈ আহিলা।
 মধুৰ সুৰেৰে জীৱন মধুময় বৰি তুলিলা,
 মোৰ মন আবলশত জোনাৰ নিশা
 পূৰ্ণিমাৰ জোন হৈ উজ্বলি উঠিলা।
 মেঘৰ মাজত যে তুমি লুপ্ত-ভাবু খেলা,
 কিয়নো বাকু তুমি মোৰ বৰষলৈ নাহা।
 মোৰ আশা, চিৰদিন তুমি
 মোৰ সপোন আবলশত থাবল,
 অমায়িক্যৰে ভৰা নিশাবোৰ যেন তুমি,
 জোনাৰূময় বৰি তোলা।



স্মিতা তালুকদাৰ
 উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ২য়বাৰ্ষিক

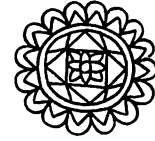


সৃষ্টি

সৃষ্টি মোৰ অনাবিল
 সৃষ্টি মোৰ নীলভ
 সৃষ্টি মোৰ অপৰূপ
 সৃষ্টিৰ মাজেৰে নতুনত্ব
 আনিব বিচাৰো
 সৃষ্টিৰ মাজেৰে নীলাভ
 সাগৰত সাতুৰিব বিচাৰো
 আবেগালি লোৱা মোৰ এই সৃষ্টিৰ
 অনাবিল সৃষ্টিৰ হাতত তুলি দিব বিচাৰো তোমাৰ
 নতুনত্ব মোৱাদ দিব বিচাৰো তোমাৰ
 সৃষ্টি মোৰ বাবে বগম্য



শ্ৰী তপন কলিতা
 স্নাতক প্ৰথমবৰ্ষ



দুঃখ

এই চিৰ সুন্দৰ পৃথিৱীৰ বেগলাত,
 জন্মিছিলো এদিন।
 যাবগৈ লাগিব এদিন।।
 জীৱন খেলাৰ অনন্ত দিগন্তলৈ,
 চিৰ অতীতৰ বাবে।
 মৰলো ভেদ বৰি নিয়ে।।
 মময়ৰ তিৰে
 বিস্মান যে দুঃখ।
 শূণ্যৰ ফালে চাই থাকে ভাবি,
 নিশাৰ আবলশৰ তৰাবোৰলৈ।
 সৃষ্টিৰ আদি আছে অন্ত নাই।।
 বেগনেনো সাজিলে এই মায়ীৰ পৃথিৱী,
 সুখে দুঃখে ভৰপূৰ।
 বৰতনো ভাল বেয়াৰে গঠিত।।
 পৰিব এদিন জীৱনৰ ওৰ।



শ্ৰী অশোক দত্ত
 স্নাতক চূড়ান্ত বৰ্ষ

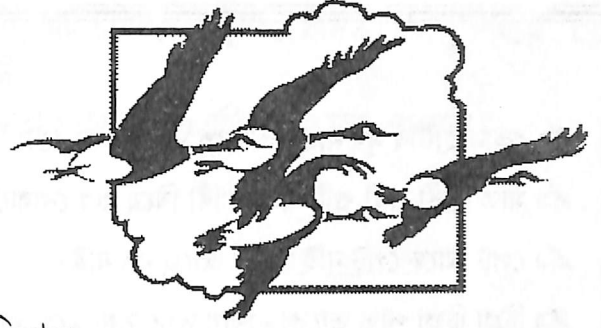
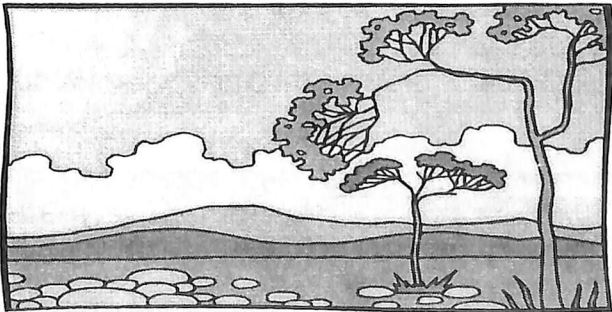




অতিত সোঁৰণ

মোঁখনেই আছিল মোৰ মেউজ
মোনালী পথাৰ।
মেই মোৰ মোগালী পথাৰত
মোনোৱালী শস্যই হালিজালি নাচিছিল।
পথাৰৰ পৰা বেগতিয়াবা বৈ আহিছিল
হিমযুক্ত চেঁচা বতাহ।
আচিনাকি বতাহ জাবেগুঁ মোৰ মনৰ পথাৰক
নচোৱাই তুলিছিল,
বিন্নপায় তুলিছিল মোৰ বৰবিতাৰ আখৰ।
মোৰ দুটি নয়ন মেলি বাখোতেই
পথাৰখনৰ বুমলিয়া বুঁহিপাত গুচি,
আজি মেউজ হালধীয়া পথাৰত পৰিণত হ'ল।
সময়ৰ আহানত মোগালী পথাৰখন
নিখুত বাৰ্ষিকত পৰিণত হ'ল।
বেগনেগুঁ বুজিব নোৱাৰিলে মোগোৱালী পথাৰৰ
ৰূপালীম দিনতোৰ কথা,
বেগনেগুঁ জানিব নিবিচাৰিলে নিৰস, যঠৰ শস্যৰ কথা,
বেগনেদৰে হেৰাই গ'ল?
ক'ত যে লীন হ'ল??
আশাৰ ফল, মোৰ চবুলোত মাৰ গ'ল।
মোৰ হৃদয়ত বিস্তু বেলি মাৰ নগ'ল।
অত্যন্ত ত্ৰেণধাৰিত আৰণ্যৰ বহন কৰি
চিঞৰি চিঞৰি মাতোতেগুঁ মেই দিনটো ঘুৰি
নাছিল
বহু দূৰলৈ গুচি গ'ল।।

শ্ৰীদিবাকৰ নাথ, একাদশ শ্ৰেণী



বিদায়

দিনবোৰ অতীত হয়,
সময়ৰ বুৰুত।
এখন ঘূৰণীয়া টেবুলৰ স্ৰিপাৰে
বহি আছিল
এযোৰ উজ্জ্বল চবুলৰ মেদাম।
মোক সুধিছিল, ঠিৰনা ইত্যাদি।
সিদিনা মোৰ এডমিচন।
বছৰবোৰে আজ সন্মায়,
উৰণ পাহাৰ উৰ্বৰ হয় মেউজীয়াৰে।
মানুহ গৈ গৈ উপনীত হয়
জীৱনৰ শেষ সীমাত।
সবলো শেষৰ পিছতো বৈ থাকে স্মৃতি,
হৃদয়ৰ বেগনত।
বিদায়ৰ মুহূৰ্তত বিশ্বাদে
গভীৰ কৰা বুৰুৰ মাজতো
বৈ বৈ বাজি আছে স্মৃতিৰ ঝংকণ।
বিদায় মানে, চিৰ বিদায় নহয়।
বিদায় মানে এটি ফমেলিটি।
যি উপত্যকাত ঠিয় হৈ আছিল জ্ঞানৰ বৃক্ষবণৰাজ
কৰিলো,
মেই উপত্যকৰ মৈতে চিৰবিচ্ছেদ
এটা অলীক বৰ্ণনা মাথোন
হে কে. চি. দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়
তোমালৈ মোৰ প্ৰণাম শতবৰ্ণোটিবাৰ।।

প্ৰাঞ্জল শৰ্মা
স্নাতক তৃতীয় বৰ



ঃ সাঁথৰ ঃ

- শ্রী কোন হাটীৰ মূৰ নাই কোৱাহে ভাইটি উত্তৰটো কি হয়? উত্তৰ :- গুৱাহাটী।
- শ্রী মাত শাৰী শৰী গুটি শাৰী শাৰী যিয়ে কব নোৱাৰে সি মূৰ্খ ভ্ৰষ্টাচাৰী। উত্তৰ :- কিতাপ।
- শ্রী পেট আছে পেটু নাই জিভা আছে মুখ নাই। উত্তৰ :- কলম।
- শ্রী চিল্লা চিল্লা পাত তাতো নাখায় ভাত সূৰ্য্য মুখে লাগে দেৰ বাৰৰ বাট। উত্তৰ :- পান।
- শ্রী সাগৰ শুকাল নদি শুকাল গছৰ আগত পানী লুকাল। উত্তৰ :- নাৰিকল।

বিৰাজ লাল ধনকৰ
বি, কম (দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ)

কৌতুক

- দুজনী বায়েক ভনীয়েক দুৰ্গা পূজা চাই ঘৰলৈ উভোতিবৰ বাবে বিস্কাৱালাক মাতিলে- “এই বিস্কা শান্তিপূৰ যাবা ?
বিস্কাৱালা : হয় যাম বায়েক : ভাড়া কিমান? বিস্কাৱালা : পাঁচ টকা।
বায়েক : ভণ্টিৰ কিমান বিস্কাৱালা : ভণ্টিৰ নালাগে?
বায়েক : তেনেহঁলে ভণ্টিক লৈ যাওক মই খোজ কাঢ়ি আহি আছো।

শ্রীঅশোক দত্ত
বি. কম. চূড়ান্ত বৰ্ষ

- পুতেক : মা মা, এটকা দিয়াচোন, বেছেৰা বুঢ়াজনে ইমান টেটুফালি চিঞৰি আছে।
মাক : কি চিঞৰি আছে সোণ?
পুতেক : বেলুন বেলুন, এটকাত বেলুন।

- গ্ৰাহক : এই আঠুৱাখনৰ দাম কিমান?
দোকানী : পঞ্চাছ (৫০) টকা মাত্ৰ। এইখনৰ ভিতৰত এটাও মহ সোমাব নোৱাৰে।
গ্ৰাহক : তুমি মোক মূৰ্খ বুলি ভাবিছা নেকি? যদি মহ এটাও সোমাব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে মই সোমাম কেনেকৈ?

- বাইদেউ : ভাইটি, য'তে- ত'তে ছোৱালী জোকাই নুফুৰিবি। আজিকালি ছোৱালীবোৰে তৎক্ষণাত চেণ্ডেল ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে।
ভাইটি : জানো বাইদেউ, সেই কাৰণে মই ফিটা লগোৱা চেণ্ডেল পিন্ধা ছোৱালীবোৰকহে জোকোওঁ।

ডাক্তৰৰ বাৰ বছৰীয়া ল'ৰাৰ ওচৰলৈ গৰমৰ বন্ধত স্কুলৰ বন্ধু এজন আহিল, বন্ধুক ঘৰৰ ইটো সিটো বস্তু দেখুৱাই আছে। এটা কোঠাত জঁকা এটা দেখি বন্ধুৱে সুধিলে- এইটো ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত কিয় থৈছা? অ' এইটো। এইটো দেউতাৰ প্ৰথম পেচেন্ট আছিল। ল'ৰাটোৱে উত্তৰ দিলে।

অল্পশিক্ষিত ইমদাদে জোৰ কৰি মিলিক ভাল পাব বিচাৰি চিঠিত অন্য কথাৰ লগতে লিখিলে যিমান দিনলৈ আকাশত ডাৱৰ থাকিব, আমাৰ ভালপোৱাও সিমান দিনলৈ থাকিব।
মিলিৰ পৰা উত্তৰ আহিল- “সেই ডাৱৰে কালি ৰাতি বৰষুণ পেলোৱাত তোমাৰ ভালপোৱাও ইয়াতেই শেষহৈ গ'ল বুলি জানি লোৱা।



নতুনকৈ অনা কাম কৰা ছোৱালীৰ প্ৰতি গৃহস্থ : মই খুব কম কথাৰ মানুহ। মই এনেদৰে আঙুলিৰে ইঙ্গিত দিলে বুজিবি, মই তোক ওচৰলৈ মাতিছোঁ।

ছোৱালী : ময়ো কম কথা কোৱা ছোৱালী। মই যদি মূৰটো এনেদৰে লৰাও তেনেহ'লে বুজিব, মই যাব নোৱাৰো।

চা চোন, সেই ল'ৰাটোৱে মোক কেনেদৰে বিৰক্ত কৰিছে।

ক'তা, ল'ৰা জনে তোৰ ফালে চোৱাই নাই দেখোন।

সেইবাবেই তো মই বিৰক্ত হৈছোঁ।

শ্ৰেণীতে শিক্ষয়ত্ৰিয়ে ছাত্ৰ এজনক সুধিছে - 'মই এজনী ধুনীয়া ছোৱালী', এইটো কোন কালৰ বাক্য।

ছাত্ৰজনে তপৰাই উত্তৰ দিলে, - অতীত কালৰ বাইদেউ।

এটা বেংকত একাউণ্টৰ পদৰ বাবে ইণ্টাৰভিউ চলি আছে।

এজন প্ৰাৰ্থীক কৰা প্ৰশ্ন : ধৰিলোৱা তুমি অফিচাৰ হোৱাৰ পাচত, হঠাৎ এদিন ডকাইত আহি বেংকত সোমাই তোমাক পিষ্টল দেখুৱাই ষ্ট্ৰংৰুমৰ চাবি বিচাৰিলে। তুমি কি কৰিবা ?

প্ৰাৰ্থী : চাৰ মই চাবি কোচা দি চিন্তা কৰিম, এই টকাখিনি ডাইৰেক্ত 'প্ৰফিট এণ্ড লচ' একাউণ্টত নে 'চান্দি এক্সপেণ্ডিচাৰ' একাউণ্টত লিখা ভাল হ'ব।

জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম কুৰিটা বছৰ মাকে সোধে- বোপাই ক'লে যাব। পিছৰ দুকুৰি বছৰ ঘেনীয়েকে সোধে- তুমি ক'লে যোৱা। শ্মশানত বন্ধু বান্ধবে সোধে- বন্ধু আমাক এৰি তুমি ক'লে গ'লা।

পেটৰ বিষত তত্ নাপাই ৰোগী এজন ডাক্তৰৰ ওচৰলৈ গ'ল।

ডাক্তৰে উপদেশ দিলে : আপুনি ৰাতি তিনি বজাত উঠি ঠাণ্ডা পানীৰে গাধুব।

- তেতিয়া দেখোন মোৰ নিমুণীয়া হ'ব।

- তেতিয়া মোৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিব। মই নিমুণীয়াৰ ভাল ডাক্তৰ।

দুজন বন্ধুৰ মাজত কথা- বতৰা চলি আছে,

প্ৰথম বন্ধু : আমেৰিকা দেশখনেই অসাধাৰণ। ইয়াৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ হোটেলত এক বিশেষ ধৰণৰ যন্ত্ৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হয়।

দ্বিতীয় বন্ধু : কেনে যন্ত্ৰ ?

প্ৰথম বন্ধু : সেই যন্ত্ৰৰ এটা ফালেদি গৰু, ছাগলী আদি জন্তু সোমাই দি আনফালে দি কবাব, চপ, কাটলেট আদি বাহিৰ হৈ আহে। আকৌ অইন ফালেদি বাহিৰ হয় জোতা চেণ্ডেল আদি।

দ্বিতীয় বন্ধু : ৰাচিয়াখনো সাধাৰণ দেশ নহয়। ইয়াত আকৌ ৰাতি হোটেল বন্ধ হোৱাৰ পিছত অৱশিষ্ট ৰোৱা চপ, কাবাব, কাটলেট আদি যন্ত্ৰ এটাৰ এফালেদি সুমাই দিলে আনফালেদি গৰু- ছাগলীৰ পোৱালী বাহিৰ হৈ চিঞৰিবলৈ ধৰে।



শ্ৰী উৎপল পাটোৱাৰী

স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ





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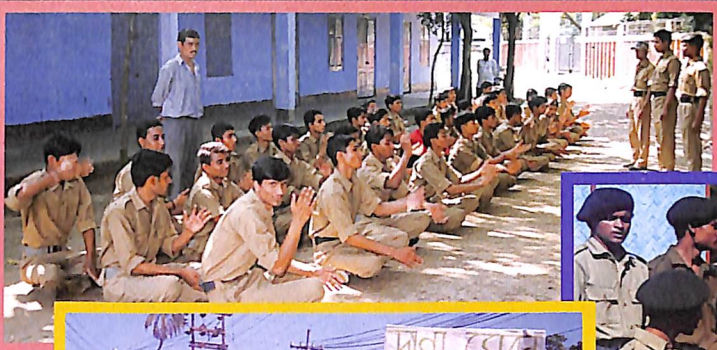
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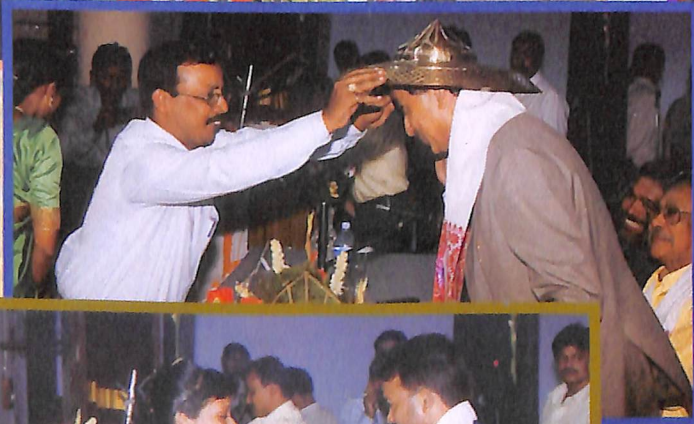
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**19th Foundation Day
Celebration 2002**

19th Foundation Day Celebration 2002



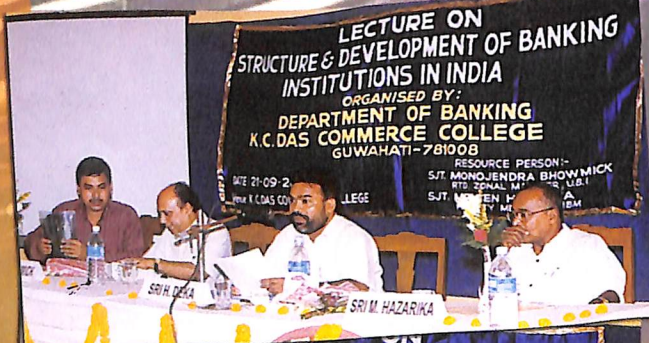
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College : *The New Life*

Santosh Sharma

B.Com 2nd year

College life-a beautiful dream of every young student who has been very excited to step into the 'free' college life since his or her childhood. The part of existing life is symbolized by youthfulness in its full bloom. Limitless curiosity makes everyone impatient. Although few doubts ramble around the mind about this alien and new life, yet no one is ready to step back. The charm and freshness of college life have always been acted like a magnet for many young students.

On the other hand, it has some serious aspects, arousing the source of maturity. It provides the ground where one has to face real life situations. It may be that enough of independence is granted, but real task is to bear the sense of responsibility. Sometimes, college life is not like that one might expect. There are various unexpected challenges awaiting when new comers first enter into the premises of a college. Anyway, it is not a matter of worrying but a time of strengthening self confidence as well as awakening optimism to tackle such problems.

Here are some smart tips that promises to solve the problems of new- college going students :-

The first and foremost thing that will be making the young mind scarce in the threat of ragging. Some students would have decided not to go college for the first few days to escape from this. But, is it a right decision? It only shows cowardice and weak self-confidence. Time is ripe to high up the spirit. Let have guts to face it. Nowadays, except few colleges, ragging has no more remained in its past vigorous form. It has become merely an interactive platform where one can introduce himself with the seniors. Moreover, it helps to break shyness and extending welcome hand to embrace into the new world of adult.

Limited curiosity to know about the strange life of college generate overexcitement among the new college Youths Every new happening does have special corner of importance for every one. But sometimes,

excitement begins to cross its limit. Under its effect, it is obvious to act over smartly and proving dominance to others. This only makes a bad impression. So it is better to control the storm of excitement. One should glorify it in a balanced manner so that real identity glitters.

Study burden will increase double.

At school level, there were readymade prescribed textbook for each subject but now, no textbook only the names of different books will be recommended. So far as the teaching style is concerned, it will be completely different. First day of attending lecture will make the students tired and bring down into the deep ocean of confusion. The very solution to ease the study burden and to cope with the teaching style, is to broaden our outlook & seeing everything on a practical ground. First of all, counsel personally with teachers to have an idea of selecting good books. Now, study must not only base on theories but also should have a practical base. The classroom lecture will hardly help unless one concentrate while attending it. It is very difficult task. Therefore, whatever is understood, it is better to write in the note book. Later on, while studying at home, it will offer little bit of help. If someone is really it would not be a good idea to run behind ready-made notes. These notes will only restricts the horizon of Knowledge. Nowadays, there are so many sources of getting information on any topic, be it academic or general. Say, internet, magazines, TV, newspapers & books etc. One has to work hard and have deep determination. There is no short cut success.

In college, making friend is very easy but making good friend is very difficult. Problem becomes complicated for those who have a keen desire of making friendship with a person of opposite sex, but do not have coeducational past in schooling. In true sense making friends is on automatic, natural process.

Creating any artificial situation for this would make the condition worse. One only has to peep in mind that



our appearance should be friendly. One should have a tendency to approach first from his or her side. It may be that, shyness and hesitation will come up but with our cool mood and easy manner, every weakness can be overcome.

Problems in finding out the specific class- room is very interesting as well as embarrassing for those who come to college alone without any friends, It is a statutory warning that do not ask seniors about the classrooms. They will only show the wrong path for their amusement. Now all the classes will not be held in the same room. After one class, one shall have to run for attending another class in a different room. If someone really want to understand lecture, running fast to capture a front seat, will only be the way. So, problems are ahead for those who are lazy and bulky. At college campus, everyone must be very active physically fit.

Everyone would like to enjoy so many things, say watching movies, having fast food at expensive restaurants, buying gifts on friend's birthday visiting place etc. All those enjoyments need enough money. And the poor people have to earn with themselves for further studies. The very solution to this problem is to earn pocket money on our own. In leisure time, one could do part time job like salesmanship, tuition etc. If we do this it will help in another way also, i.e. experience gaining.

One of the biggest defects of college education is the high numbers of off periods. It may be of 45 minutes gap or more than an hour. So, the big question is what to do in this spare time. Someone will be thinking that gossiping will be the best idea. Those who have an

immense craze for reading, will be decided earlier to go to the library. Both the ideas may give pleasure to some extent but not a permanent solution. After sometime we will be bored of gossiping as well as of going library. Therefore, every new college youth must search out good friend circle that suits one's nature, temperament and comforts. We can learn 20 many valuable things and gain knowledge from our good companion which seldom can be found in any gossip.

At campus, many newly admitted students have to face language problem, especially those who migrate from rural to urban as well as from one state/ country to other in quest for better higher education. If someone is from rural area, basically studied in vernacular medium, it is obvious that his spoken English well not be that much fluent like those who were from English medium background. It is better not to aggravate the situation by feeling inferior. Some of the convent educated pupil will try to dominate with their god- gifted power of speaking English fluently. To get perfection in any language one should need dedication and limitless tendency of learning from the surrounding. Practice makes a man perfect.

Welcome to all those young boys and girls who are ready to enter into the college life. Without any hesitation & misconception, just stop into the new world of college which offers promises, challenges, hurdles along with enjoyments. Everyone is expecting so much from college life but there are few students who are able to enjoy it fully. Therefore, expectations should not go beyond ground realities but should have a practical base. ■ ■

Some thing important about Mr. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, president of India



- As a student, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul first earns a living as a Newspaper vendor.
- In 1960's Dr. Vikram Sarabhai space centre in Kerala. Dr. Kalam joins as one of due first 3 (three) scientist.
- Dr. Kalam hold the post of Scientific advisor to the defence minister and secretary Department of Defence research and Development.
- Dr. Kalam's previous positing before he was selected as the consensus candidate for the president of India, was Emeritus professor, Annamalai University. Chennai.
- Bharat Ratna prestigious honour was bestowed on Dr. Kalam by the Indian Government for playing an invaluable role in India Nuclear programme.

Vikash Kr. Varma, B.Com 1st Year.



The Devastating Effect of Juvenile Delinquency on Students Life

An Analysis

Rajib Das

H.S. 1st year

Juvenile Delinquency is one of the major burning problems of our society today. Before going to discuss the ways how to get-rid-of this burning problem, we should understand and know what does the term "Juvenile Delinquency" mean? The famous psychologist Hadfield says, "Delinquency may be defined as anti-social behaviour". So we can say in brief that the anti-social behaviour which is performed by the Juveniles are ~ the "Juvenile Delinquency". Every man who is socially conscious is familiar with this term.

Nowadays student life is seriously affected by this disease i.e. Juvenile Delinquency. What AIDS is to the society or a man's life, is Juvenile Delinquency to a student's life. Various types of Juvenile delinquencies like, addiction to drugs, ill behavedness, robbery, pilfer, lack of moral sense, murder and many other heinous offences are taking place among the students of a particular age now-a-days.

Students life is the golden period of a man's life. It is the foundation of the career of a person. Giving proper guidance to the students has a great importance in this time. Students should know how to select a right way by taking a right guidance of their teachers, parents and other elders of the society.

"Let your first step be the right step. Your entire journey depends on it." The above two lines prove the importance of the guidance in a student's life and also the value of this golden period of a man's life. Children are the builder of a nation, the future of a country. So proper guidance should be given to them so that they can keep themselves away from keeping their steps in various offensive matters.

Today, we can see that the government as well as parents and elders are also taking various steps to prevent the juvenile delinquency, but nobody is trying to find out the root causes which are responsible for

these.

Various social, cultural, economic or political factors are solely responsible for juvenile delinquency. We may point out some of them as follows:

1. Lack of social discipline is rising day by day which is solely responsible for degrading the moral sense of the pupils. Today pupils as well as the youths are hankering after the western culture blindly. They only pay attention to the outer side of Western culture being completely blind to the bright side. Materialism is spreading in a serious way which is insisting the pupils to involve themselves in various crimes.

2. Economic background is also another important cause. Most of the pupils belong to economically backward class of the society and also Lack of respect to the work culture is deep rooted in the society

3. Prevailing Indian education system is also playing a great important role in this regard. Our present education system never develops the spiritual and aesthetic sense of the students. We are in the need of sex-education also. Lack of proper knowledge of sex is leading our students to a wrong path. Being curious to this side they often indulge themselves in many offensive crimes.

4. Political imbalance is another point to be noted in this regard, students are taking much interest in politics now-a-days. As a result they are becoming crazy for power.

5. Family (home) atmosphere is another important factor responsible for Juvenile delinquency. Home is the first school and mother the first teacher of a child. Various points may come under this heading -

- a) Lack of affection of the parents to their child.
- b) Quarrel among the parents.
- c) Over indulgence by either of the parents.
- d) High ambitions of the parents.



- e) Comparison of the child with others.
- f) Lack of discipline at home.
- g) Parents being in service have no control over their child, nor his or her needs are looked after by the parents.
- 6. Some other causes pertaining to outside environment are also there like,
 - a) Defective environment around home.
 - b) Bad companions.
 - c) Watching maximum TV which are not easily digestible by the children
 - d) Bad treatment of the teachers and other elder members of the society.
 - e) Lack of recessional facility etc.

All the above mentioned factors may be responsible for the poisonous problem of juvenile delinquency. Parents, teachers and other elders should first try to find out the causes responsible for their children's delinquent behaviour so that horrible disease may not attack and destroy their children's life. They should try to find out their problems and then analyses those from a psychological point of mind. It should be stressed always that the spiritual, aesthetic and cultural sense

of the children should be developed so that they can easily overcome the hurdles of their lives. Not only the elders, parents or the teachers should try; but the most important role should be played by the students themselves. They should try to understand the dangers of delinquent behaviours and also its consequences. They should realise that the student life is the proper time to build their future life and career. "Time waits for none". Students should utilize their time properly and try to understand the value of time. Before giving a single step they should think twice, whether their step is right step or not. There is a famous proverb -"Look before you leap." Pupils should follow this, otherwise their whole life may become miserable. They should be obedient to their parents, teachers and elders. They should discuss all the problems faced by them with their parents, teachers and elders without being hesitant, so that they can find out the ways and means to solve those problems. Pupils should try to feel the real value of life. Being the best of all creatures man has to lead the best life as this life never comes twice. Pupils should realize this absolute truth in every walk of their life. ■ ■

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS OF WORLD

Vikash Kr. Verma
B.Com 1st year

- 1) Panthera Jigris Tigris is the scientific name of which creature?
Ans - Royal Bengal Tiger.
- 2) Who is the love Indian ti have Participate in 2002 salt Rake city game of winter Olympics in U.S.A?
Ans - Shing Kesharan.
- 3) The Sherwood forest is associated in the with famous out law?
Ans- Robin hood.
- 4) In the U.S.A which animals is the political symbol of the Democratic party?
Ans- Donkey.
- 5) Who was called the Bard of Avon?
Ans- William Shakespeare.
- 6) Which tree's wood is used to make cricket bat?
Ans- Williw.
- 7) Who received the first Sahitya Akadami Award for English fiction.
Ans- K.R. Narayan.
- 8) In Nepal, Mount Everest is known by which name?
Ans- Sagar matha.
- (9) Which river is known as the Mother of Canada?
Ans- St. Lawrence.



Need of Vocationalisation of Commerce Education

Maushumi Sharma
Part Time Lecturer
Dept. of Management

Introduction :

Commerce Education is one of the streams of education which apart from fulfilling the general aim of education prepares people for careers in business also. It is that part of education which develops required knowledge skills and attitude for the successful handling of trade, commerce and industry through subjects like Business Accounting, Business Management, Business Economics, Business Mathematics & Statistics etc. in the general course pattern at various levels. In today's world it is the most sought after course along with Medical and Engineering. The number of Commerce students in the country has increased from 36,347 in 1950-51 to 14,10,119 in 1995-96. In the year 1995-96, a total of about 80,000 students were studying commerce at P.G. level and 11,22,473 at undergraduate level.

What is vocational Education? :

Vocational education is needed for productive purposes on socially useful production work. Vocational education basically provides learning experience of a vocational nature, trains the learner to fit the requirements of a hierarchical work force. Education imparted in this manner, aims at developing proficient workers as well as good citizens.

Need of vocationalisation of Commerce Education :

Although it is true that commerce education has achieved tremendous growth from the last 10-15 years, but unfortunately the growth has been in the traditional form only. It is yet to receive the status of a professional and vocational education because of the following reasons.

(i) It could not modify itself and its curriculum to suit the changing needs of the business and society.

(ii) Secondly, independent professions like chartered accountants, cost and works accountants, Management Accountants, Company Secretaries and Business Administrators have already developed and acquired coveted positions in business. Thus, the cream of the commerce education faded as business education, and it has remained only as an academic discipline giving general and liberal education. The commerce graduates and post graduates have to face stiff competition with the professional degree holder because they have not received the professional status.

So, if commerce education has to prove its relevance and marketability, it must be made useful and productive. Hence, vocationalisation of commerce education is the need of the time.

Steps for Vocationalisation of Commerce Education :

Fisher and Thomas have mentioned that vocationalisation of any stream of education should be based on (a) facts (b) purpose, (c) values and (d) outlook on life.

For making commerce education more useful, it is essential to vocationalise it. The curriculums at both B.Com and M.Com levels are needed to be re-designed to give it a more professional outlook. The Curriculum Redesigning Committee of U.G.C. has already introduced some professional courses like Advertising and Accountancy at undergraduate level and Business Administration, Marketing, International Business at the post graduate level to make it more professional.

To strengthen its base, the academicians and the university academic boards should visualize the future needs and changes of the society and should try to develop the courses to make it more market friendly. The following steps may also be suggested in this regard.



(a) The universities should introduce professional courses at the B. Com stage itself. The structure of the course should be intended to prepare the commerce students for different identified professions spanning several areas of activities in trade and commerce. The course content must have a lot of practical class room lectures, Thus an attempt has to be made to link commerce education to the world of work.

(ii) There should be some tailor made courses as required by the business house and the pupils may also select the subjects according to their aptitude. There should be scope of diversification and flexibility in the course structure at undergraduate level.

(iii) At the post graduate level, the subjects like Accounting, Taxation, Marketing, Business Economics and Business Administrative should be made more professional oriented.

(iv) Some course should be designed to meet the desire of enhancing the knowledge & skill of specific professional areas e.g. Advertising and Marketing, Communication, Sales, Security Analysis and Financial Forecasting, Portfolio, Managements, Financial Planning and Control. These courses should be highly practical in nature.

In this crucial juncture of confined job market, another option before us is the development of individual entrepreneurs. The following avenues are also open before us to give vocational training to the students at Higher Secondary and B.Com level to make them self reliable viz

(i) Software development and Accounting Procedure for different types of firms & companies.

(ii) Export, Import procedure and Documentation.

(iii) Insurance.

(iv) Travel & Tourism Management.

(v) Food Processing and Preservation etc.

Due to the Technological Revolution and Globalization, Liberalization & Privatisation of economy, specific knowledge from one of the above fields along with the General Degree can really help us to find a foothold in the society.

Agencies entrusted with the task of policy making, Co-ordination and administration of vocational education:

In India, as far as the structural aspect of the management system of providing vocational education is concerned a well designed system is attempted to be in place in all the states. It consists of separate units changed with the responsibilities of (i) policy and co-ordination. (ii) R & D support, (iii) General Administration and financing and (iv) Examination and accreditation.

In a large and diverse scenario of the country, these functions designed to be performed at the national level, state level, district level and the school / institutional level. Some of the national level agencies are Joint Council of Vocational Education (JCVE), Central Institute of Vocational Education (CIVZ) etc. In Assam, some state level institutes like S.I.R.D, I.I.E etc are doing on excellent job in this regard by providing Vocational education and developing individual entrepreneurs.

Conclusion :

Vocationalisation of commerce education entirely depends upon the growth and changes of the economy. A continuous and deliberate planning is needed for the structure of curriculums to make it more productive. Some enlightened, skilled and qualified faculty members are required to make the whole movement a successful one. ■ ■

Anecdotes of the greats

Charles M- Schwab, the great American steel magnate began his career by working for Andrew Carnegie. One day Schwab and his men had been exceptionally successful in their work. Schwab wired to Carnegie, "Broke all records yesterday." And Carnegie wired back "What have you done today?"



Success depends upon your positive attitude

Mithun Choudhury

T.D.C 2nd Year

It is the attitude of a person, not aptitude which determines his attitude. It means that attitude plays a more valuable and commanding role than aptitude in achieving success in any kind of goal. Success in your life always depends upon your attitude. If our attitude remains positive to everything then we will always remain in peace and happiness. Even in adverse conditions a person can remain in place if his attitude remains positive. We cannot always change the negative conditions around ourselves but we can surely change our attitude towards those conditions. By changing our attitude towards negative conditions we avoid a great deal of sorrow and worry.

Positive attitude comes from positive thinking. Develop the habit of viewing everything positively even

in the events of most miserable conditions. Negative thinking weakens the mind makes it restless, agitated and impure. Convert every negative situation into positive one by readjusting your mental attitude.

To quest an example as to how it should be done; Suppose someone abuses you or makes undesirable remarks in anger then instead of feeling bad about him, just think that his mood is upset or he is not bully mature; that is why he is saying so. But don't develop any malice against him. This is positive attitude. By doing positive thinking you can also attract to yourself favourable conditions. By remaining positive you create a positive environment around yourself which not only benefits you but all others coming into contact with you. Everything in your life whether positive or negative depends upon your attitude. You are the maker of your destiny and your attitude plays the biggest part in making your destiny.

To conclude, the quality of your life depends upon the quality of your attitude. Hence, for a positive life always keep your attitude positive. ■ ■

Ten rules of a great life

- ☛ Build up your own image of yourself picture yourself as you cannot to be.
- ☛ Act confidently. Dress smartly and walk with assurance.
- ☛ Wipe out the memory of past failures.
- ☛ Don't compare yourself with other people, nor try to prove yourself better than they.
- ☛ Be interested up other people. Go out of your way to find and help someone.
- ☛ Go straight ahead and tackle the thing you are afraid of.
- ☛ Take up some special interest. Seek to be well informed about it and proficient in it.
- ☛ Concentrate on the positive. Fill your mind with positive thoughts.
- ☛ Learn to relax Don't let yourself be overwhelmed by tension.
- ☛ When in difficulty, remain confident. Trust in God and bloat over the situation.

Mithun Choudhury

T.D.C. 2nd year



Danger of Passive Smoking

Jeffrey Islary
TDC 1st Year

It is high time for all, especially the smokers to be conscious of the dangers of smoking. Do you know? Today Tobacco kills eleven thousand lives per day, world wide. Further, if no measure is taken, it will kill one crore a year by 2020. Of these 7,00,000 would be the people living in the developing countries like India.

Scientists and physcists, through their studies, research and experiments, discovered that a single cigarette can release more than four thousand Harmful Chemicals Such us Cadmium, Ammonia, Benzene, Acetone, Formaldehyde etc. It also produces poisonous Gases, like Carbon dioxide and Carbon monoxide and some Harmful Particles, such as Ash, Coot and Tar.

All these harmful Chemicals and particles and Gases are equally present in the smoke produced by the factories, vehicle and open air fire. It is said that the smoke from one time open air fire is equal to the smoke released by twenty packets of cigarette. The smoke gets accumulated with the air and becomes hazardous for our health.

All these harmful chemicals, Gases and particles are bound to cause some of the major diseases, like CANCER (it may be lung cancer, blood cancer, skin cancer etc.) ANEMIA (deficiency in red blood corpuscles or hemoglobin) T. B. of lungs, ASTHMA,



HEART DISEASES and EAR INFECTION)

However a pregnant woman has to be extra careful, because if she is exposed to -smoke or more especially if she smokes, the baby in her womb will be indirectly affected. So if she wants to have a healthy child, she must be more sensitive. If she is exposed to the smoke she may die of ANEMIA, the baby may be dead at the time of delivery (STILL BIRTH), the baby may

be below the expected weight (UNDER WEIGHT), the baby may die without any specific reason (SUDDEN INFANT DEATH), she may have to abort the foetus (PREMATURE DELIVERY, i.e., before 28 weeks), or the child will be more liable to the various diseases cited above.

Frequent and regular smoking leads to drainage of pocket and some times, may create even family disputes. Smoke not only destroys human lives but also pollutes the environment. We are all aware that our earth has been existing since 6,400 million years ago and its getting very old. So to lengthen its existence, and before it becomes too late we must save our environment. Let us then, BE SENSITIVE enough, SAVE ENVIRONMENT and SAY NO TO SMOKING. Let not smoke choke our lives and give ourselves an extra lease of lives. ■ ■

WHY?

Why does water cause our skin to wrinkle?

BECAUSE the skin forms on elastic protective cover on our body. It consist of three layers; the upper layer of dead cells, the middle layer of living cells and the lower most layer connected to muscles and fat. Normally the upper layer of dead cells act as an effective water-proof barriers. But on prolong immersion in water, the dry cells dissolve water and swell. This causes the skin to from wrinkles which disappear when the skin dries out again.

Collected by **Joykumar Agarwala**
H.S. 1st Year



Teacher : As a builder of Nation

Tarek Akhtar
B.Com Final Year

We know, the day, 5th September, every year, is observed as the birthday of the late President of our country. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan Menon. As we all know that, this great personality was born on the 5th of September, 1888, in a small village near Chennai in Southern India. Before he was elected the President- the highest chair of the country, he was a professor in philosophy in the university of Oxford. Dr. Radhakrishnan, a teacher of towering personality and an educationalist with a vision felt the need of preserving the essential values of culture through the eastern & western thoughts of philosophy. He dedicated his entire life for the welfare of the teachers and development of education. That is why, we celebrate the Teacher's day in respect of the teachers.

Dear friends, if we look at the society, we see different classes of people are existing in it. But, I suppose there is one class of mankind i.e., the teacher class / community, which is responsible for giving a concrete shape of the human society. Had there been no teachers, we would have lived in a society without moral values.

The society, what we call today, the human society, is in the grasp of those intellectuals due to whose efforts, we could switch over the world of darkness to a world of light by passing the tidal wave of education in the

people. Education- according to the great Saint, Swami Vivekananda, is the manifestation of the perfection already in man. It is like a lamp in a dark place whose approach dispels the accumulated darkness. This tidal wave of education is presented to us by those noble educated persons of the society who are called teachers, in the truest sense of the term. No man is educated by the birth. It is the teacher who motivates the youth towards progress in every field. If seen in wider perspective, we can make out that it is the teacher who builds a nation. Students are the future of the nation the hope and aspiration of the country. The country's future depends on them. A teacher prepares the students for the future, so that the coming generation may build the nation much more stronger.

To sum up, they are nation builders and producers of greats.

I think, I am blessed enough to be in the periphery of my respected teachers.

I, on behalf of the whole students' society bow down to our masters and beg for their rain of blessings which will give us the ability to adopt ourselves to a good social life and helps us to acquire the greatest virtues of life. With regards to my teachers, I stop my pen here. ■ ■

Anecdotes of the greats

When Sanasate, famous Spanish violinist, had given an exceptionally brilliant performance, a critic acclaimed him a genius. "Genius!" exclaimed Sanasate, "For thirty- seven years I have practised 14 hours a day' and now they call me a genius."



When Caesar was advised by his friends to be more cautious as to the security of his person, and not to walk among the people without arms, he replied, "He who lives in the fear of death, every moment feels it's tortures, I will die but once."



Sonaram and his bad luck

Jay Kumar Agarwala
H.S. 1st Year

Once there were two very rich friends called Vivek and Raja. One of these two that is Vivek did not believe in time factor in human life but Raja believed it. This was the only difference between them. Once when they were crossing the road a truck was coming very speedily towards them but at the same time Sonaram came and pulled the two and saved their life. And a little after this Sonaram took to his way. He was a vegetable seller. He just told them his name.

Seeing this Vivek told that he would make Sonaram a rich man in two attempts. Raja said that time must also favour him. But refusing Vivek called out in a loud voice 'Sonaram', 'Sonaram'

Hearing his name, he and turned back and came to them. Vivek said, 'you have saved our life. So take this 5000/- and expand your business and become rich. Thanking Vivek, Sonaram went away. He thought that he should keep the money in a safe place and kept it under his hat. In the noon feeling tired he sat for rest under a tree but sitting there he felt asleep and at that time a eagle came and snatched but the hat of Sonaram. When Sonaram woke he found his hat missing, he felt sorry. He came home and told his wife everything.

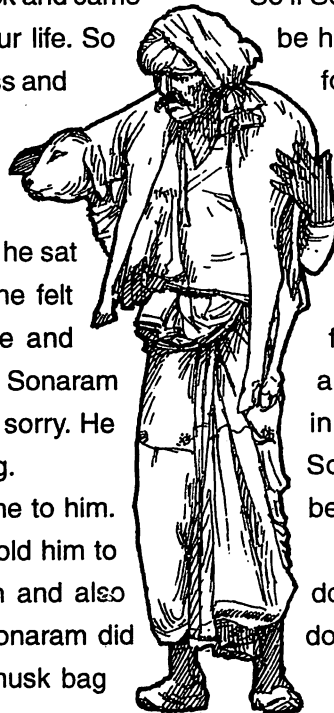
After two days Vivek and Raja came to him. Vivek again gave him Rs. 5000/- and told him to expand his business and become rich and also told to keep the money very safely. Sonaram did accordingly and kept the money in a husk bag and went to market. In the daytime a man came

to Sonaram's wife asking for some husk. She bought that bag of husk and sold it to that stranger. When Sonaram came home, not finding that bag he asked his wife and she told every thing, then again he lost his money.

On the other hand one day a cow came to Sonaram's home. He, seeing the cow tied it up and waited for its owner. But after three hours a man came and asked Sonaram about his cow and very gently Sonaram returned the cow. On his gentleness that man told sonaram that you have gave me my cow back so I will also gift you something. He said that he had a plot of land on which a big boulders is lying on the middle.

So if Sonaram is able to remove that the land would be his. Sonaram went there and tried very hard for five long hours and at last the bolder slipped from there. But what is that? Oh! Sonaram saw a big box under that bolder. He took that and opened it. He was amazed to see that it was full of gold and silver. He with the help of that built a house for him and along with that gifted land bought a lot of land and kept two employees to work in the fields. So this brought happiness to Sonaram and gradually year after year he become more rich.

On this Raja said to Vivek, 'A man cannot do anything if time does not suit and one can do every thing without having any help if the time is in his favour'. ■ ■





LAGAAN

Straight from the heart

Vishal Agarwala

TDC 3rd Year

'Lagaan', the strong contender in the recent Oscars in the best foreign film category is an expression of honesty, hard work and sheer conviction. It was dream of hitherto flop cine director Ashutosh Gowariker, who had delivered two dead balls, 'Pehla Nasha' and 'Baazi'. With a raw script of the film, he approached his old friend Aamir Khan, who discarded it. Ashu came to him again after sometime with a developed script, and this time the actor was impressed with it. Both of them had deep faith in the script. Together they went to several producers, but none would risk his money by producing a film about a group of villagers who defeated Englishmen in a cricket match, with the hero clad in dhoti and speaking in 'Avadhi Bhasha'. According to AG, a producer also suggested that on winning the match in the end, Bhuvan should pick up the stumps and kill the English captain. AK faced himself with the question, "If I have so much faith in the script, then why don't I producer it myself?" And another step was taken towards creating history.

Complying with history required extensive research. After the homework was done, the film was shot in Bhuj. For the first time Indian Cinema, 'in-synch' sound technology was used instead of traditionally dubbing the dialogues later on, to lend the realistic feel in the film. The day before leaving for Bhuj, AK met ace directors Aditya Chopra and Karan Johar, who suggested that he does away with in-synch sound. But the perfectionist was convinced enough to reverse his decision. And the crew shot the film, which was finally released in 3 hours and 40 minutes.

The promos showing AK in a villager get-up was not considered to be good for the film. But its rustic backdrop eventually went

on to become its scoring point. AK said that he could have promoted the film as one based on cricket and the distributors would have been happiest in this cricket crazy nation. But honesty handled the steering wheel once again. The film is about the spirit and courage to fight and win against all odds. Cricket was only a plot in the film.

The film's music was chicken soup for the heart, and was hugely successful, despite its 'Avadhi Bhasha'. Sony Music (India), for the first time began promoting a film music album 16 weeks before release.

The film received the well deserved success, liked alike by masses, classes and critics. Amitabh Bachan did his voice over part as the narrator for free as a friendly gesture to AK, and also because he was proud to be associated with a film so great. Karan Johar paid a tribute to this film by starting his K3G where Lagaan ends, at the shot of a sixer. The film was included as case study in IIM- Indore's curriculum. Nomination for Oscar came as icing on the cake. Extensive campaigning began. Many Indians and NRIS used their contacts and pulled every string they could to promote the film, Some of them being Parmeshwas Godrej, Vijay Amritraj, Shekher Kapur and Deepak Chopra. Even some of Hollywood bigwigs fell for the film, like Baz Luhrmann (Director of 'Moulin Rouge') and voluntarily lobbied for the film. Apart from these deliberate efforts,

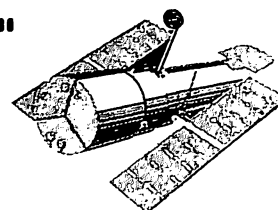
the 'Lagaan Team' had the privilege of receiving hearty wishes and prayers from billions touched by the film. Despite this, it lost gracefully to 'No Man's Land', Ashu's favorite among the other nominations.

Well, if nothing else, one lesson can surely be learnt from the film- conviction pays. ■ ■





India's First Satellite "Aryabhata"



Indrajeet Saha
H.S. 1st Year

April 19, 1975 was a historic day for India; on that day she became a space power with the launching of a scientific satellite into space with the assistance of the Soviet Union, which provided the rocket carrier. India is the eleventh country to have a satellite, in orbit and the second developing nation to do so after China. The cost of the satellite, aptly named "Aryabhata" was Rs 5 crores. It was constructed by the country's space scientists in Peena, near Bangalor, in 26 months. The 360 kg diamond-faced blue and violet satellite was launched from a cosmodrome near Moscow at 1300 hour IST on April 19, 1995. It was a perfect launch. Soon afterwards Aryabhata was orbiting the earth every 96 minutes at a height from 523 to 623 kilometers. The satellite is quasi-spherical polyhedral in shape, with 26 flat faces. Its height is 1.17 meters, and it has an equivalent diameter of 1.55 meters. It has been fabricated mainly of a special aluminium alloy. It was

placed in a near circular orbit at a height of about 600 Km above the earth surface. The orbit was inclined at an angle of 50° to the equator. The Aryabhata was being regularly and systematically tracked. The vital information is being received at the tracking stations. The tracking was done by detecting the "deep-deep" radio signal emanating from it. The signal came out at 136 megacycles and any one with the right receiver can locate the satellite. But Aryabhata deep-deeps only on command and the command button was in Sriharikota and Moscow. On April 24, six days after the launching, the Sriharikota ground station took over "command control" of the satellite. Roughly a million "beats" of data pour out of the satellite each time it is tracked by scientists of the Sriharikota ground station. Rendered in words, it was roughly 200,000 words at the rate of 320 per second in a 19 minutes tracking period. ■ ■

What God won't ask

- ▲ God won't ask what kind of car you drove, but ask how many people you drew who didn't have transportation.
- ▲ God won't ask the square footage of your house, but will ask how many people you welcomed into your home.
- ▲ God won't ask about the fancy clothes you had in your closet but will ask how many of those clothes welcomed the needy.
- ▲ God won't ask how many material possessions you had, but will ask if they dictated your life.
- ▲ God won't ask what your highest salary was but will ask if you compromised your character to obtain that salary.
- ▲ God won't ask many promotions you received, but will ask how you promoted others.
- ▲ God won't ask what your job title was, but will ask if you performed your job to the best of your ability.
- ▲ God won't ask what you did to help yourself, but will ask what you did to help others.
- ▲ God won't ask how many friends you had, but will ask how many people to whom you were true friend.
- ▲ God won't ask what neighbourhood you have, but will ask how you treated your neighbours.
- ▲ God won't ask how many times your deeds matched your words, but will ask how many times they didn't.

Meenakshi Bengani

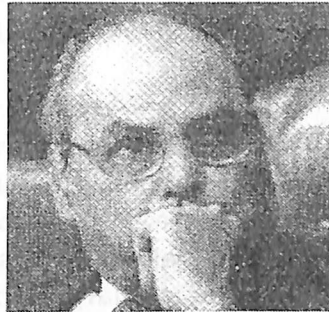
T.D.C. 3rd Year



Reliance Industries Limited

Samta Jain
T.D.C. 2nd Year

*"Growth has
limit at Reliance,
I keep revising
my vision,
Only when you
dream it,
You can do it"*

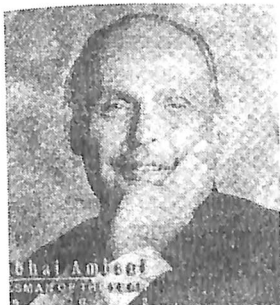


- Dhirubhai H. Ambani

Introduction (Life Sketch):

Shri Dhirubhai Ambani is the beloved founder and chairman of the Reliance Industries Limited. The Reliance Industries Limited was first set up 1958 at Mumbai by confidence, courage and conviction of our respected chairman, Shri Dhirubhai Ambani.

Shri D. Ambani was born to Jamunaber and Hirachand Ambani at Chorwad, Giyarat on 28th Dec. 1932.. He was the man of the new millennium. The corporate philosophy he followed was short, simple and succinct. "Think big. Think differently. Think fast ahead. Aim for the best." Prestigious awards and titles we were conferred on him by national and international organisation. He was acclaimed as the top business man of the 20th century and was chosen as 'Businessman of the year 1993' by Business India magazine.

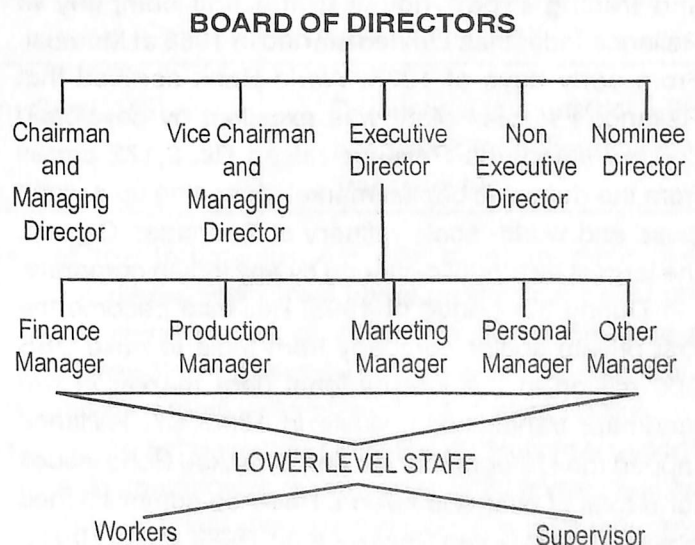


*"Between my past, the
present and the future, There
is one common factor
Relationship and Trust. This is
the foundation of our growth"*

From a humble beginning, Shri D. Ambani went on the create an enviable business empire within a span of just 25 years. The Rs. 65000 crore Reliance group is a living testimony to his indomitable will, single minded dedication and an unrelenting commitment to his goals. Today's the group turnover represents nearly 3% of Indian's G-D.P and the investors never let him down- An unbreakable bond of implicit trust existed between him and the shareholders. Shri Ambani scouted around for the best and most talented professionals, nurtured them and continuously propelled them to aim for still higher goals. These highly motivated people comprise the core of what he named "The Reliance Family."

Shri Dhirubhai Ambani was died in 6th July, 2002. Truly, man like him are rare. They are the empire builders, the staff that legends are made of. The legend called Shri Ambani will never die. His spirit will live on forever.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE





Board of Directors (Composition and category of Directors.)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Name of the Directors</u>
1. Chairman	Dhirubhai Ambani.
2. Chairman and Managing Director	Mukesh D. Ambani.
3. Vice Chairman and Managing Director.	Anil D. Ambani.
4. Executive Director.	Nikhil R. Meswani Hital R. Meswani H.S. Kohli.
5. Non-Executive Director	R.H. Ambani. M.L. Bhakta. Y.P. Trivedi. Dr. D.V. Kapur
6. Nominee Director	U. Mahesh Rao.
7. Company Secretary.	V.M. Ambani.

Growth & Reliance Industries Limited

Reliance Corporation of Commercial commodity and trading export house is the first company of Reliance Industries Limited started in 1958 at Mumbai. From early days of 1975. World Bank certified that Reliance's textiles plant was excellent by developed country standards Reliance raised Rs. 2,172 crores from the domestic capital market for setting up a world class and world- scale refinery at Tamnagar, Gigarat, the largest ever public offering by any Indian corporate.

During the period of 1995. Reliance become the first private sector company from India to raise US\$ 300 million in the international debt market in two landmark transactions. While in 1996- 97, Reliance tapped the US debt market with 5 Yankee Bond issues for a total of over 600 million. Reliance commissioned phase - I (1991) and Phase - II (in 1996- 98) of Hazira Petrochemicals Complex including world's largest

multifeed cracker with an investment of over Rs. 9000 crores (US\$ 2.5 billion) increasing Reliance's production capacity four folds to more than 6 million tones per annum.

In 1999- 2000, the Integrated Tamnagar Complex comprises the world's largest grassroots refinery with a capacity of 27 MTPA, petrochemicals, power and port, commissioned with a total investment of Rs. 25000 (US\$ 6 billion).

In recent years (2000-2002) Reliance consolidated its position as the single largest share-holder in BSES, India's leading power utility company. RIL and RPL becomes India's two largest companies in terms of all major financial parameters. Reliance acquires IPCL, India's second largest petrochemicals company consolidated its position in the petrochemicals business.

Polymers (PP, PE and PVC):

India is amongst the fastest growing polymer markets in the world, and is expected to become the world's third largest polymer market after the US and China by the end of this decade. Reliance is the 7th largest PP producer in the world with an installed capacity of 1 million tones per year. During the year, Reliance products severed import substitution grades of PP, which have successfully replaced imports.

Polyester (PFY, PSF and PET):

Reliance is the world's second largest polyester manufacturer (Fibre and yarn). During the year, Reliance further consolidated its position in the polyester business, on the strength of its integrated operations, economics of scale and diversified product range. Demand for PFY, PSF and PET in the country crossed 1-3 million tones during the year, reflecting growth of 5%. Reliance successfully commissioned polyester manufacturing facility at Patalganga.

Infact, Reliance is the country's largest manufacturer of these products, having a market share of 54%.

Oil and Gas:

India's consumption of crude oil is 2-2 million barrels per day, equivalent to 105 million tones per year. The country produces just about 32% of this requirement, and imports the balance 1-5 million barrels per day, or



Reliance's Major Products and Brands

Business / Brand	Product	End Uses
Polyesters 1. Recron 2. Relpet	Polyester Staple Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)	Apparels, home textiles, industrial sewing threads etc. Packaging - water, soft drink beverages.
Polymers 1. Repd 2. Reon	Polypropylene (PP) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	Woven sacks for cement, foodgrains, sugar, fibres for socks, sports wear. Pipes and fittings, door and window profiles, rigid bottles and containers for packaging applications etc.
Textiles 1. Vimal 2. Harmony	Suitings, Shirtings Dress material, Sarees. Furnishing fabrics, Day curtains, Automotive upholstery.	Apparels Furnishings, home textiles.
Oil and Gas	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	Refining, power, fertilizers and petrochemicals.
Refining	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Propylene Gasoline	Domestic and industrial fuel. Feedstock for polypropylene. Transport fuel.

72 million tones per year, of crude oil. The oil and gas industry in the country is presently dominated by public sector companies.

Oil and Gas production from the Panna- Mukta and Tapti fields is presently being sold to Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL), as nominees of the Government.

Textiles:

Reliance textiles complex at Naroda, Gujarat, is one

of the India's largest and most modern textile complexes. Reliance's textile products are sold under the brand names of Vimal, Harmony, Reliance and Ruerel. Vimal, Reliance's flagship brand, is one of the India's largest selling brand of premium textiles.

To enhance competitiveness, Reliance undertook a comprehensive restructuring of its textiles business. This rationalisation exercise led to a total reduction in workforce by over 4,600 people. Reliance's premium



PRODUCTION OF PRODUCTS

Polymers (PP, PE and PVC):

(Production in tonnes)

	2001-02	2000-01
PP	1,038,000	901,000
PE	376,000	352,000
PVC	288,000	288,000

Polyester (PFY, PSF and PET):

	2001-02	2000-01
PFY	373,000	336,000
PSF	361,000	317,000
PET	78,000	72,000

Oil and Gas:

	2001-02	2000-01
Oil (tonnes)	411,000	418,000
Gas (MTOE)	666,500	688,000

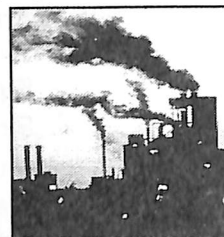
Refining:

	2001-02	2000-01
Crude Processed (million tonnes)	28.96	25.70
Capacity Utilisation	107%	95%

product quality ensures a ready export market for its textile products. The annual HARMONY art show hosted by Reliance's Textile Division in April 2002, in Mumbai, met with its usual enthusiastic response.

Conclusion :

During the year, Reliance is one of India's largest contributors to the national exchequer, primarily by way of payment of customs and duties to various Government agencies. The Reliance Industries Limited received several national and international awards in recognition of companies commitment to excellence. In July, 2001, Reliance was granted Super Star Trading House status by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, a division of the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India- Reliance was also ranked first amongst Indian companies in 'Best Financial Management' category in a survey conducted by finance Asia magazine. Recently, in the year of 2002 Reliance was awarded with the Best Employers Awards by Heurt Association



Did you know?

Who is know as "Light of Asia"?

Ans- Lord Buddha.

Who is know as "Light of the world"?

Ans- Jesus Christ.

Who is the oldest Oscar winner?

Ans- Jessica Tandy.

Which is the world's largest software company?

Ans- Microsoft.

Which is the world's smallest sea?

Ans- Caspian Sea.

Which is the country in the were we can find newspaper made of cloth?

Ans- Spain.

Which is the only country whose name contains at

the five vowels?

Ans- Mozambique.

Which is the world's top grossing kid's movie?

Ans- Dwarts.

What is the name of the film which has 72 songs?

Ans- The name of the film is Indrasabha.

Who said "I am not an Athenian nor a Greek but a citizen of the world"?

Ans- Socrates

Which is the first movie biography of a filmstar?

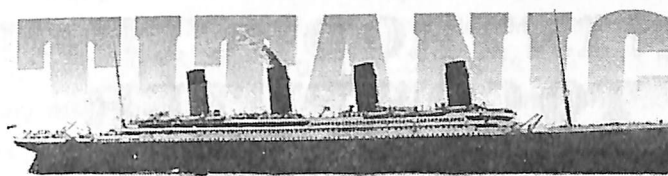
Ans- The life story of Charlie Chaplin in 1926.

Who was the first Indian to win a Oscar a award?

Ans- Mrs. Bhanu Athaiyya.

Ram Prasad Chapagain

B.Com 3rd year



Courtesy Ulster Folk and Transport Museum

Md. Rijuwar Rahman

T.D.C. 1st year

Titanic is the name of the biggest ship in the world. The ship was nick-named 'the unsinkable'.

On May 31, 1911, the hull of 'Titanic' was launched at the Harland and Wolf shipyard at Belfast, Ireland. Sir Thomas Andrews was the name of the builder of the Titanic.

The Titanic carried 2227 passengers including the crew on board. The ship had sailed safely for three days. On April 14, the 'Titanic' received at least six warnings of iceberg. At 11-40 P.M. Fred Fleet, a watchman saw a huge iceberg in front of the 'Titanic'. He immediately informed the duty officer. The officer quickly turned the ship, but it was too late. The iceberg could not damage the stem at the ship but hit its bow.

Thomas Andrews, the captain of the 'Titanic' toured below the decks to examine the damage and said that the ship could last for an hour and half at most, immediately, the life boats were lowered at 12-30 a.m. But they were not enough. At 2.05 a.m. the 'Titanic', plunged to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean along with Capt. Smith, J. Philip and 1500 passengers. It was a night the world would never forget.

On September 1, 1987, Robert Ballard discovered the wreck of the 'Titanic' on the ocean floor.

The disaster of the 'Titanic' brings out that nature is much powerful than science. A film is also made based on the red story of the 'Titanic' which collected the highest number of 11 oscar awards. ■ ■

DO YOU KNOW

Rishin Khater

H.S. 1st Year

- 1.Q. Who started the greeting "Jaihind"?
- 2.Q. Who is called the "Father of English History"?
- 3.Q. Who ruled British empire for along period?
- 4.Q. Who was know as "Deenbandu"?
- 5.Q. Who laid the foundation for the establishment of British Rule in India?
- 6.Q. Who was the founder-editor of the famous news paper "Kesari" during the national struggle?
- 7.Q. Who said "Swaraj is my Birthright"?
- 8.Q. Who said "I have lost my Kingdom for a handful of maize after the victory of Marwar"?
- 9.Q. Who was called the lion of Punjab?
- 10.Q. Who has been called the Napoleon of India?
- 11.Q. Which is the top Ranking Country in the production of rubber?
- 12.Q. Which country is the largest producer of manganese in the World?
- 13.Q. Which is the longest River in the World?
- 14.Q. To which country did Mother Teresa originally belong?
- 15.Q. Which is the Golden River of India?
- 16.Q. What is the Scientific name for the Earth's Crust?

Answers
1. Subhash Chandra Bose. 2. Bede, the Venerable. 3. Queen Victoria for 63 Years. 4. C.F. Andrews. 5. Lord Clive. 6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 7. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. 8. Sher Shah. 9. Lala Rajpath Rai. 10. Samudra Gupta. 11. Malaysia. 12. U.S.A. 13. Nile. 14. Albania. 15. Cauvery. 16. Litho Sphere.



AN INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER

Himangshu Choudhary

H.S. 1st Year

What is computer?

A computer is an electronic device that receives raw data, processes them and gives meaningful information. A computer has four basic parts: 1. input devices. 2. memory 3. central processing unit (CPU) & 4. output devices such as the monitor or the printer. The mathematician, CHARLES BABBAGE (1792 - 1871) is generally credited with the invention of the computer. He designed a mechanical calculator, which took its instruction from a series of cards, punched with holes. The machine however, was too complicated and thus was never completed. The first computers were awkward machines and such they were not convenient to use for practical purposes. Efforts from many individuals and corporations have contributed to the development of computers that have presently reached an extremely sophisticated form.

SIZES AND CAPABILITIES

Computer came in a variety of shapes and sizes. Large corporations, universities, hospitals and other agencies use the huge general purpose computers known as mainframes to perform sophisticated scientific and business calculations. They are very expensive and require a carefully controlled environment. Mainframes have been available since the early years. They were viewed both with awe and suspicion by the general public as they were used by highly trained scientists, engineers and accountants. But during the 1960s the

student of large universities started learning to program the computers.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s the smaller and less expensive minicomputers were developed. The machines had the performance of earlier mainframes at lower cost. So, many educational institutions and businesses that could not afford mainframes acquired minicomputers, as they were more easily available and affordable.

By the mid-1970s the integrated circuit (IC) technology resulted in the development of still smaller and cheaper computers called microcomputers. They were not much larger than a conventional typewriter as these machines were built entirely of ICs. Microcomputers are often referred to as personal computers (PC) as they are meant to be used by one person at a time. They can be used for a variety of persons, educational, commercial and technical applications and are prevalent in many schools and

business houses. At present time, computers have become a household item. Many organizations use microcomputers as workstations which are connected to large computers through a communication network.

Super computers are very powerful computers. When these came into being during the 1980s they could execute very

large numbers of instructions per second. That is to say that their processors are very powerful. They have large memory capacities and are very costly. They are employed for modern scientific calculations, aircraft





designing and weather forecasting.

There are ways of connecting one computer to another through cords. But a family computer of a Guwahati drawing room may also communicate over ordinary telephone lines with networks of networked computers -the Internet -which is storehouse of all sorts of information.

MANIFOLD USES

Computers are playing a key role in our lives. They can play a game of chess with you, guide a spacecraft, check fingerprints and draw and explore a map of India. Computers can also do millions of calculation in a second.

The subject of computers is now a part of school

syllabus. By physically handling computers the teachers and students can share information and create projects. Computers are also important in hospitals -keeping tracks of condition of patients. They also enable doctors to look inside their patients without having to perform surgery .In an airport or a railway station, computers track of reservations of seats in trains and airplanes. At sports event a computer can be used to record time and other important information. Even modern cars have computers built into them. These computers monitor the engine and help it run efficiently. Some cars have computers to control their brakes and help prevent dangerous skids during sudden stops. ■ ■

Our Culture

Culture is a difficult word to understand. It means the development of all the powers of human beings. The culture of a country are made up of its dance, its music, its customs, its religion and many other things. Every things which help to make one country different from other countries.

Our sciences, our languages, our handicrafts, and our buildings, our foods and festivals, and our ways of thinking all makeup our culture.

As you know, our country is very large and millions of people live here. There are many states and in each one different languages are spoken, different foods and festivals, are popular and people have a different way of life. Yet we are all Indians and we have a great many things which we all share. Our grand father, great grand father may have lived in the some villages,



Amit Deb Purkayastha
TDC 2nd Year

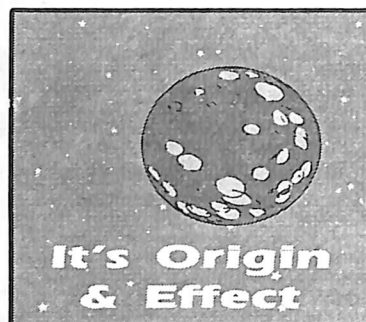
eaten the same food and spoken same language.

Today, Indians can look back on the past and fell proud to belong to such a reach and beautiful country. People from all over the world have interest about our country. They have been amazed at some of the things they have been seen, and the stories they have heard.

We cannot leave on our past glory alone. By our hard work and love for our own country we can still amaze the people of the world. We have to all done our share to develop our country. Many years from now the people of the world will read about a history and asked "what did the Indian do for their country in the 2000s?" They will be asking, you had done for your country. How will you reply? ■ ■



THE MOON



Prithish Kr. Saha
T.D.C. 1st Year

Our planet "Earth" was originally in a hot and gaseous state. Life seemed to be present nowhere. It began to cool slowly. According to Geologists the first period in earth's life was the "Azoic Period" which was assumed to exist 4,800 million years ago. At that time no life was present and it was the "Origin of Earth". First, life was formed in the "Archeozoic Period", 3,500 million years ago. Slowly the earth's atmosphere was becoming suitable for different habitats. Our new world, which we see today, has started 0.01 million years ago. Since then man has acquired and adapted constructive ideas as well as ideals.

Modern scientists now are forcing their thoughts to believe completely. According to them our earth was shaped abnormally. Present shape of earth was due to a *crashing result*. The crash of this remarkable event took place between the Earth and a planet called 'Altius'. It was the third planet before earth and lost its identity in the space. We always think that when two bodies collide with each other, results destruction in quick time. But this concept was wrong in comparison to "Earth and Altius". When they collided with each other, destructions and explosions began very slowly and then expanded taking time. This took about millions of years. This clash took place due their disturbance in orbits affected by gravitational pull. After the clash, lakhs of small and big pieces of Earth as well as Altius spread out in the space, hence earth was deformed. These small and big pieces were at first affected by gravitational pull and were present very close to the earth. Due to passage of time, earth was losing its gravitation and these pieces started moving in outer space. According to strong believe of scientists the largest piece was the present moon, which can see at

night. Till now moon is only influenced by earth's gravitational pull. At first the moon was very close to us but it is now slowly going away. The two *Eclipses* proved this phenomenon. Past scientists found that when solar eclipse occur, the moon completely covers the sun and most parts of the earth gets darken. Nowadays this solar eclipse lasts for a short interval and the moon cannot cover the sun completely. Partial sides of sun appear during full solar eclipse. According to experiments the NASA scientists believe that the moon will go away from us in coming future and it will produce a drastic change on earth.

Many evidences prove that the Moon was a part of the Earth. Firstly, the rotation and revolution of moon is same to that of Earth. This is why we can see only the one portion of the Moon. Secondly, the circumference of moon can cover the whole *Pacific Ocean* region. Thirdly, no other gravitational pull is acting on moon except earth. So it is a natural satellite of earth. Citing these three arguments one can prove that the moon was a part of the earth, and cannot say of *Altius* or of other planets. Since it is escaping out of earth it has become big problem to be solved out. One day the earth will be without any moon. Now question arises, how the moon influences us or useful to us? There is more than enough reason to describe it. The rotation and revolution of earth is controlled by the presence of moon. Our earth is moving in its axis uniformly at an angle of 23° . The speed is fixed but if the moon move away then the earth will deviate from its axis showing different speeds of rotation just like a spinning of a slow moving Top. As a result of it, water in the seas and oceans will produce disturbances along with big storms and flood in the coastal areas leaving huge destructive



effects. Since the rotation will not be uniform then days and nights will get affected. The days may be short or long and so the nights. The months and years will change frequently. As the moon goes far and far the rotational speed of earth will slow down. Then during summer the days will be too long and nights too short, and vice versa to winter.

Beside this fact if the moon is kept in a constant orbit it is not guaranteed that it will stay as it is. Scientists discovered that many asteroids are getting stroked on moon giving it an irregular shape and size. This may effect on the regular routine of moon. But the truth cannot be denied and it is going away from us. So the NASA unit has thought of a big dream like to plan to save earth for future. There are more than eight satellites of *Jupiter*, the biggest planet of our solar system. Among them, scientists are thinking to bring one to Earth's gravitational pull. It is believed that this trial will save the earth in absence of moon irrespective that the new satellite acts as the moon all round. Till

now it is a thought, and was proposed by a late Russian scientist.

We there is no life on moon and cannot exist there due to lack of Oxygen. But it is proved that in early times there prevailed water but no living existence. When for the first time man landed on Moon in 1959, they brought near about 10 Kg. of rocks from moon's surface and experiments suggests that it possesses hydrogen. This gave the scientists to confirm about the presence of water on moon earlier. It is now believed to be true for existence of life on moon if somehow water can reach there or produced. A comparative study of scientists gives the idea of positioning moon in to its orbit for a constant time so that it cannot escape out. This is possible only by creating an atmosphere of water around the Moon like ring figure. If this is made possible then the Moon will be fixed in its orbit without any change on it and Earth.

If all these arrangements are done then our Earth can be saved for coming future. ■ ■

WHY?

Why does the surface of boiling milk rise?

BECAUSE: Milk is a fine suspension of fat and protein globules in a watery liquid containing milk sugar (lactose) and other dissolve substances. Normally the fat is dispersed uniformly in the form fine droplets and hence remain as an emulsion. But when milk is heated these fine droplets tend to rise up and at a temperature of about 50. c form a thick layer of cream on the surface. When milk comes to boiling, lobules of steam formed at the bottom of the vessel rise up and forces the thick creamy layer upwards causing the milk to spill.

Why do bats hang upside down?

BECAUSE: Bats are flying mammals. However, unlike birds which can fly and walk as well, bats have lost the ability to stand on their feet or walk evolution has modified their forelimbs to support them in air. At rest, the easiest posture for them to adopt is the 'head down' posture. They hang on to branches by means of special daws at the end of their limbs.

Why do the dry beds of ponds and lakes crack?

BECAUSE: The bottom of the lakes and ponds, which usually world still water, is usually covered with sediments formed of clay material. Clay contains chemical substances such as sodium bentonite which have the property of expanding when wet. The lass of moisture, therefore, makes this layer of clay shrink resulting in cracks on its surface. Thus, in summers when lakes and ponds go dry, the surface of their beds show large cracks.

Collected by **Joykumar Agarwala**
H.S. 1st Year



Suman's Aspirations

Dr. Swabera Islam
Head of the Dept. Economics

This story is dedicated to all those unsung heroines - ordinary woman, wives, mothers and sisters. Suman was only nineteen when she got married. Being the only child and brought up in the lap of luxury, pretty and petite Suman with her gentle and mild ways adjusted to her married life without a care in the world. Her husband and her in-laws were as doting as her parents. Life was bliss. She sailed with her husband to distant and new places. Soon she bore her husband a bonny son, and for a few years she couldn't travel with her husband. Very soon Ravi, the little boy was ready to go to school. Suman and her husband Varun decided to educate Ravi in a boarding school, and during Varun's leave periods the family would be united.



Suman's life was enviable.

It is said that even the Gods can get jealous when one is very happy. Tragedy struck when Varun's kidneys failed. All attempts for cure failed. A huge amount of money was spent. This was when Suman took the stupendous decision to give one of her kidneys to her dearly beloved husband.

After the kidney transplant, Varun who was only

47 at that time seemed to recoup and Suman felt that her topsy-turvy world now improve. Alas! this hope was short lived and Varun breathed his last five month after the operation. Suman was shattered. Her life seemed to be one of despair. With all their saving gone and with the little education she had, it seemed impossible to carry on with the same lifestyle. It was not easy for the frail thirty-nine year old Suman. But the responsibility of Ravi and of life itself evoked a succession of independent thought and actions, of which even Suman herself didn't know she was capable of. Encouraged by her capabilities, and the realization of the fact that she possessed a indomitable will, she learned to cope with life inspite of the odds, particularly the societal limitations. Suman managed to acquaint herself and soon become adept with computer application skills, and got a job. Her ultimate triumph was when Ravi got admitted in the USA to study economics and literature, which she and Varun had always wanted. ■ ■

(The story is based on a real life happening. The names of characters have been changed to protect privacy)

WHY?

Why don't spiders get caught in theirs own web?

BECAUSE: Spiders webs are probably the most efficient trap for insects. No matter how small it is, the web seems to engulf almost every insect that tries to enter it. Though the design of every web is different, spiders never get caught. The reasons being a clever usage of two different kinds of materials in net. Spiders secret two types of silk- sticky and nonsticky- while making their, web. The main frame of the web is made up of a necessary support to the spider's nest. On the other hand, the tiny networks inside the main frame work are made of the sticky material. It is in these networks that insects get stuck. If it is known part is made of the sticky material, it is possible to avoid getting struck by walking on the non- sticky part. But it is virtually impossible to differentiate between the two for an outsider. Only the spiders themselves known where to sleep in. So, while they can avoid getting struck in the web, out spiders cannot.

Rakesh Kr. Mishra
H.S. 2nd Year



A GLIMPSE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDIA

Upasana Chakravarty

Dept. of Economics

The concept of 'Human Development' can be expressed as a dynamic process of widening people's choices and the level of living standards they want to achieve. According to **UNDP** Human Development Report of 1997 "the level of development requires three essential choices for people, viz. *to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have a decent standard of living*". Besides it also seeks to enjoy political, economic and social freedom for being creative, productive as well as to have human rights and maintaining self-respect.

The Human Development Report of 1990 has refined the three measures for Human Development, viz. Human Development Index (**HDI**), Gender related Development Index, (**GDI**) Human Poverty Index (**HPI**).

Human Development Index can be measured by average achievement on certain basic dimensions of Human Development, such as:

- longevity measured by life expectancy at birth
- knowledge measured by adult literacy rate and combined enrolment ratio
- decent standard of living measured by GDP per capita (PPP US \$)

The HDI is calculated as a simple average of the dimension indices and for this an index for each of the three dimensions must be created. The performance can be expressed by using a formula:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

The HDI as reported in HDR 2001 covering 162 countries throughout the globe was categorised three different parts:

- 1) High Human Development countries (HDI>0.8)
Where Norway enjoys the first position.

- 2) Medium Human Development countries ($0.5 < \text{HDI} < 0.8$) India falls under this category. In 1994 India's position was 138th from where she has improved her position to 115th in 1999, indicating a positive sign towards the growth of HDI.

- 3) Low Human Development countries ($\text{HDI} < 0.5$).

So far the basic dimensions of HDI are concerned, some economists made an attempt to expand them by including few more parameters as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--------|------------------|
| a) Life expectancy | | HDI ₁ |
| b) Per-capita state domestic product | | |
| c) Literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio | | |
| d) Quality of life | —————> | HDI ₂ |
| e) Population above poverty line | —————> | |
| f) Urbanisation | —————> | |
| | —————> | |
| | | HDI ₄ |

The National Human Development Report 2001 which has been brought out by Planning Commission, Govt. of India, shows statewise as well as all India HDI, where Kerala remains at the top position followed by Maharashtra and Punjab. Assam is in the 10th position at national level.

The major obstacle in the progress of Human Development in India is the steep growth of population, e.g. it shows a growth rate of 2 percent per annum during the last two decades. But this high rate is expected to come down to 1.3 percent at the end of 11 five year plan.

GDP per capita of India was \$2,248 in 1999 showing the average annual growth rate of 6.1 percent and it is considered quite good for a Medium Human Development country .

Urbanisation also promotes Human Development and in India whose share has increased from 21.3



percent in 1975 to 27.8 percent in 2001 and is expected to achieve a level of 35.7 percent by 2015.

In terms of quality of life is concerned, 88 percent population of India has access to improved water sources in 1999 is an indication of healthy development. In contrast other Medium Human Development countries, population using adequate sanitation facilities is around 95 percent while in India it is very poor and is around 31 percent. Mention may be made of SULABH who has done significant work in this sector

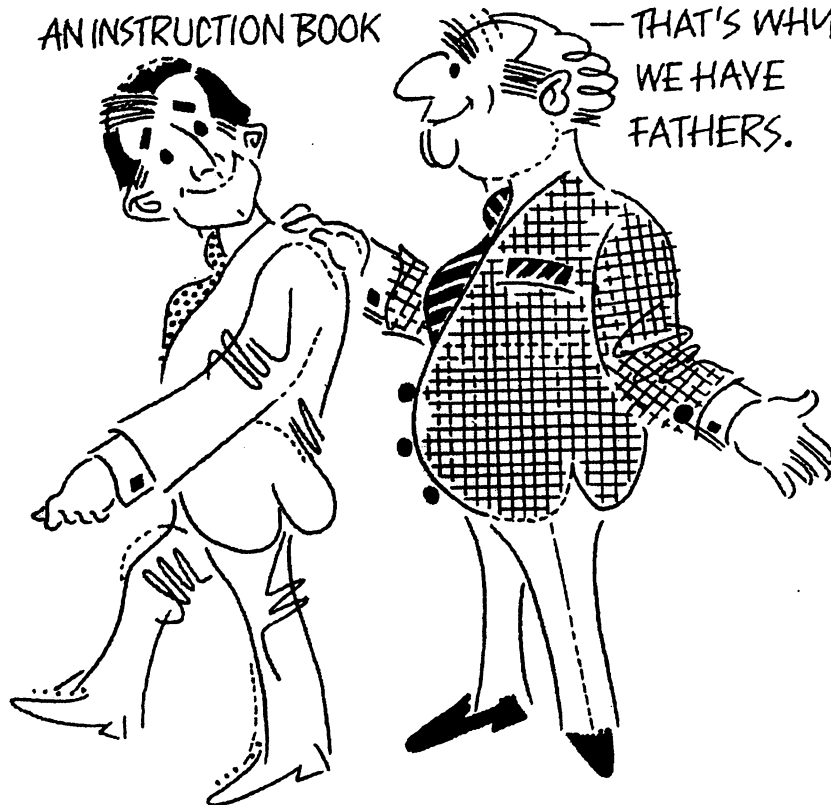
India lags behind considerably in the area of literacy rate as HDR 200 1 reveals out of total world population, India's share is one sixth while among the world's illiterates it's share is one third (the adult literacy rate in India was 56.5 percent in 1999). In case of combined -enrolment ratio having a rate of poor 56 percent, India

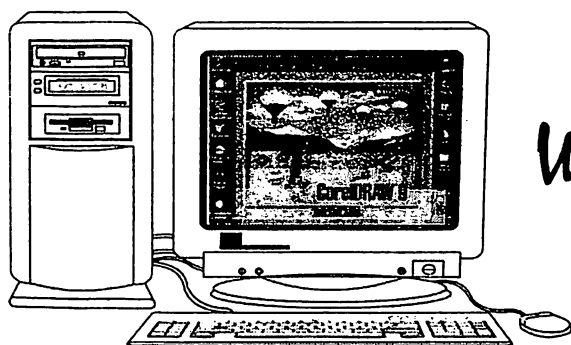
is lagging behind not only the developed countries but also some of the developing countries like China (having ratio of 73 percent). In case of youth literacy rate it is 71.8 percent while this rate is above 90 percent in most of the Medium Human Development countries.

In health sector it shows a satisfactory level in life expectancy. Infant and maternal mortality rate has been reduced considerably, but still these achievements are not comparable to other Medium Human Development countries.

At last we can conclude though HDI of India is in upward trend but it has miles to go to reach the High Human Development countries and for that India must undertake certain program for accelerating economic growth so that it can reap the benefits of better Human Development in terms of higher productivity. ■ ■

LIFE
DOESN'T COME
WITH
AN INSTRUCTION BOOK





Why do we need computer?

Rajiv Chandra Dey
H.S. 1st year

Computers play a very important role in human lives. The primary purpose of using a computer is to make life easier. To appreciate the importance of computers in today world, let us consider a simple instance, say, the accounting system of a company. If we follow the conventional system, preparing a balance sheet would require about a month; whereas with a computer, this could be a matter of just a few hours. A balance sheet, prepared manually, is highly prone to errors and the scope for making corrections is very limited. However, if a computer is used in preparing a balance sheet, the likelihood of committing errors is very remote and corrections can be cored out even at the last moment. All the tasks performed by a computer may also be performed by human beings but at the expense of a lot of time and labour.

Consider the role played by computers in the field of medicine .with the information on case history of each patient stored in the computer's memory, the doctor is freed from the burden of having to grope through bundles of papers for referring to a particular patient. All the information he/she needs can be had for the click of a mouse or the push of a button. Similarly, an engineer need not now bother about hair -splitting design parameters or interminable trials and errors, with the computer being at his command.

At home, computers are useful for everyone. Parents can use a computer to keep a record of their daily expenditure as well as document important dates like birthdays, marriage anniversaries etc.

Computers can be of immense utility to students. A student can use a PC to prepare notes, project etc. or access information on the internet, take on-line

lessons and tests.

Graphics and animation can be used to make even the dullest of subjects lively and interesting. Apart from routine work, students can apply themselves to develop their creating skills by virtue to the myriad features a computer offers.

In a developing country like India, .one of the reasons for people to go for a PC is the E-mail facility, since this is one of the most convenient, fastest and cheapest ways to communicate with friends, family and acquaintances with in and outside the country. Internet chatting is also an interesting activity that attracts the young and the old alike. Computers provide us ready access to the latest news from allover the world.

A PC is not all about serious work. It also offers scope for games, movies, music and even comics that add to our entertainment. Children as well as adults home developed a fascination for this little machine. MP3, the compressed format for music files, allows us to store songs in a PC without taking up too much of hard disk space. And again, to watch movies one need not be connected to the Internet. They can very well be watched on VCDs played on the PC.

A computer can also make for domestic bliss by bringing together the members of a family, thereby making the family a closely knit unit. The family can plan the budget, watch a movie, play video games or work on other innovative things like drawing and designing of a picture, writing an article or sketching a cartoon. The hours wife can take -up one (1[the many lucrative on-line jobs that are being offered to people these days. ■ ■



An Economic perspective of Knowledge

Partho S. Patwari

Dept. of Economics

Almost every day, there is increase in our knowledge base (new discovery) in medicine, engineering, chemistry, physics or even economics. The advance of knowledge seems boundless. More and more people are learning more and more of what is already know. The stock of knowledge -what is known and how many people know it -is increasing apparently without bound. Knowledge has profound effect on the economy and on our lives. Thirty years ago, almost no one watched a movie at home. But, what was once a luxury enjoyed by only the wealthiest Americans is today an event enjoyed by millions. But is our stock of knowledge advancing fast enough ? Are we spending enough on research and . Development ? Do we spend enough on education ? Do enough people remain in school for long enough ? And do we work hard enough at school ? These are some of the pertinent questions that requires analysis.

We can think of knowledge as being both a consumer good and a factor of production. The demand for knowledge depends on the (marginal) benefit it provides. As a consumer good, knowledge provides utility , which is one of the source of its (marginal) benefit. As a factor of production (part of the stock of capital) knowledge increases productivity and this is another source of its (marginal) benefit. Knowledge creates benefits not only for its possessors, but for others as well -external benefits. External benefits arise from education for instance, when the child learns the basic of reading and writing, they are equipping themselves to be better neighbors for each other and better able to communicate and interact with each other.

External benefits also arise from research and development activities that leads to creation of new knowledge. Once someone has worked out how to do something others can easily get the basic idea. Newton

worked out the formulas for calculus and every one is free to use his method. When the first super market was built and found to be a successful way of retailing, everyone was free to copy the idea, and it spread throughout the world.

Knowledge may well be the only factor of production .that does not display diminishing marginal productivity. More knowledge makes people more productive. And there seems to be no tendency for the additional productivity from additional knowledge to diminish.

For example, in the last fifteen years, advances in knowledge about microprocessors has given us a sequence of personal computers increasingly powerful. Each advance in knowledge about microprocessor chip has brought .. apparently ever larger increments in performance and productivity .Similarly, each advance in knowledge about how to design and build a plane has brought larger increments in performance. Orville and Wilbur Wright's "Flyer 1 " was a one-seat plane that could cross only a farmer's field. The "Lockheed Constellation" was an airplane that could fly 120 passengers from New York to London but with two refueling stops. The latest version of the Boeing 747 can carry 400 people nonstop from Los Angeles to Sydney or New York to Tokyo a flight distance of 12000 kilometers that takes around 13 hours. There are more and more such examples in fields as diverse as agriculture, biogenetics, communication, engineering, medicine and publishing.

In the recent years, there has been increasing stress on privatization of education in general and higher education in particular. However, conventional simple economics illustrates that when people make decisions about the quantity of education to undertake and the amount of research and development to do,



they equate the private (marginal) costs against the private (marginal) benefits and as a result undervalue the external benefits. As such if education, research and development are left to the unregulated market forces we would get too little of these activities. External benefits (externalities) are a major source of market failure. Market economy tends to under produce goods and service that have external benefits. That is, externalities create inefficiency. So the economics of knowledge is such that privatization necessarily is not

the only answer to greater efficiency. To deliver them in efficient quantities and quality we have to make conscious public choices through governments to modify the market outcomes. ■ ■

Half the world is composed of people who have something to say and can't, and the other half who have nothing to say and keep on saying it.

- Robert Frost

PRINCIPLES OF COMMERCIAL BANKING IN INDIA

Gobinda Mazumdar

T.D.C. 1st Year

A commercial bank is like any other business enterprise. Hence, its prime motive is also make profit. Thus, the principals of sound commercial banking as stated in the book "Banking Law and Practice" of S.N. Maheshwari are as follows :-

(1) Profitability: A commercial bank any other commercial enterprise must strive to earn profit.

Profitability is essential to maintain the viability of the banking institution.

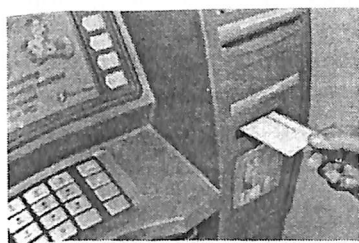
(2) Liquidity: Liquidity means the capacity to produce cash on demand. Commercial banks, therefore, keep sufficient cash in their own vaults as well as with the Central Bank of the country from where they can draw of the necessity arises.

(3) Safety: The capacity of a commercial bank to repay money to its depositors depends to a great extent upon its borrower's repaying capacity. The bank has therefore to see safety of its investments, advances etc. In order to ensure it, the banker while selecting the borrower makes a clear appraisal about the (Cs) i.e.

character, capacity, capital and collateral. Character denotes the integrity of borrower. Capacity denotes his ability to manage business while Capital denotes his financial soundness. The Collateral denotes the security which the borrower can offer.

(4) Social Good: Banks are not only considered as credit institutions which receive other people's money but also institution at the effective use of savings for promoting maximum social good. This implies that commercial banks have got to understand that their performance will be judge not merely is terms of their profitability but also their contribution in the economic development of the country as per national priorities.

Now we are Indian are at developing stage. Development of a part of population is not development of country. No exaggeration to say that effective, efficient and disciplined banking system greatly helps the process of economic development. It has to play a significant role in our economic development as major part of our population is unemployed and Government is also unable to create employment. So, It will be better if they are given opportunity to be self dependent. No doubt, commercial banks of our country introduced various loan scheme it still provides. But in reality as mentioned by our respected teacher Mr. Naba Kumar Goswami in our class this part of population are not provided loan for inefficient security. Banks are also bound to follow their principles. So, should commercial banks of India follow these principles or what should be our principles as our economic condition is totally different. ■ ■





My Tent House

Mityunjoy Sarma

T.D.C. 1st year

This is 2050. The World today is much faster than a decade or two ago. Nobody works for the govt today but for self Me too. I have a tent house, or shall I say a human house. The marriages today are also getting faster and faster. In all the occasions be it a marriage or 'Annaprasan' or 'Shraddha', the most scarce resource is the people who would be compelled not to attend any of the function. Nobody can be invited but who would be blamed for that, because today people work as much at night, as they do at day time. Therefore, to solve the biggest ever problem in human history, I supply persons to attend ceremonial functions. This scheme is first of its kind to be introduced in Guwahati after successful experimentation elsewhere. I recruit retired and old persons with no work and nothing to feed on to work for my tent house. Rarely of course, but if there be any such occasion, people approach my tent house. Along with "Haata", 'Soria' etc. I supply persons to attend the marriage or any such ceremony. My customers are to give the details about their requirements. Whether they want all executive class attendants, or some executive and some junior official or whether they can afford only juniors and clerical persons, etc., etc. The amount that I take from my customers is Rs. 200 for each executive, Rs 150 for each junior and almost 100 for each clerical type attendant. Then I pay them 180, 130 and almost 80 to each person in their respective categories. So I earn a modest amount as my profit. But I have to spend a portion of that on their dresses as well. My employees use to have nice dress code with shiny boots, suits and ties, tied up the neck. They are well trained, not to

look as artificial as their smiles and laughs actually are of course, I have a special category of attendants too, to ask for, in my tent house. They are representatives holding the gift of the invitee, to attend any marriage, Annaprasan, funeral etc. They are well labelled of the sender at the pocket of the shirt. All these attendants and visiting dignitaries on behalf of the invited guests are instructed not to leave the place before the closing ceremony, or will encounter dire consequences, leading to expulsion from the tent house. For instance, the marriage attending persons are not to leave the seats after having the belly filled, but to hold on to their seats with the pasted smile until the weeping ceremony of the bride concludes. Secondly, in case of persons attending the funeral, the representative are humble requested to hold on to the sand piles and weep until the logs turn grey while. So on and so forth. And last but not all the least, the funeral attending representatives are highly remunerated for the hardest labour that goes into the tears and dreaming with the cool breeze of the river throughout the night. All this is no fun. The amount of pleasure and satisfaction that can be seen on the old faces of the earth after being so highly rewarded is really touchy. The husbands showing the monthly income to their wives by adding the number of Marriages, Funerals, Annaprasans that he attended to and the thousands he earned for their good living is a matter of great pride. Because then onwards he pays all the taxes. Be it a Gunda tax, Income tax, Sales tax, you name it and get it. Now the govt is working on the line to increase employment by 3002. So far so good. ■ ■

*A little more determination, A little more pluck, A little more work,
That is called Luck.*



FEAR PHOBIA



Dipnarayan Mishra

T.D.C. 1st Year

As we all know that every living organism have fear in there heart. Every body try to save themselves from there enemies and, thus fear is that feeling that naturally comes in the mind of every organism. There are different forms of fear, In tiny and small organism fear have only one form that is, they have fear from their enemies and they always tried to protect themselves from there enemies, In animal also it has same from that is fear from enemies. But in real sense fear in animals are found, when they see other living creature who is stranger than them. As we know that animals and birds have different species. The herbivores animal have fear from carnivores animal and the carnivores animal have also fear from other stranger living creature.

The feeling of fear are also found in the most intelligent creature of god, whom God has given a super power i.e. brain. But the fear found in human feeling are different from the fear found in animals. In small children or kids fear are found when they see strong person or things. We also know that some children are afraid of dogs and cats. Some children have also fear in there mind when they hear horrible stories or the stories about ghosts. But when they grow, the feeling of fear is reduced or decreased become there mentality is developed and they know and understand about all the strange living creature. But as we have already said that in human being fear are found in different form and some times it depend on the environment also. If a child leaves in a good environment, then the feeling of fear will not come in his mind and as a result he will not be afraid with every silly or tiny things.

But when a child lives in a bad environment his feeling of fear increases and it will take the shape of diseases, when they become youth they will become psychologically unsound.

Fear is depends upon the phycological condition of a human being and it is mostly found in them whose psychological or mental condition are not sound. In psychology the ward fear is called 'Phobia'. According to the mental or philological condition of human being fear or phobia is divided into various category.

Many person fear when they go in open field or we can say that they afraid or fear to go in open area, where nobody lives. So, in psychology it is called "Agaraa Phobia."

In psychology fear or phobia are of various types.

- 1) Acrophobia - means fear of height or summit
- 2) Aelurophobia - means fear of cats
- 3) Agaraa phobia - means fear to go in an open area.
- 4) Geno phobia- means fear of indifference or Aversion.
- 5) Aqua phobia - means fears of water
- 6) Aro phobia- means fear of famine.
- 7) Ando phobia - means aversion orof fear from other human being.
- 8) Okalo phobia - means fear to enter in a crowded area.
- 9) Domo phobia - means fear while crossing the road etc.

All the above mentioned fear are not the natural fear, but it is on artificial fear which is created or which



came out from our own mind. Thus the main remedy to overcome phobia is to live in a good environment and also to make good friend who will inspire you to give up fear.

In small living organisms fear have some advantages. As we some animals like herbivores animal protect them and there species. In insects and other small living organism fear helps them to protect themselves and their species.

But in human being it is just opposite. If a man fears from every silly and tiny things or creature then their mental equilibrium will decrease or in simple wards we can say that their mentality will decrease. As or all

know that if a man is frightened or fears his body tremble or irritate, his face become white or we are can say pale, his energy will decrease and so a result he become weak.

So, once again, I want to say that phobia or fear from every silly things is not a natural fear, it is an artificial one and it appeare in human mind due to lack of self confidence. We the human being whom the God has given a superpower i.e. brain and with the help of this super power i.e. brain, We should try to over come phobia. We should make good friends who will inspire us to overcome fear. ■ ■

Some important words

- 1) The Six most important words:
I admit, I made a mistake.
- 2) The five most important words:
'I am proud of you'.
- 3) The four most important words:
'Perhaps you are right'.
- 4) The three most important words:
'I love you'.
- 5) The one most important word:
'Please'.
- 6) And last important words:
'I'

Ram Prasad Chapagain
B.Com III Year

Tongue Twister

Never trouble unless trouble troubles you,
Because If your trouble, then trouble
Will double trouble you.

Smile, Smile, Smile and when you smile
The smile of your smile will smile at your smile.

If you don't understand anything
Then tell me you don't understand,
If you don't tell me that you don't understand
Then how can I understand that
you don't understand,
Understand.

Poonam Poddar
T.D.C. Final Year

In your job or at your house, you are the member of an orchestra. It depends upon you whether the result of your team is music or noise.



TWO GREAT TRAIL BLAZERS

ARYABHATTA AND NAGARJUNA

Jay Kumar Agarwal

H.S. 1st Year

Aryabhata :

Nearly five hundred years after the birth of Christ a ritual was held near Khagola, the famous astronomical observatory at the University of Nalanda near Kusumapure (Patna) to mark the 'birth' of a treatise that was to lay the foundation of a new school of thought in astronomy.

When the bell at the University tolled at 12 noon on March 21, 499 A.D. a chorus of vedic chants filled the air. And priests, after prayers before a heaven, led a 23 years old astronomer to a platform. Silence prevailed as the astronomer sprinkled holy water on the platform. Chanting holy verses, he gazed at the sun overhead and prostrated himself in obeisance before sitting at the desk. Taking the pen he wrote the first letter to the treatise while the priests chanted slokas and the large crowd of learned men showered flowers on him.

The young astronomer was Aryabhata and the treatise was Aryabhatiya. Born in 476 in Kerala. Aryabhata had come to complete his studies at the University of Nalanda, which was then a great centre of learning. When his treatise was recognised as a masterpiece, then Gupta ruler Buddhagupta made him head of the University.

Aryabhata was the first to deduce that the earth is round and that it rotates on its own axis creating day and night. He declared that the moon is dark and shines only because of sunlight, solar and lunar eclipses, he believed occurred not because Rahu gobbled the sun and the moon, as Hindu Mythology claimed but because of shadows cast by the earth and the moon.

He, however, believed in the geocentric concept of the universe the earth is the centre on universe. To explain the 'erratic' movements of some planets, he, like the Great king Ptolemy made use of 'epicycles'. But his method was superior to Ptolemy's.

In mathematics Aryabhata's contribution are equally valuable. He gave the value of (π) as 3, 1416, claiming for the first time, that is was an approximation. And he was the first mathematician to give what later

came to be called the tables of Sines. His method to find solution to indeterminate equations of the type $ax+by=c$ is also recognised the world over. He also devised a novel method to express large numbers such as 100,000,000,000 in words. He developed this method to write unwieldy numbers in poetic form. The concise but somewhat difficult to grasp Aryabhata also dealt with other aspects of mathematics and astronomical calculations, namely, geometry, mensuration, square root, cube root, progression and celestial sphere.

Nagarjuna was born at Fort Daihak near Somnath in Gujrat in 931 A.D. He was a chemist. He was believed to be a messenger of God. The belief was made more popular by writing his treatise, Rasaratnakara, in the form of dialogues between him and God. Rasaratnakara dealt with preparations of rase (mercury) compounds. It also gave a survey of the status of metallurgy and alchemy in the land. Extraction of metals such as silver, gold, tin and copper from their ores and their purification were also mentioned in the treatise.

To prepare the 'elixir of life' and other substances from mercury, Nagarjuna made use of animal and vegetable products, apart from minerals and alkalis. To dissolve diamonds, metals and pearls, he suggested the use of vegetable acids-sour, gruel and juices of fruits and plants. A list of apparatus he and earlier alchemists had used was given in the treatise. The process of distillation, liquefaction, sublimation and roasting were also mentioned.

The treatise discussed at length transmutation of metals into gold. Even if no gold could be produced these techniques could yield metals with gold like yellowish brilliance. Methods to prepare mercury like substance from cinnabar and tin- like calamine were also given.

Nagarjuna also wrote Uttaratantra as a supplement to Susrutasanahita, dealing with preparation of medicinal drugs and an Ayurvedic treatise, Arogyamonjan. His other treatise are kakshaputatrantra Yogasara and Yogasatak. ■ ■



BE OBJECTIVE AND REALISTIC

Vishal Sarma

B.Com 2nd Year

Self confidence, is the source of strength and the secret of success. So therefore examining some length how one could acquire self confidence and continuously increase it, initially by conscious efforts and there after as a matter of routine. Inferiority complex is the chief enemy of self confidence. This complex saps one's energy, creates various doubts and renders one diffident, cautious, back word and inactive. Unless one overcome his or her inferiority complex, it will not be possible to acquire self confidence. The factors that contribute or cause inferiority complex to develop or the part of an individual. The different ways to get over the complex:-

All you need to master it, is a keen desire to do so and the faith and the positive attitude that you can accomplish it.

The second important requirement is knowledge. Knowledge is strength. It is a real power and it is a master key to any treasure you want to acquire. You must be confident of winning. You must be confident of achieving your goal. You must face life, situations, trials and setbacks with confidence. Only then you can march ahead, persist with your effort and ultimately reap success.

By analysing the nature, cause and growth of inferiority complex, that it revolves around our fear of the criticism, disapproval and judgement of other people. There also develops the complex in many cases, by comparing our ability, gifts, talents, position and lot with others who are very much better off than ourselves. You find that the other individual is an excellent orator. He really speaks well and sways the audience. He bags the prize in all the oratorical contest. You compare yourself with this outstanding individual and think that you do not have any ability to talk. You fail to realize that not having the maximum possible ability is one

thing and having the normal ability is another. On the other hand, by comparing and contrasting yourself only with those who are better or more gifted than yourself, and by underrating your gifts, You unconsciously allow the inferiority complex to creep up over you.

Secondly, while comparing yourself with the other individual, do not restrict your comparison to only one quality, traits, gifts or accomplishment. Please remember that perfection is rare and there is hardly a soul under the sky who has no problems and who is not deficient in one respect or the other. The great orator may be having some other physical defect, He could be economically very poor. He could be totally lacking in the field of sports. There could be hundreds of other problems with him. Never forget that every house has its own entrance and windows. Every human individual has his or her own problems. It does not matter if you are not an able orator. Thank God that you are not born dumb like some others or that you do not stammer or speak in a funny voice like certain other people. You may not be very beautiful or handsome, but luckily you are healthy. You are free of deformities and diseases. Think of the many blind, deaf and deformed people you come across, and think of the many who are in the hospital and you will at once realise how lucky you are to be free of all such botherations.

So, Never therefore, give way to despondency or inferiority complex by comparing yourself with those who happen to be better off than you in certain respects. Be objective and realistic. Realise that there are those who are worse off than you. Each one has his or her own weak and strong points. You also think of your strong points and see how you could get the best out of them. Highlight your assets. Put your best foot forward. Gain success and more success will automatically follow. Acquire the success habit. ■ ■



Self Management & Time Management in life

Sri B. Sharma

Head, Dept. of Management

"Old world was characterized by the need to manage things- Stone, wood, iron.

The new world is characterized by the need to manage complexity- Complexity is the very stuff in to days world."
- STAFFORD BEER

It is obvious that the development of modern information technology, Internet has made tremendous changes in the world since the last part of the twentieth century. The whole world has now become a 'Global village' in literal sense. But in the meantime world has become very much complex. For the people in every aspects, people in their work place or in the daily life are faced with various complex situations which gave birth to mental tension, anxiety, weariness etc. and create various adverse situation. But, people must survive and discharge their duties and responsibilities properly within these complexities in order to achieve success in life.

In this topic I would just like to state some arts- How to manage yourself and How to manage the precious time in your life.

How to manage yourself:

The basic things for managing yourself is to know yourself and for that you should make a critical analysis about yourself.

The extensible characteristics for managing yourself are :-

1) Critically analyse your own work, duties and responsibilities.

2) Admit your mistake gracefully

3) Try to control your stress before it become 'Anger'. and Anger has only one word short to become 'Danger'.

4) Expose yourself as cool, descent while dealing with others as far as possible.

5) You should know the art of compromising.

6) Without changing your basic, change yourself according to the demand of the situation.

7) Try to identify your weakness and rectifying it as far as possible.

8) Learn to compromise and learn to listen from others and learn to speak, because most of our problems arise from loose talks.

9) Try to like your work. If you are a student try to like your studies and if you are a teacher try to like your teaching, otherwise you will never get success in

achieving your destination.

10) Be positive in your approach and think positive, and for that deposit only positive thinking in your memory bank.

Another important element for success in life is the art of managing your time.

Time is a unique, and better resource than even money, because money can be substituted but time cannot time is precious and important because of its following character.

a) One cannot buy / hire/ obtain more time.

b) Completely inelastic.

c) Totally perishable in nature.

d) Irreplaceable.

e) Every thing require time.

f) Scarce of all resources

Therefore, we should manage our time in the same way we manage our Money.

How to manage your time:

1) Make the habit of writing your plan or course of action.

2) Develop a dally / weekly / monthly/ annual time table of your work.

3) Think periodically of what you will do when

4) Aim to achieve something every day

5) Ask yourself regularly what is the best use of my time right now.

6) Organise yourself and record actual use of time .

7) Ask yourself what would be happened if these are not done at all? If the answer is 'nothing will happen' then avoid it.

8) Know your time & identify the priorities.

9) For more effective utilisation of your time you must know the facts, not feelings.

10) Ask other people what devices they use to save time. ■ ■

Tips for self cares

Be positive.

Be true to yourself.

Believe in yourself.

Be-open.

Think today is the first day of the rest of your life.

Relax.

Smile.



Causes and consequences of depression

Collected by:
Rakesh Kr. Mishra
H.S. IInd Year

What is depression?

Depressing is a result of disturbance in your body chemistry. These can be triggered by traumatic or stressful events, such as bereavement, marriage or relationship problems, Unemployment, redundancy, retirement, financial difficulties, an operation, child birth or an illness. However, it is equally common for depression to have no obvious cause.

There are various types of depression in human mind. A special type of depression seasonal affective disorder (SAD) occurs mainly in the winter (When there are few hours of sunlight during the day) and can be treated with light therapy. Depression is more common in same families and is more common in relatives of people with other types of mental illness.

What are the possible symptoms of depression?

- a) Feeling miserable and up set.
- b) Loss of concentration.
- c) Feeling tired and lacking motivation.
- d) Loss or gain in appetite and/or weight.
- e) Feeling useless, helpless and hopeless.
- f) Lack of sleep or excessive sleeping.
- g) Being unable to enjoy things.
- h) Forgetfulness, restlessness, over sensitivity.
- i) Bursts of anger or impatience.
- j) Physical aches and pains.
- k) Suicidal ideas (feeling life is not worth living)
- l) Irrational fears, delusions and/or hallucinations.

If we have more than five of the above symptoms then we may be suffering from depression. Sufferers also have problems with work due to the irritability and loss of concentration etc. Problems with relatives or partners may also be an early sign of depression.

Causes of depression

Depression is an illness that makes us feel sad and miserable over a long period of time. People who

are depressed have difficulty coping with everyday life and may even feel suicidal. Depression is associated with a wide range of symptoms and can be treated.

Who suffers from depression?

Anybody can get depressed at any time of their life. However, some people seem to be more prone to depression than others. This may be because of previous experience or because of their body chemistry. At any one time about 5 percent of people (1 in 20) suffer from clinical depression, while up to twice as many may experience milder symptoms of depression. Woman are twice as likely as men to become depressed.

How to depression treated?

Depression is treated with counselling and antidepressant drugs. Antidepressants can be taken over a long period of time and are not addictive. However, they need to be taken regularly for some weeks to have an effect and then continued for four to six months to avoid relapse of depressive symptoms.

Some people experience side-effects such as a dry mouth or feeling sick when they first take antidepressants, but these usually wear headaches are common in depression. Initially, these drugs treat the chemical imbalance in the body that causes the symptoms of depression. Counselling helps you talk through our feelings and any problems. If we need counselling, our doctor will refer us to a counsellor.

Depression can be treated and is common, do not feel ashamed to go to your doctor. If we have a friend or relative with these symptoms try and persuade them to get help. These are no best for depression other than listening to the symptoms and asking about the feelings associated with the condition. The doctor do test to make sure that you do not have anemia or thyroid disease, both of which can cause symptoms similar to some of the symptoms of depression. ■ ■



'Strive for the Best'

Collected by :
Rakesh Kr. Mishra
H.S. 2nd Year

'Human Desire is unlimited'- It is true but what is it? It is the element which causes excruciating suffering to human being and it is the reason behind the achievements human beings have touched today at this very moment as the most intelligent creature of this land.

'Need is the root of invention'- all know it which is nothing but a refined form of unlimited human desire. If there is any existence of negative approach pertaining to unlimited human desire than this twist is a positive one which leads to an impeccable upshot.

If someone ponders about the enormous success human beings are overtaking day by day, there might appear a misconception that each point can be achieved. And this very illogical concept leads to suffering, puts one in a fix from which one has to sacrifice a lot to resume the struggle. Then it is titled as 'Unlimited Human Desire'- to create a panic and those who shout loudly are those who desire a sterility at this point for their interest. They are intelligent but looked obdurate and work for them only with no responsibility for the masses. It is the menace human beings are facing from the very beginning but also successfully

expelling it out to continue an incessant development.

Nothings is found inconsequential when some one measures the necessity of unlimited human desire. It is the desire which invites for the challenge one is just going to combat with. It is the desire which makes the human being proud of touching a milestone after being invented something as a proof of the evolution of human brain. It is the desire on the proceeds of which human beings are reigning in this globe.

But of course one cannot eschew the fatal exploration of unlimited human desire. Peace has gone long away as one sticks to this system and never allows him or her to feel relaxed. If the soul is not pacified, it might be traumatic at any point. When someone is disillusioned, it seems for him as a nightmarish discovery but to be frank it is not a riddle. We need a brisk reply to counteract with all illusion. We need to enliven our spirit as well as to desist all unfair.

One cannot escape from the unlimited human desire and it will never be legitimate too if such thing happens. So one must not addicted to the result but should strive for the best. ■ ■

*There's a difference between interest and commitment.
When you're interested in doing something, you do it
only when it's convenient. When you're committed to
something, you accept no excuses, only results.*

- Kenneth Blanchard



Poems

*My K.C.Das
Commerce College*

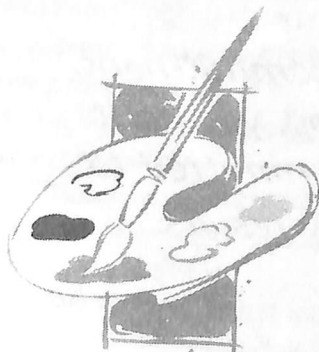
*Oh dear, K.C.Das Commerce College
I love you so dear, for
I am blooming in your Garden
With your guidance and Judgment,*

*I love you so dear as my Mum, for
Your strict rules make me revere you.
Oh! How great and Good you are
To help us to learn all that good,*

*I love you so dear as my papa, for
You are my living Temple of God.
I pray for you in my heart of hearts
As your love and kindness are to me boundless.*

*I love you so dear as my country, for
The mighty deeds you did for us.
You will be never effaced from my Memory,
For I love you dearly.*

Roshan Jha
H.S. 1st Year



CALLING THE FRIENDS

As the cool breeze blows
I can feel your voice
Taking me back to time
When we were best friends
But now it seems like
This world has lost its joy and glory
And the reason of living just fades away
But true to the heart I'll say
You are the reason I believe in friendship
And now all alone in my room
I wish that you were here
Without you in my life, I'll never be satisfied
But you seem to disappear in the air
When I'm searching for you
My friends how many dreams will break
And how many times the sun will set
Until I find you again
This green tree in this soil
Shows how much you can trust me
Strong as firm as ever
I'll not be loose; I'll never fall
No matter this world takes the world with it
But never your belief in my promise
I'll always be reliable and I'll be there to ease your pain
Let the friendship in the world flourish a season
And let the reason be you and me.

Bijoy Rn. Bhattacharjee

H.S. 1st Year



Reality of Life

If a child lives with criticizer.

He learns to condemn

If a child lives with hostility,

He learns to fight.

If a child lives with ridicule.

He learns to be shy.

If a child lives with shame.

He learns to feel guilty.

If a child lives with to tolerance.

He learns to be patient.

If a child lives with encouragement.

He learns confidence.

If a child lives with praise.

He learns to appreciate.

If a child lives with fairness.

He learns to Justice.

If a child lives with security

He learns to have faith.

If a child lives with approval.

He learns to like himself.

If a child lives with acceptance & friendship

He learns to find love in the world.

Vikash Kr. Varma
B.Com 1st Year

Bihu

Come all - let's sing and dance
And have fun and be cheerful
As here comes Bihu-
The great festival of Assam.
A festival that sees no caste,
Creed and religion.
Let's go to the fields and see the
people
Singing and dancing
To the beatings of the drum
Welcoming the Rongali Bihu
Let's see the young boys and Girls
Dancing in the green fields
Under the blue sky
Donning their bright and colourful
traditional dresses
Along with ornaments of gold and silver
Let's enjoy and have fun
As here comes Bihu- the long
awaited festival of Assam.

Ram Prasad Chapagain

B.Com 3rd Year





If you love me

If you love me; Oh! my dear friend
 Give me all your sorrows and all your pains
 If you love me!
 Let me make all your sorrows mine
 For when I bury all your pains in my heart
 Only and only then will I rest
 If you love me,
 Let me not see a single tear in your eyes,
 May your lips smile
 Give me all your sorrows,
 And all your pains.
 If you love me; oh my dear friend

Barun Roy
 T.D.C. IIInd Year

Realities Bites

This life is really long, full of up's 'n' downs.
 And sometimes I feel dazed.
 Looking at the people around me
 Are they the people they really are?
 Or do they hide themselves from reality.
 A sad one at heart but happy from outside
 Suppressing all the feelings from inside
 They stand out in the crowd
 Strangers become friends & friends
 become evening
 But life carries on with its pace
 Flower bloom and wither someday
 Relationship starts but their value disappears
 Everything starts but reaches an end
 All the good things end fast ..
 Is life only based on ending ?? !!
 All the good things are taken
 Away from us ... so !!!

Priyadarshika Chourisia
 B.Com 3rd Year

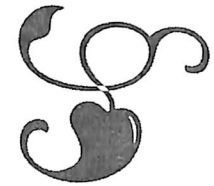
Heart dines

Your face is so innocent
 Your eyes are but two sapphires
 Your lips are like the petals of a flower
 Which sets fire to my desire.
 Your soul is so pure
 You are so frank and free
 When you huge it seems
 Stars are twinkling in the sea.
 Your voice is so sweet
 It sounds like rhythmic stories.
 When you speak, "O Dear,"
 I forget at my. worries.
 I won't let you cry
 Your tears I can't see
 What ever you want
 That's what I'll be.

If you are mine
 I am yours too
 Don't desert me ever
 I can't live without you.

These are but some feelings
 I have in store far you
 Which lie deep in my heart
 Is it so, Cause I am in love with you?

Ram Prasad Chapagain
 B.Com 3rd Year





Let your feeling show

When your friends are special
Let your feelings show.

Tell them they are important to you
May be they don't know.

Don't hold back affection
Say what is in your heart

That you are happy when you are with them
And sad when you are apart

Don't wait till tomorrow
That's too far away

For friendship is too valuable
To wait another day.



Sarika Choudhury
T.D.C. 2nd Year

Cost



Cost of food,
Is identified hunger.

Cost of water,
Is identified by thing.

Cost of literacy,
Is identified by illiteracy.

Cost of light,
Is identified by darkness,

Cost of cost,
Is identified by cost.

Ranjan Kumar Verma
T.D.C 2nd Year

"Life"

Life is a path of thorns,
A battle with the cyclone
With patience and confidence
Cross the mighty barriers
With strong determination
And power,
With head raised high
Step on the thorny path
To win the game of life
And to look to the future, and past
Leave no stone unturned
Until you reach the goal
Life is a path of thorns
A battle with cyclones.

Joydeep Biswas
H.S. 1st Year



still I am waiting

Workless business.....
Sleepless sleeping.....
Make me bore about the time I am passing.
Nothing to be done yet I feel something
Must be done by me !
What a blunder did I, for which still
the consequence is running after me;
How long I don't know!
What a pity, once I sympathised those
They in turn pitying me !!
Still I wait for the "Mashiha".....
Knowing everything unknowingly
Cause I have faith on them
He must do something good if not better
As the God waited for.

Rajib Dutta
H.S. 2nd Year



'Dream Girl'

The Beautiful girl whom I love not
belong to this Earth
She just comes in my dreams and
disappears as worth
Please try to understand my
feelings as a friend
Because I want to discover a
new trend.
House of love, not built with hands
There needed a trust of sands
Love is a bond of Flowers
Joys came down like showers.
I stop my poem besides the
glowing bars
And see her face in between a
crowd of stars.

Gautam Jain
H.S. Final Year



THE ULTIMATE WORLD CUP QUIZ

Baikuntha Das
T.D.C 2nd Year

Q. 1) Where was the first World Cup held?

a) Germany, b) Uruguay, c) Colombia, d) Mexico.

2) Which European Colony was Asia's first representative in the World Cup finals?

a) Hong Kong. b) Netherlands East Indies. c) Macau. d) Portuguese Timor.

3) In 1950 India become the first independent Asian Country to qualify for the World Cup finals, but it didn't play in the tournament why?

a) The players refused to kick a ball made from Comhide. b) The team wanted to play bare feet. c) Brazil the host country refused to serve vegetarian and halal food. d) The Brazilian government had just signed a defence pact with Pakistan.

4) Who renewed the World Cup trophy after it was stolen in England in 1966?

a) Scotland Yard. b) A young Tony Blair. c) Interpol. d) A dog.

5) Which Asian team captured the football worlds attention in 1966 when it beat giants Italy and Qualified for the Quarter final?

a) Japan. b) Vietnam. c) North Korea. d) Thailand.

6) What midfielder was the star of the 1998 Japanese World Cup team, before going on to a lucrative Italian club career?

a) Wagner Lopes. b) Kazu Miura. c) Hidetoshi Nakata. d) Masashi Nakayama.

7) Why did Argentina's Diego Maradona stir up so much controversy in his team's 1986 world cup quarter final against England?

a) He touched the ball with his hands before it went into the goal. b) He tested positive for drugs after the match. c) In a post-match interview he insulted the British royal family. d) He dropped his pants in the penalty box.

8) Which Brazilians player was born Edson Arantes do Nascimento?

a) Ronaldo. b) Romania. c) Dunga. d) Pele.

9) Why did the Japanese team have reason to celebrate in 2000?

a) Players were promised 50,000 dollar for each world cup they won. b) Emperor Hirohito declared a national holiday in the teams honour. c) Japan beat Saudi Arabia to win the Asian Cup. d) New immigration rules made it easier England's 1998 World Cup match with Argentina for what offence?

10. David Beckham was sent from the field during England's 1998 world Cup match with Argentina for what offence?

a) Pushing the referee with his Chest. b) Lashing out at on opponent with his leg. c) Excessive celebration after scoring a goal. d) Touching the ball with his hands.

11) Last year in which Asian Country poured into the streets when their team qualified for the World Cup finals for the first time?

a) Taiwan. b) Malaysia. c) Thailand. d) China.

12) Why will football teams focus their attention on Asia again in 2003?

a) China will host the World Cup for woman. b) Malaysia will host the World Cup for disabled players. c) Drunei will let woman play in public. d) Hong King will stage the first enter "Soccer Sevens" tournament.

1) Answer - b) Uruguay, Which won the football gold medal at the 1928 Olympics, was chosen by international football governing body, 'FIFA', to host the first World Cup. The decision was made despite protests from European football associations that the journey to South America would be tiring and expensive for their teams. In the end 13 teams from Latin America, four from Europe and one representing the United States competed in the tournament. Uruguay also become the first country to win the World Cup. beating Argentina 4-2 in the final. The last team to qualify for its third World Cup title.

2) Ans- b) The Netherlands East Indies, now Indonesia competed in the 1938 World Cup in France, even though the team didn't play a single qualifying match Japan the only other Asian country in line for a finals berth withdrawn from the qualifying round because of its war in China. The Netherlands East Indies moment of glory at the World Cup was short lived- it was eliminated in the first round by Hungary 6-0,

3) Ans- b) Most of India's players were used to playing barefoot. In fact the team played without boots at the 1948 London Olympics, were they lost to France 2-1 India qualified for the 1950 World Cup finals when Asian competitors. Israel, Burma and the Philippines all with drew. However FIFA ruled that boots were compulsory equipment for World Cup players In response, the All India football Federation decided to withdraw from the tournament.

4) Ans- d) A dog named Pickles was unlikely hero the trophy a solid gold statuette named after Jules Rimet, One of the tournaments founding fathers, survived World War. It hidden in a shoe box under a bed in Rome but was stolen while on



display in London before the 1966 finals. Pickles discovered it under a bush in the front garden of a south London house In 1983 it was stolen again this time for ever after Brazil had won it outright in 1970.

5) Ans- c) North Korea's 1-0 victory eliminated Italy from the tournament and marked the first win by an Asian team in the World Cup finals. Later, the team held Chile to a 1-1 draw earning a place in the quarter finals against Portugal. By this time, North Korea had become a favourite among fans for its aggressive, running style of football. This strategy appeared to be playing off unanswered goals in the first half of the quarter final match. However, Portugal scored five goals in the second half, winning 5-3, North Korea has since failed to reach the finals.

6) Ans- e) Hidetoshi Nakata signed with Italian team Parma after the 1998 World Cup in France. He now plays for Parma in Italy's series A, one of the world's elite domestic football competitions. Nakata's success in Europe has given him a huge following in Japan. When he signed with Parma, Japanese sales of the club's replica shirts sky rocketed.

7) Ans- a) When Maradona scored the first goal of the 1986 quarter final, England players protested that he had actually pushed the ball in to the goal with his hands. The referee however allowed the goal. Some minutes later, the Argentine striker evaded fine English defenders and goalkeeper Peter Shilton to score one of the greatest goals in World Cup history, sealing his team's 2-1 victory. Later, Maradona attributed his disputed first goal to the "Land of God."

8) Ans- d) Pele regarded by many as the fastest player in the game history, played in three World Cup winning teams- 1958 in Sweden, 1962 in Chile and 1970 in Mexico- more than any other player in the game's history. In all Pele scored 12 goals in World Cup finals matches; the third highest total.

9) Ans- c) Japan defeated defending champion Saudi Arabia 1-0 in the Asian Cup finals thanks to a goal by Mochizuki Shigeyoshi. Eight years earlier, the two teams had met in the tournament's final held in Hiroshima. The result was the same.

10) Ans- b) Beckham was given a red card after trying to kick Argentina's Diego Simeone. The South Americans went on to win the match after a penalty shout out the long standing rivalry between England and Argentina is set to continue at this year's World Cup tournament the teams are scheduled to meet on June 7 in Supporto.

11) Ans- d) A 1-0 win over the USA in October 2002 was enough to guarantee China its first entry into the World Cup finals after the match. Celebration gripped the country. Senegal, Ecuador and Slovenia are this year's other World Cup debutants.

12) Ans- a) Next year the Women's World Cup returns to China, the country that listed the first such tournament in 1991. The United States will defend the championship beat China in the 1999 final held in Los Angeles, in a penalty shoot-out.

**Arithmetical angle.
Acute angle.
80 Degree, 25 minutes 20 Sec.**

**To
My Dear Principal,
Algebra**

With due interest, I am seeking your opinion about the inauguration of a Trigonometry club. I have already consulted Mr. Pythagoras, who agrees to the Proposal and said he would also help along with his friend Right angle and Mr. Zero.

My friends Sin O, Cos O, Tan O, Cot O, Cosec O also agree to help me the inauguration of the clubs. But the mail credit goes to Mr. Grade who helps us financially. The programmes and plans have been checked out by Mr. Quadratic and his assistant Mr. Ratio and proportion.

Please consult formulas and log tables and let me know your opinion.

Collected by:
Rakesh Kr. Mishra
H.S. 2nd Year

**Yours Geometrically
Mathematics.**



NOW THE TIME OF LAUGHING

JOKES ON CRICKET

When Sourav hits a four
Public wants more.
When Sachin hits a six,
Shane massages his forehead with vicks.
When Rahul hits a four,
Macgrath says he can't ball any more.
When Zaheer gave a shout.
Pointing become out.
When Harbhajan takes a wicket,
Lee forgets the rules of cricket.
When Kaif takes a catch,
India wins the match.

Nazib Ali
H.S. 1st Year

Teacher : Find Australia on the map for me Ranu
Ranu : Its here sir
Teacher : That is right. Now Mohan, who discovered
Australia?
Mohan : Ranu sir.
❖❖❖
Father : What are you eating Sona?
Sam : Sweet
Father : You should not eat sweet at night. Now
you will get stomach ache.
Sam : But dad, how will my stomach know that it
is night. It is dark inside all the time.

❖❖❖
Juli & Muli were two friends and were talking to each
other.
Juli : My brother changes clothes in every one hour.
Muli : So what my brother changes his cloth in
every fifteen minutes.
Juli : How old is your brother?
Muli : Only seven months old.

❖❖❖
Father : Son why are you making a hole through your
text book?
Son : Oh! father, I am only doing what my teacher
asked me to do.
Father : what did your teacher asked you to do?
Son : She asked me to go through the books.



Father : Who has a better eye sight a man or a
bird?

Student : A bird, sir

Teacher : Why?

Student : because have you ever seen a bird
wearing spectacles.



Beggar : Sir please give me some money.

Mukesh : I don't have money.

Beggar : Then come, lets beg together.



Teacher : "Who is the laziest member of the class,
Ramesh?"

Ramesh : "Don't know, sir."

Teacher : "But I think you should know. Ok I will give
you a clue. When all are writing in the
class, who one sits idly in his seat
and watches instead of working?"

Ramesh : "The teacher, Sir."



Sadhu said to wadhu

"What will you do if you accidently came under the
truck?"

"I'll first copy the trucks number."



Saurav (to his friend)

: Yesterday I killed five flies three of them
were Male and rest of them were Female

Pratik : How do you know that?

Saurav : Very Simple, The three were sitting on a
razor and the rest two on the lipstick.

Sumit Agarwal

H.S 1st Year

The teacher was explaining in the class the meaning
of words like tragedy, calamity, etc.

Teacher : Now can anyone clarify the difference
between the words like tragedy and
calamity.

Ajay (a mischevious boy)

: If the teacher of this class drowns in a river,
then it is a tragedy (Everyone agrees to it).
If someone saves him, then it is a calamity.



Teacher to Sangita : Correct the sentence-"Girls are
naturally better looking".

Sangita : "Girls are artificially better looking".

Rishin Khater

H.S 1st Year



Report of the Vice-President



At the very outset, I would like to thank my father & mother, who made my way to this respected college. It is concluded with a great honour privilege for me to serve our college as "Vice-President" for the session 2001- 2002. I utterly thank to the election committee & Respected Principal Sir, Who had provided me with this vital opportunity to serve this college.

I convey my sincere thanks to all the students of our college for accepting me for the post of Vice-President.

Without taking another breath, I am also very much grateful to the Hon'ble Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka and respected professors and my dear friends for the incessant guidance, mutual co-operation and all the love, which they bestowed upon me during the discharge of my duties as "Vice-President" of the Union Member.

I would like to pay my humble gratitude to our respected Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka and our respected Sir, Shri Prabhat Chandra Kakoti for their kind support & valuable suggestion.

I heartily thanks to my dear friends, Sahara Banu, Safia Khatun for their co- operation with me.

During the College Week Festival, I have extended my utmost help to each and every member of our Union Body, During my tenure I have friend to provide the college with best of my duties and to give a better and fresh outlook of my college. Before I conclude, I would like to say that it was really a nice and memorable experience for me to serve the college.

And at last, I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed Students' Union & the fresh students for their prosperity.

Thanking You,

Viveka Nand Singh

Vice-President

K. C. Das Commerce College Students' Union



Report of the General Secretary 2001-2002



I would like to thank you that I was born in this land of Assam, the land of heroes like Lachit Borphukan, Kanaklata, Tarun Ram Phukan and others. The list goes on. We can never thank them enough for the wonderful heritage they have left us. I would like to thank the almighty Father for our heroes who has given us this beautiful land called Assam. And I acknowledge the sacrifices of the heroes of the land of Assam who has given us freedom but then again through freedom comes from the enlightenment of the human soul. It is said that "Knowledge dispels darkness" and knowledge comes through the education of the human mind. For such a noble cause the Keshab Chandra Das Commerce College was established in the year 1983 by K.C.Das. So that the up coming citizens of Assam and the North East India could attend the same with the sole purpose of becoming letter citizens of the state and country whereby they could contribute to the progress and development of the great country of India.

I would like to extend my appreciation and thanks to my beloved parents for their sincere guidance to be a privilege student of K.C.Das Commerce College. I would also like to thank principal Shri Hitesh Deka and the members of the selection committee for counting me worthy to take up the post of the General Secretary. I would also like to extend my thanks to the members of the faculty, the non-teaching staff and my beloved fellow students for selecting me to take up the post of the General Secretary for the year 2001- 2002.

There is nothing perfect to the done and I do acknowledge that I am not perfect for I am just human. There might have been times when I fell sort of the expeditions of money. And I do apalozies for the same.

During my tenure the following events took place.

(i) Right after taking the change as the General Secretary the college organished a farewell programme for the outgoing students in honour of them in the 2nd week of November 2001.

(ii) It was observed and seen that the college badly needed a canteen, Union Room, and a Boy's Common Room and the same was proposed to the authorities which was later raised in the meeting and was approved by the authorities which have turned but to be a blessing both for students, the members of the faculty and non- Teaching staff.



(iii) The college week was celebrated amidst pomp and glory. To name a few the college conducted sports and games like Athletics, Chess, Carom, Table Tennis, Body Building, Arm wrestling competitions and many more. I wish all the winners their very best and those who participated in the same. Participation matters not the winning.

(iv) For the very first time the K.C.Das Commerce College participated in the Youth Festival held at Gauhati University. Though the college had participated for the first time Mr. Gokul Choudhury could beg the fourth position in the marathon Race which is indeed an honour to the college. The college had participated in almost all the events. And I hope our participation in the future will be much better.

(v) The college also celebrated the Saraswati Puja, where the participation was not only from within but without.

(vi) The college also celebrated the Friendship Day in order to raise fund for relief of the flood at Changsari area which had made a great success for the villagers.

(vii) Last but not the least the Fresher's Social Day was celebrated within great pomp and splendours on 17/08/2002. Students from various classes presented attractive numbers like songs, dances etc. It was a day of great fun and fellowship with students, faculty and non-teaching staff.

I have enjoyed my tenure as the General Secretary of K.C.Das Commerce College. But their are certain things that have to be take care off like.

(i) There is no proper drinking water facility.

(ii) There is no proper toilet facility for the students.

(iii) There is a lack of playing ground in the college campus.

(iv) And the last and the main is that the college has only eight (8) classroom which is not sufficient. So it should be extended into more.

I hope the authority will kindly look into the matter for which I and students of this privilege college shall remain ever grateful.

Lastly, I on behalf of the union members congratulate the new members and offer my best wishes for advancing the college further to the path of success and discipline.

LONG LIVE K. C. DAS COMMERCE COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

With thanks

Amardeep Kisku

General Secretary

K. C. Das Commerce College Students' Union



Report of the Asstt. General Secretary



At first, I would like to thank our respected Principal Sir, Sri Hitesh Deka and our dear Professors for selecting me for the post of Asstt. General Secretary for the session 2001-2002.

As I got the rare opportunity to serve our college after becoming an A.G.S. I had the responsibility of the "College Week" although I did not have any activities in it, but I helped each and every member of the Union Body in their activities.

Then came the "Youth Festival" in the Gauhati University in which our college participated for the first time with the prof incharge Dr. Prabhat Ch. Kakati Sir, I also give a special thanks to Gokul Chaudhury of H.S.IIInd year for giving us the fourth position in Marathan in the Youth Festival. Thus the colourfull Youth Festival came with good results with the help of the participants and the Union Body.

After that I was given the charge of the Saraswati Puja 2002 which was celebrated with full gaity and fun with the prof incharge Sri Bipul Kalita and the other members of the Union Body and friends. I also give a special thanks to Sri Vidya Nand Upadhaya who was also given the same charge to help me in the work.

Then came the "Freshers Social" in which I help the G.S. Amardeep Kisku and the Cultural Secretary Baikuntha Das in doing their activities and Cultural Programme.

Thus my tenure has come to an end in which I got very little time to serve the college and learned many new things from it. But even after my tenure I will still continue to serve the college.

Before, I conclude, once again I would like to convey gratitude to our respected Principal Sri Hitesh Deka and the professors and the office bears for their help and co-operation to me in doing my job fairly.

Lastly I would like to congratulate our new Union Body and wish my Junior Commericians for a bright and prosperous future.

Thanking You

Suman Mallick

Asstt. General Secretary

K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



Report of the Debate and Symposium Secretary



At first and foremost I would like to thank our respected Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka and our dear teachers who had given me a rare opportunity to serve our college as a Debate and Symposium Secretary for the Session 2001-2002.

I recall with delight the unconditional love, support, guidance and help extended by our honorable Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka, professor-in-charge (Debate and Symposium Secretary) Mrs. Ashima Sharma Bora, Sri Radheshyam Tiwari Sir, Respected professors, non-teaching staff, Union body, Former Union body and students.

Following important events were held during my tenure : During the college week, various competition were organised they are as follows :

(i) Debate Competition :- The topic was "Privatisation is the only Solution for the future economic development of India." I selected this topic with the help of professor Partha Shakti Patwary. The speaker of the house was Mrs Ashima Sharma Bora. The honorable judges were Mrs Shrabani Bhadra, Mrs Prathana Barua, Ms. Upasna Chakraborty, Shri Bhabahuti Sharma. The motion was placed before the house by myself. At the end the motion was adopted by the house after a hot debate by the opposition and "treasury" benches.

(ii) Quiz Competition :- 16 team participated consisting of 3 member per team in Quiz Competition. During that Competition Mrs Ashima Sharma Bora and Ms. Anjita Bora madam helped me a lot the time of tie up. I myself was the Quiz Master.

(iii) Speech Competition :- The topic was "Causes, effects of Terrorism" Total 10 participant were participated in speech Competition.

(iv) Extempore speech Competition :- 8 participant have participated in Extempore speech Competition. The honourable Judge of both speech and Extempore speech were Mr. Kukil Bora, Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra, Mrs. Upasana Chakraborty, Mrs. Joyashree Pathak, Mr. Birendra Sarma and Mr. Vishal Sharma helped me a lot.

Inter College Youth Festival :- Our College for the First time Participated in "Inter College Youth Festival" Which was organised by Gauhati University. I myself and Suman Mallick made all the works with the help of Dr. Prabhat Chandra Kakoti Sir (Prof.-in-Charge). We participated many of the Competition like :- Singing, Debate, Painting, Quiz, Marathons race, Elocution. Mr. Gakul Choudhury (H.S. 2nd Year) received the only prize in Marathon race (7th position).

Saraswati Puja :- I would like to thanks our respected Principal Sir who had selected me as the Puja Secretary of Saraswati Puja. I did it with the best of my ability with the help of Mr. Suman Mallick (Asst. Puja Secretary), Miss Renu Prasad prof. in-charge prof Bipul Kalita (Saraswati Puja) helped me and guided me a lot.

Teachers' Day :- I myself, Vivekananda Singh, Sarika Sharma and Suman Mallick in a different manner. It was a simple function and was enjoyed and appreciated by our teacher and student.

I also sent many of my college students to participated in Debate Competition which were held on other colleges or institute like :- Ram Krishna Mission, North Guwahati College, Cotton College, Guwahati University etc. I have offered my help to other members of the Students Union. It was a nice and unforgettable experience for me to serve in the college as the Secy. of Debate and Symposium and it will cherish my memory both as a student and as the Secy for ever. I am thanks ful to Mr. Viveka nanda Singh (Vice President) for his Support and Co-operation. Before I conclude, I would like to convey my best wishes to the newly formed students' union body.

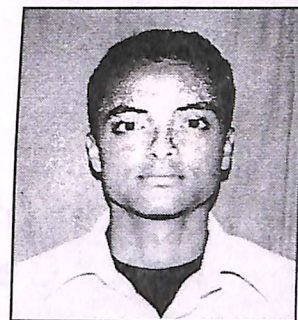
Thanking You

Vidya nanda Upadhyay

Debate & Symposium Secretary
K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union



Report of the Magazine Secretary



It was a Red letter day for me the 15th Nov as being a student of T.D.C 1st year, I was selected to this coveted post of Magazine Secretary.

At the very outset I would like to extend my heart felt and sincer thanks to our honounble Principal Sir, Hitesh Deka and all other members of the editorial board especially to my Prof-in-charge Mrs. Shrabanii Bhadra Madam, for guiding me all through the session.

I would also like to thank to my friend, brother Amardeep Kisku (General Secretary), Sarika Sharma (Girls, Common Room Secretary) and all my beloved friends who have co-operated and supported me in the successful publication of this Magazine.

Writing down of this Secretarial Report would mean taking a trip down memory lane from the day when I assumed the charge.

The biggest event that came my way was the college week festival which was celebrated from 3rd to 7th January 2002.

The duty taking responsibility of a College Magazine is not an easy task, so kindly regret if there is any error or mistakes in the Magazine.

Various competitions were organised during the college week festival, from the Magazine Department. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra Madam (Prof-incharge Magazine Department)

In conclusion, I would like to covey good luck to the newly formed Union body, Session 2002-2003 and I also wish for a bright future to all my friends of this college.- BEST OF LUCK

"NEVER WAIT FOR SUCCESS TO CLONE TO YOU, GO GET IT. !!!

"Long Live, K.C.Das Commerce College and students' Union."

Thanking You

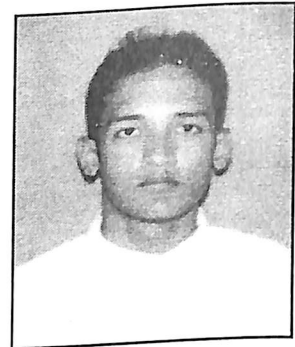
Rajneesh Deka

Megazine Secretary

K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



Report of the Major Games Secretary



At first and foremost I would like to thank our respected Principal Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka and our dear teachers who has given me a rare opportunity to serve as the Major Games Secretary for the Session 2001-2002.

I never dreamt that I would ever serve as the Major Games Secretary of our college only in my 1st yr. in H.S. It was great, but I faced many hardship as I was new to the college. But I am very grateful to Vidyanand Upadhayay (Debate & Symposium Secy.) Who helped me lot to overcome my difficulties.

During the college week various games were organised in free and fair manner. Lots of student took part in all the competition. But among all the students it was Gokul Choudhury who took the Golden opportunity to become the sportsman of the year.

I would also like to thank some of the Union Body members specially Viveka Nand Singh, Amardeep Kisku and Sarika Sharma who helped me and supported me a lot during my tenure. I would also like to thank my Prof-in-charge Shri Bipul Kalita Sir, who helped me during the session.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that it was really a memorable and exciting phase of my life to serve as the secretary of the college.

Lastly, I would like to offer my best wishes and support to the new Union Body of the college.
Thanking You

Varunjyoti Baruah

Major Games Secretary

K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



Report of the Minor Games Secretary

At the very beginning, I would like to thank our Principal Sir, Sri Hitesh Deka, as well as all the selection committee's teachers and the students of K.C.Das Commerce College, Who have appointed me as the Minor Games Secretary of the college. By appointing me as their Secretary, they have given me a great responsibility, and of course I have taken the responsibility well and serve the college to my level best.

After taking the charge from 10th Nov 01' onwards, various functions were held under our session but for me the College Week Festival was the most important one. Our College Week Festival started from 3rd Jan to 7th Jan 2002'. During the festival, many games were held and many students Participated in it with their great confident and won many prizes in fair and jolly way.

In doing the various programmes, I was greatly encouraged by my Principal Sir and my Professor-in-charge, Safiqul Ahmed and also by my senior students and hope the same co-operation in the future.

Wishing the college all the best wishes and luck, I am closing this.

May our college shine like stars and become one of the best college in Assam, and for this I will always be there whenever my college will be in need of me.

Thanking You,

Rakesh Kr. Mishra

Minor Games Secretary
K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগীয় সম্পাদক প্ৰতিবেদন



জয় জয়তে মই সেই সকল মহান ব্যক্তিলৈ মোৰ সহস্ৰ প্ৰণাম যাঁচিছো, যি সকল ব্যক্তিয়ে আমাৰ কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে নিজৰ জীৱন জোৰা সাধনা কৰিছে। ২০০১-২০০২ চনৰ কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ দৰে দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সেৱাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া বাবে নিৰ্বাচক মণ্ডলী তথা আমাৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ অধ্যক্ষ হিতেশ ডেকা মহাশয়লৈ মই মোৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ দায়িত্বত নিৰ্বাচিত হোৱাৰ পিছত আমি আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উন্নতি আৰু নিয়মনীতি বজাই ৰখাৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আমাৰ কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিলো। কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ পিছত প্ৰথমতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰধান উৎসৱ ‘মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ’ পাঁচদিনীয়া কাৰ্যসূচীৰে পালন কৰা হৈছিল। ‘মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ’ৰ আগে আগে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদ পৰিষ্কাৰ-পৰিছন্ন তথা ইয়াৰ সৌন্দৰ্য বঢ়াবলৈ মোৰ দায়িত্বত থকা কামখিনি সুচাৰু ৰূপে চলাই নিছিলো। এই দায়িত্বত কিমানখিনি আগবাঢ়িছিলো সেইটো আপোনালোকৰ বিচাৰ্য বিষয়। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সপ্তাহৰ আগে আগে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদটো পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰা তথা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পিছফালে থকা নলা পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি দুৰ্গন্ধ নিৰাময় কৰাৰ লগতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চাৰিওফালে থকা গছবোৰত চুন দিয়া হয়। মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগৰ দায়িত্বত সমাজ সেৱা প্ৰতিযোগিতা পতা হয় আৰু এই প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ পৰা তিনিজন প্ৰতিযোগী নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হয়।

ইয়াৰ পিছত ক্ৰমান্বয়ে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰধান উৎসৱ সৰস্বতী পূজা আৰু নৱাগত আদৰণী সভা আদি অতি উলহ-মালহেৰে পালন কৰা হয়। আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সদস্য সকলে অতি সুচাৰুৰূপে কাৰ্য সমূহ পালন কৰে। লগতে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলেও সহায় সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়ায়।

মোৰ এবছৰীয়া কাৰ্য কালত মোক বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰাৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সমাজসেৱা বিভাগীয় তত্ত্বাৱধায়ক মূৰলী কৃষ্ণ শৰ্মা আৰু শিক্ষকগোট, কৰ্মচাৰী গোট, ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সদস্য লগতে মোৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী সকললৈ মোৰ কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

য’ত জীৱ থাকে তাত সমস্যা থাকিবই। গতিকে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰো কিছুমান সমস্যা নোহোৱা নহয়, কিন্তু এই সমস্যাৰ মাজেৰে আমি আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে নিজ নিজ কাম কৰি যাব লাগিব। যাৰ বাবে আমি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিয়ালৰ সদস্য হিচাপে যত সন্তৰ চেপ্টা কৰি যাব লাগিব।

সদৌ শেষত মই মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত কেতিয়াবা অজানিতে হোৱা দোষ- ত্ৰুটিৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছো। তেওঁলোকে যাতে অনভিজ্ঞ বুলি মোক ক্ষমা কৰি দিয়ে। লগতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ নতুন ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সদস্য সকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা যাঁচিলো।

মহঃ আমজাদ আলী

সমাজ সেৱা বিভাগীয় সম্পাদক

কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় একতা সভা (২০০১-২০০২)



সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন

প্ৰতিবেদনৰ আৰম্ভণিতে অসমৰ অস্তিত্ব বক্ষাৰ আন্দোলনত যি সকল বীৰ শ্বহীদে প্ৰাণ আহতি দিলে সেই সকলৰ আত্মাৰ সদৃগতিৰ অৰ্থে ভগৱানৰ ওচৰত প্ৰাৰ্থনা জনালো।

দ্বিতীয়তে ২০০১-২০০২ বৰ্ষৰ কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনত মোক সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পাদক পদৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰা নিৰ্বাচক মণ্ডলী আৰু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়লৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

সম্পাদক হিচাপে মোৰ প্ৰথম কাম হ'ল কলেজৰ সাংস্কৃতিক দিশটোৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতিভা বিকাশত সহায় কৰা।

সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পাদক হিচাপে কাৰ্য্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ লগে লগে মোৰ হাতত পৰে কলেজ সপ্তাহ। সাংস্কৃতিক দিশটোৰ লগত জড়িত সকলো ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিযোগীতা কলেজত অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হ'ল। তাৰ ভিতৰত “গজল, ভজন, ববীন্দ্ৰ সংগীত, জ্যোতি সংগীত, ৰাভা সংগীত, আধুনিক গীত আৰু অভিনয় শাখাটো বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিযোগীতা অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ যায়। প্ৰতিযোগীতা অতি উচ্চ মানদণ্ডৰ হৈছিল বুলি ক'ব পাৰি আৰু প্ৰতিযোগীতাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কাৰী ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যাও অতি উৎসাহজনক আছিল।

কলেজ সপ্তাহৰ অতিকৈ আকৰ্ষণীয় অনুষ্ঠান তথা সামৰণিৰ সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানখন অতি জাক জমক ভাৱে অন্ত পৰে। অনুষ্ঠানত কলেজৰ বহুতো শিল্পীয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ গীত মাত পৰিবেশন কৰে।

সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পাদক হিচাপে আন এটা প্ৰধান কাম হ'ল গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আন্তঃ মহাবিদ্যালয় যুৱ মহোৎসৱত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ যোগদান কৰোৱাটো। যুৱ মহোৎসৱত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ যোগদান আছিল এইবাৰে প্ৰথম। সাধাৰণতে যিসকল প্ৰতিযোগীয়ে কলেজ সপ্তাহত ভাল ফল দেখুৱাই সেই সকলকেই যুৱ মহোৎসৱলৈ যোগদানৰ বাবে নিয়া হয়। সেই ধৰণে মই প্ৰতিযোগীৰ এখন উন্নত মানৰ তালিকা প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছিলো। যুৱ মহোৎসৱত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা প্ৰায় সকলো প্ৰতিযোগীতাতে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ- ছাত্ৰীয়ে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰে। যুৱ মহোৎসৱ মোৰ জীৱনত এটা ডাঙৰ অভিজ্ঞতা। প্ৰতিযোগীতা চলি থকা কেইদিনত তৰ্কবিভাগৰ সম্পাদক বিদ্যানন্দ আৰু সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক অমৰদীপে মোক যথেষ্ট সহায় সহযোগীতা আগবঢ়ায় তাৰ বাবে মই তেওঁলোকৰ ওচৰত কৃতজ্ঞ।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা নৱাগত আদৰ্শ সভাৰ সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানো প্ৰত্যেকজন ছাত্ৰ- ছাত্ৰীয়ে আনন্দৰে উপভোগ কৰে। কলেজৰ বহুতো শিল্পীয়ে অনুষ্ঠানত গীত মাত পৰিবেশন কৰে। অনুষ্ঠানত



ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ উপস্থিতি উল্লেখনীয়।

মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা দিৱসো আমি অতি উলহ মালহেৰে পালন কৰো। মহাবিদ্যালয়ত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা সকলো সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান অতি সুকলমে পালন নহ'লহেঁতেন যদিহে ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ অন্য সদস্য সকলৰ সহায় সহযোগীতা আৰু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ আৰ্থিক সহযোগীতা নহ'লহেঁতেন তাৰ বাবে মই ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সমূহ সদস্য আৰু অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ ওচৰত চিৰ কৃতজ্ঞ।

শেষত কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সক্ৰিয় সদস্য হিচাপে সকলো সময়তে বিভিন্ন সহায় তথা পৰামৰ্শ পোৱাৰ বাবে মোৰ বিভাগৰ ভাৰপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যাপক শ্ৰী কুকিল বৰা ছাৰৰ ওচৰত মই চিৰ কৃতজ্ঞ। মই বিভিন্ন দিশৰ পৰা সকলো সময়তে সহায় পোৱা মামন ডেকা, ৰাজনীশ, হিমাংশু, কামাখ্যা, দ্বীপ, অজয়, বিষ্ণুৰ ওচৰত চিৰ কৃতজ্ঞ।

অনাকাংশিত ভুল ভ্ৰান্তিৰ বাবে ক্ষমা বিচাৰি আৰু কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কামনা কৰি প্ৰতিবেদন সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

“জয়তু কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়”

“জয়তু কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা”

শ্ৰী বৈকুণ্ঠ দাস

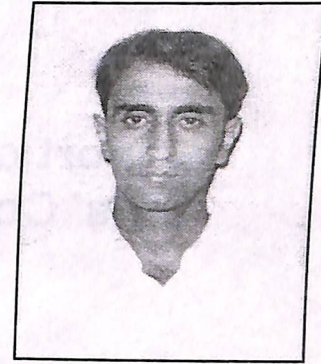
সম্পাদক, সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগ

কেশৱ চন্দ্ৰ দাস বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় একতা সভা (২০০১- ২০০২)





Report of the Boys' Common Room Secretary



I Vishal Sarma, devote my warm wishes to my very Hon'ble Sir, Shri Hitesh Deka (Principal) & to all my respected teachers. I would like to give all my love and greetings to all the Union Body members of the entire student of K.C.Das Commerce College. I would like to thank our college authority for selecting me as the Boys' Common Room Secretary for the session- 2001-2002.

During the college week festival, I have organised story writing competition. I took personal initiative to help the other work of the Union members. I thank to Amardeeop Kisku, Vivakananda Singh and Vidyanand Upadhyay for helping me on my effort for the college.

I would like to thank our teacher Ms Anjita Bora, Dr Swabera Islam for introducing career guidance cell and organising a seminar on W.T.O. (World Trade Organisation) which gives the student an extre knowledge and to choose their better courses for their up coming career.

Before I condude, once again I would like to convey gratitude to our respected president of our Union Body Shri Hitesh Deka and all other members of the college bearer for their help and co-operation to me in doing my job fairly.

I congrutualate all those who have side, I apolozise to everybody if I did any thing wrong during my tenure.

Lastly, I extend my heartfelt good wishes to the new folks and the new Union Body of the college.

With love & Greeting.

Vishal Sarma

Boys' Common Room Secretary

K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



Report of the Girls' Common Room Secretary



At first and foremost I would like to thank my father and mother, Who had get me admitted into this good college. I heartly thank to Principal Sir and selection committee. Who had provided me opportunity to serve the college as Girl's Common Room Secretary

During my tenure I had involved myself in all activity, regardless to any of my own department activity and tries to give better and fresh out look of our college.

I was very much happy to see the enthusiasm and support shown by my fellow friends while I organised various games like- pot decoration, salad decoration, Rangoli, Housie, Blind Hit and Mehendi

For the first time in our college the girls have participate in Bench Press, High Jump, Long Jump, Discus through etc.

The Rangoli that was organised was highly praised by every body and the show was also promoted at the day of opening Libaray and in foundation day in District Liabrary. During my tenure Carom Board, Chess, Lodo etc. were introduced for the Girl's which provided a great recreation to them.

We have also enjoy our teacher's day; With great pleasure. There we have organised song by Junior student which like by the teachers. And thankfull to all teachers to attend this day and gifts and packet given by them. Cards and Toffie are given by us to them. We enjoy that day.

I would like to pay my respect to the Principal Sir Hitesh Deka and all teaching staff and my prof.-in-charge and the college faculty for giving me support also with this I would also like to thank to all prof.-in-charge for their moral and financial support for carrying out all the activities during my tenure.

I convey my thanks to all and request to the Principal Sir to give more priority to the Girls. Thanks to all student union body and particularly Shikha Sekaria from T.D.C 1st year and Purnima Bhura from T.D.C 2nd year and Amardeep Kisku G.S and Vishal Sharma Boys' Common Room Secretary who had given their objectless contribution in all of my activities. I also wish best of luck for new comers and coming union body.

Sarika Sharma

Girls' Common Room Secretary

K.C.Das Commerce College Students' Union (2001-2002)



Results of the College Week 2001-2002

Debate and Symposium:-

Result of Collage Week

(Debate of Symposium Department)

(1) Speech Competition :-

- (i) Mithun Choudhury.
- (ii) Vishal Agrawala.
- (iii) Ravi Harlalka

(2) Debate Competition :-

- (i) Suman Mallick.
- (ii) Vishal Agrawala.
- (iii) Mithun Choudhury.

(3) Quiz Competition :-

- (i) Viveka Nanda Singh, Mithun Choudhury,
Shashi Bhuyan Tiwari.
- (ii) Shambhu Giri, Anirudh Kumar, Anand Kumar.
- (iii) Vishal Agarwala, Nitinch, Nilotpall Bhattacharjee.

(4) Extempor Speech Competition :-

- (i) Suman Mallick.
- (ii) Ravi Harlalka.
- (iii) Jaya Paul.

Magazine Section:-

(1) Magazine Cover page Competition held on 4th January '2002'

- First Prize - Baikuntha Das (Cultural Secretary)
Second Prize - Ajay Kalita , H.S. 1st Year.
Third Prize - Vishal Sharma. T.D.C 2nd Year.

(2) Spot Painting Competition held on 5th Jan '2002'

- First Prize - Amardeep Kisku (General Secretary)
Second Prize - Diganta Das, T.D.C 1st Year.
Third Prize- Suraj Haloi, T.D.C. 1st Year.

(3) Poetry writing Competition held on 6th Jan '2002'

- First Prize - Neeharika Joshi, T.D.C 1st Year.
Second Prize - Anupam Bora, H.S. 2nd Year.
Third Prize - Depandita Baruah, H.S. 1st Year.

(4)Essay Competition Topic "Role of English Language in the Modern World" held on 7th Jan 2002.

- First Prize - Suman Mallick
(Asstt. General Secretary)
Second Prize - Anjali Jain, T.D.C 1st Year.
Third Prize - Amzad Ali (Social Service Secretary)

Minor Games:-

Started from 3rd to 7th Jan02'.

Name of the students and award won by them are as follows.

Carrom Boy's Doubles.

- 1) Amardeep Yadav & Asraf Ali.
- 2) Vivekanand / Shashi Bhuson.
- 3) Anupam / Samse Alam.

Carrom Girl's Doubles.

- 1) Sofia Khatoon & Sahara Banu.
- 2) Anushri Gupta & Sangeeta

Carrom Girl's Singles.

- 1) Sofia Khatoon.
- 2) Anushri Gupta.
- 3) Sahara Banu.
- 4) Priyanka.

Table Tennis Boy's Singles.

- 1) Pankaj Khedia.
- 2) Anupam Chakravarty.
- 3) Samse Alam.

Table Tennis Boy's Doubles.

- 1) Sumit Jajodia & Sumit Agarwal.
- 2) Asraf Ali & Samse Alam.
- 3) Rakesh & Aninash.

Table Tennis Girls Single.

- 1) Sangeeta Agarwal.
- 2) Priyanka Pandey.
- 3) Rinky Sharma.



Badminton Boy's Singles.

- 1) Ajay
- 2) Pradeep Jain.
- 3) Bapi.

Badminton Boy's Doubles.

- 1) Gurjeet & Sanjeev
- 2) Shashi & Gokul.
- 3) Munna & Sukhpal.

Badminton Girl's Singles.

- 1) Anushri Gupta.
- 2) Sofia Khatoon.
- 3) Sahara Banu.

Badminton Girls Doubles.

- 1) Anushri Gupta & Rinky Sharma.
- 2) Sifia Khatoon & Sahara Banu.
- 3) Sangeeta Agarwal & Priyanka Pandey.

Chess (Boy's)

- 1) Deepak Sarma.
- 2) Anand Chaurasia.
- 3) Saiful Khan.

Chess (Girl's)

- 1) Manisha Jain.
- 2) Rinky Sharma.
- 3) Poonam / Sangeeta.

Arm Wrestling Girls.

- 1) Sofia Khatoon.
- 2) Anushri Gupta.
- 3) Nil-

Arm Wrestling Boy's.

- 1) Vivekananda Singh.
- 2) Niyazuddin Ahmed.
- 3) Rajiv.
- 4) Munna.

Music & Culture

Result of the Song Competition held on 4.1.02

Bhajan

- 1st - Sonali Ghosh (H.S. 2nd Year)
- 2nd - Vishal Agarwala (T.D.C 2nd Year)

Ghazal

- 1st - Mamon Deka (T.D.C 1st Year)

- 2nd - Shambhu Giri (H.S. 2nd Year)
- 3rd - Vishal Agarwala (T.D.C. 2nd Year)

Rabindra Sangeet

Consolation Prize - Sonali Ghosh (H.S. 2nd Year)

Jyoti Sangeet

- 1st - Mamon Deka (T.D.C 1st Year)
- 2nd - Baikuntha Das (T.D.C 1st Year)

Bishnu Rabha Sangeet

Consolation Prize - Mamon Deka (T.D.C 1st Year)

Modern Song

- 1st - Sonali Ghosh (H.S. 2nd Year)
- 2nd - Baikuntha Das (T.D.C 1st Year)
- 3rd - Jaya Paul, Amit Jain (T.D.C 1st Year)

Result of Antakshri Competition held on 5.1.02

1st Prize - Group- D

Deep Roy

Basuki Nath (T.D.C 2nd Year)

Abhijit Karmakar

2nd Prize- Group H

Aniruddha Basu

Sanjay Sharma (H.S 1st Year)

Anand Chaurasia

3rd Prize - Group N

Sabita Rajat

Gita Roy (H.S. 1st Year)

Sangeeta Agarwal

Result of Solo Acting Competition (7.1.02)

1st - Ajay Kalita (H.S. 1st Year)

2nd - Amit Jain (T.D.C 1st Year)

3rd - Vishal Agarwala (T.D.C 2nd Year)

Result of Fraindship Day Competition

Friendship day Mr. and Miss Rose held by the K.
C. Das Commerce College Students' Union on
6-8-2002 were :

Mr. Rose - Rajiv Mittal

Miss Rose - Neelam Jain





Departmental and Academic Activities, 2001-2002

INAUGURATION OF THE INFORMATION AND CAREER GUIDANCE CELL A REPORT

The Information and Career Guidance Cell of K.C. Das Commerce College was inaugurated on the 16th of August 2002, by Mr. Pronab Sarma, IIE, at the college premises. The inauguration programme was started by a brief lecture, delivered by Mrs. Ashima Sharma Borah, Convenor of the above mentioned cell, stating the necessity of the existence of the cell.

Mr. Pronab Sarma delivered a lecture on "Entrepreneurship" and highlighted the significance of the same in the present scenario. Also, he stated in his lecture to create awareness about entrepreneurship among the students.

Mr. Soumitra Pal of "Lead Consultancy" also spoke on the occasion. Various job opportunities were pointed out by him including Gulf job information.

Dr. S. Islam and Dr. P.C. Kakoti were also amongst the resource persons, who gave emphasis on Entrepreneurship and higher education respectively in their lectures.

The inauguration programme was prescribed by Mrs. Runjun Phookan and concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Ms. Anjita Bora. ■ ■

Seminar on 'Institutional Change and Economic Development'

The Department of Economics and the Department of Mathematics and Statistics of K.C. Das Commerce College jointly organized the Seminar on 'Institutional Change and Economic Development' on 24th of August 2002. The Lectures began at 12.30 P.M. with the welcome address by Mrs. Runjun Phookan. The first lecture was delivered by Prof. Dilip Baruah, followed by the second lecture by Dr. Haren Choudhury. Dr. M.P. Bezbaruah delivered the third lecture and finally the fourth lecture was delivered by Prof. Abdul Mannam. Upasana Chakraborty Lecturer, Dept. of Economics offered the vote of thanks.

Prof. Dilip Baruah began his lecture with an explanation of how W.T.O. was born on 15th April 1994, in Morocco with 124 countries as its members. The W.T.O. began functioning on 1st January 1995 and controls 90% of the world trade. Prof. Dilip Baruah lucidly discussed the importance of W.T.O. together with the pros and cons of India being a member of the W.T.O. The extent of inequality in today's world was highlighted and in conclusion he raised four important issues that need to be addressed in the present context of W.T.O., viz. Is there an alternative to W.T.O.? Is the sovereignty of the underdeveloped countries undermined by the W.T.O.? Is W.T.O. a capitalist weapon? And finally Is W.T.O. a democratic institution?

Prof. Haren Choudhury's lecture on Kondratieff Cycle explained how various distinct events leading to prosperity and depression could be explained in relation to long waves of activity. The various events of the last 100 years such as intentions, wars, exploitation of colonies etc. can all be related to long waves of economic activity. Kondratieff collected and examined a great variety of time series extending over long periods (1780 - 1920). Statistical treatment of these data seemed to establish 2.5 years long cycles, each full cycle covering a period of 50 years.

The first cycle started its upswing after the industrial revolution and the down swing started with the revolution in Europe in 1820. The upswing of the second cycle started with the advent of railways and the downswing with the growth of revolutionary Marxism. Similarly in case of the third cycle the upswing started with the invention of electricity, chemistry and motorcars and the down swing came with the revolution in Germany, Italy and Spain.

Kondratieff has further observed that in the long period agriculture suffers the most, innovations are



encouraged in recessions, which lays the foundations for the next upswing. Gold production tends to increase at the bottom of the downward phase. The upswing is marked by enlargement of colonial areas and at the end of upward phase wars tends to break out.

Dr. Bezbaruah began his lecture on "Panchayati Raj Institutions" with an explanation of the meaning of "Institutions". He explained that institutions includes all those man made system of rules and norms under which a society / economy functions. With the progress of society institutional changes takes place and these changes lead to economic progress.

In the last decade, the Indian economy has introduced and experienced institutional change in two directions. Outward effect of institutional changes in the Indian economy is its globalisation and it's becoming the member of the W.T.O. regime. Inward effect of institutional changes can be seen in its influence on the Indian economy -Changes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The Panchayati Raj Institutions are expected to enable the marginalized people to improve economically and to be able to integrate themselves with the better sections of the society. Stress on rural development is more than justified in a country where 80% of the population lives in the rural areas. In the early stage of planning stress was laid on industrialization with the hope that trickle down effect will be able to deal with the poverty issue. However, results proved otherwise and it changed the mindset of the Government and eventually there was thrust on direct action through rural development policies.

The initial institutional reforms in land, co-operatives and community development blocks had little impact as they were changes made from the top and the grassroots' involvement was nil. Even the "Green revolution" was not able to bring about the desired trickle down effect and thus the government took up special programmes like Minimum needs programme, IRDP, NREP etc. to address the problem of rural poverty. However these specials programmes were not successful mainly due to heavy leakages of fund, lack of grassroots' participation and lack of effective implementation.

Realization of the failure of the rural development scheme led to the 73rd amendment of the constitution of India to institute the three layers of governance i.e., Local self governing institutions. The 11th schedule of the constitution specified specific 29 items to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The experience of the Panchayati Raj Institutions have been different in the different states. For instance in West Bengal there has been too much of politicalisation in education, in case of Madhya Pradesh reservations in Panchayati Raj Institutions have not yielded the desired results on the other hand in Kerala 40% of state funds is utilized by the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Prof. Abdul Mannan in his lecture on "Strategy for Development of Rural Economy and Employment in India" stressed the need for focusing on the rural sector where 71% of India's population actually lives. Any development planning, programme or policy has to stress on the rural areas, which is the soul of India. The search for solutions, to our real problems like malnutrition, hunger, disease, illiteracy, inequalities and in brief poverty has to start right at the root i.e. rural India.

He quoted Jawaharlal Nehru who in 1947 called for " the ending of poverty and ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity". Since then India has completed 55 years of plans and programmes and yet even today, 60 million children in India under age four remain undernourished, 45 percentage of our children do not reach up to grade five, there are 2.2 million infant deaths each year and coming to other things there is a huge shortage of minimum basic facilities like safe drinking water, sanitation, minimum health service and so on.

He cited examples to show the basic flaws in the process of development. The absence of "ENTITLEMENT" of the poor to basic means of production and earning is the root of poverty, disease and hunger. The rural economy in India is completely controlled by big land owning class, 15 percent people control 51 percent of the rural wealth. 30 percent people in India are landless. More than 130 million persons are either unemployed or



underemployed. Only 2 percent of the total National wealth is shared by 40 percent of the lower strata. Under such circumstances half of Indians are forced to suffer from malnutrition; hunger, disease, illiteracy and in brief poverty.

Prof. Mannan highlights the lack of human dimension in planning and has discussed in details the human dimension in development planning. Development planning should be based on basic human needs. The objectives of production and distribution should be integrated and given equal emphasis. Development strategy should involve community participation and there should be a sound monitoring of the development process through a comprehensive set of social human development indicators.

Investing in human development has been a key strategy of economic growth. However to achieve the goal one has to stress on the essential components of human development. Prof. Mannan has discussed in detail these four essential components, which are equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

Report Compiled by
Partho Sakti Patwari
Lecturer Dept. of Economics

Seminar on "Structure and Development of Banking Institutions in India"

A REPORT

The Department of Banking of the K.C.Das Commerce College, Guwahati Under the aegis of Mr. Naba Kumar Goswami, Head of the Department organised a Seminar on the Structure and Development of Banking Institutions in India" on 21st September at 11.30 A.M. in the college premises.

Mr. Monojendra Bhowmick, a Retd. Chairman of Pragjyotish Gaolia Bank and Mr. Mrigen Hazarika, NEIBM had participated in the Seminar programme as resource pension. The distinguished guests, the participant, the teachers and the students were presented in the seminar. The welcome address of the Seminar addressed by Mr. Naba Kumar Goswami, Head of the department, Banking. The first lecture was delivered by Mr. Monojendra Bhowmick and the second lecture was delivered by Mr. Mrigen Hazarika. The Seminar was president by Sri Hitesh Deka, Principal, K.C.Das Commerce College.

Mr. Monojendra that work as the heart of all life into the economic system. of an evolution over the Allahabad Bank in 1865. bank in the country, the mushrooming of a number of reasons failed, said Mr.

He then spoke about the selling up of a Central to look into the courses of Committee then stressed the



Bhowmick in his lecture said economic activities pumping He also said that the product years. Starting with the Which is infact the oldest banking system has been bank which for various Bhowmick.

the circumstances leading to Banking Enquiry Committee failures of Banks. The amalgamation of the Indian



Banking system and need for functioning of the banks. As recommendation in 1934, the RBI was setup in 1935.

The former UBI Zonal of Pragjyotish Gaolia Bank, structure of the present dwelt on the Narashimhan Banking sector reforms and formation of the Institutions for priority sector of the economy agriculture and SIDBI, EXIM Industries and exports respectively. Mr. Bhowmick also evaluated the role of the Regional Rural Bank and their service in the rural masses.

Mr. Hazarika in his speech, highlighted the functions of financial Institutions like the NABARD, IFCI, IDBI, EXIM Bank and SIDBI and of the commercial bank. He also spoke at length on the report of the Narashimhan Committee.

The following students were also presented the seminar papers :

<u>Sl No</u>	<u>Name of the student</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1.	Manish Thunjhunwala T.D.C 1st Year.	Development of Banking Institutions in India.
2.	Kanchan Tripathy T.D.C. 1st Year.	Development of Banking Institutions in India.
3.	Suman Dey T.D.C. IIIrd Year.	Money leaders and agricultural finance in Indian economy.
4.	Nayanmoni Talukdar	Changing senerio of Indian Banks. T.D.C. IIIrd Year.
5.	Riju Bania T.D.C. IIIrd Year.	Banking System in India.

Thus, the seminar was successfully conducted with the vote of thanks by Mrs. Runumoni Lahkar, Lecturer, Department of Banking.

N.K. Goswami
Head, Department of Banking
K.C.Das Commerce College
Chatribari, Guwahati-8





**Academic Activities
Undertaken by Management Department
during the Session-2002-03**

A REPORT

A part from the regular classes, the Management Department of the College had undertaken the following academic activities for the benefit of the students during the year

1) Guest lecture for Major Students

A guest lecture was organised by the department on 7th September 2002 on the topic- "New issue Market for corporate Securities". The lecture was delivered by Prof. R.K. Pathak, senior lecture, Guwahati Commerce College. In his one and half hour lecture he had given a detail analysis regarding conception of New uses market, Physical existence, Functions, Current position and problems of New uses market in India.

After conclusion of his lecture a good interaction was held with the students. He had answered the question of serious students and cleared up their conception and confusion about the topic.

2. Assignment to Major and pass course students of T.D.C 2nd year

An assignment was given by the department to its Major students on the topic 'Evaluation of Management thoughts.'

All the Major students of TDC 2nd year successfully completing assignment 20% marks was provided for this work in their internal unit test Examination.

Similarly pass- course students of TDC 2nd year were directed to prepare organisation or capital structure of any National or Multinational Company or institution on the chart paper. Almost all the students had beautifully prepare and submitted this project work.

3. Field Work for TDC 1st Year Major students

Just like previous year, this time also the department has decided to against a Field Work for its TDC 1st year Major students during the month of Feb. 2003.

In this last year a successful Field Work was conducted by the students of Management department under the guidance of the lectures of Managements department of Guwahati stock on charge and gathered some practical knowledge and information about the functioning of stock exchanges in the Country.



Bhababhuti Sarma
HOD, Deptt. of Management



Report on Foundation Day 2002

Bhababhuti Sarma

HOD, Deptt. of Management
Organising Secretary,
19th Foundation day celebration Committee

The 19th Foundation day of K.C.Das Commerce College was celebrated on 7th November, 2002. The day long programme was started with the hoisting of the College Flag by the Principal Sri Hitesh Deka with the presence of teacher & students at 1- A.M.

This was followed by tree plantation programme in the college campus in which principal, teachers and students also took part.

Like the previous year, A Foundation day lecture was organised at District library Auditorium. This year the Foundation day lecture was delivered by Sri M.P. Bezbaruah I.A.S Former Secretary, Government of India. The topic of the lecture was. "Challenges of the New Millennium and North East." The Function was presided by Sri Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury, President, Governing Body, K.C.Das Commerce College. The welcome address was delivered by the principal, Sri Hitesh Deka.

Respected guest from U.K. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Choudhury & Mrs. I. Choudhury, the elder Son and daughter-in-law of Late K.C.Das was also in the dias and presented 'Prafulla Chandra Choudhury' award and 'Sarat Chandra Das' award to the best graduate and best H.S. Scholar of the College respectively.

All the distinguished guest were felicitated with a 'Japi' 'Gamucha' and 'bouquet'. Sri M.P. Bezbaruah delivered a very resourceful full and inspiring lecture on the topic followed by on interaction session.

The Function finally ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. Swabera Islam. Head, Deptt. of Economics of the college.

In the evening the foundation day celebration come to the end with the lighting of lamps, crackers and dinner with distinguished guests and college family in the college premises.



Dr. Prafulla Chaudhury Award

Dr. Prafulla Chaudhury Award will be presented to the best Graduate of K.C.Das Commerce College.



Sarat Chandra Das Award

Sarat Chandra Das Award will be presented to the best Higher Secondary Scholar of K.C.Das Commerce College.



Teaching Staff

K.C.Das Commerce College

Principal : Sri Hitesh Deka

Accountancy Department :

Dr. Prabhat Ch. Kakoti, M.Com, Head of the Dept.
Shri Bijoy Kalita, M.Com.
Shri Bipul Kalita, M.Com.
Safiqul Haque, M.Com.

Management Department :

Shri Bhabahuti Sarma, M.Com. Head of the Dept.
Mrs. Ashima Sarma 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 Dept.
Shri Prasanta Kumar Sarmah, M.Com.
Shri Muruli Krishna Sarmah, M.Com.
Mrs. Runumoni Lahkar, M.Com. B.Ed.

English Department :

Mrs Prarthana Baruah, M.A. Head of the Dept.
Ms. Anjita Bora, M.A.
Mrs. Archana Borah, M.A.

Economics Department :

Dr. Swabera Islam, M.A Head of Dept.
Mrs. Jayashree Dampal Choudhury, M.A.LL.B.
Mrs. Upasana Chakrabarty, M.A.

**Business Mathamatics
and Statistics Department :**

Mrs. Runjun Phookun, Msc. Head of the Dept.
Mrs. Jayashree Pathak, Msc., B.Ed.

MIL (Assamese) Department :

Shri Deepak Barman, M.A. Head of Dept.
Mrs. Swapna Smriti Mahanta, M.A.

Bengali Department :

Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra, M.A., B.Ed.

Hindi Department :

Dr. Radheshyam Tiwari, M.A. Head of the Dept.
Mrs. Purnima Singh, M.A.



Non Teaching Staff

K. C. Das Commerce College

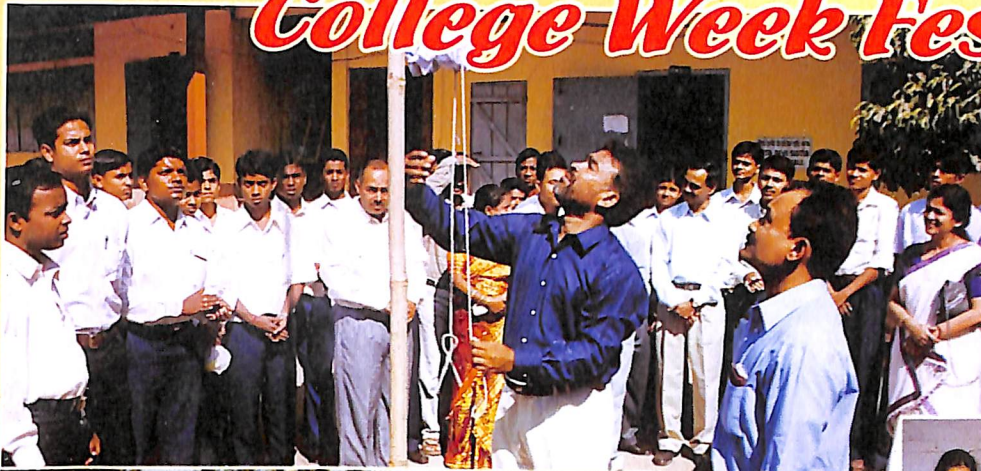
Librarian	:	Shri Prasanta Kumar Deka, B.Sc.(Bot.), M.L.I.Sc.
Library Asstt.	:	Mrs. Rina Das
Library Bearer	:	Shri Ratul Medhi
Accountant	:	Shri Pranab Rai Medhi
UDA	:	Shri Prafulla Barman
LDA	:	Shri Paresh Kalita Syed Afzal Hussain Mrs. Saraju Kakoti
Cashier	:	Shri Hari Narayan Choudhury
Fourth Grade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

Union Members with their Prof. Incharge

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

<u>Post</u>	<u>Name of the Members</u>	<u>Name of the Prof. - in- charge</u>
Students' Adviser	Tapan Kalita	
Vice President	Viveka Nand Singh	Dr. R.S. Tewari
General Secretary	Amardeep Kisku	Dr. R.S. Tewari
Asst. General Secretary	Suman Mallick	Dr. R.S. Tewari
Debate & Symposium Secretary	Vidyanand Upadhyay	Mrs. Ashima Sarma Bora
Editor, College Megazine	Rajneesh Deka	Mrs. Shrabani Bhadra
Major Games Secretary	Varunijyoti Baruah	Shri Bipul Kalita
Minor Games Secretary	Rakesh Kumar Mishra	Mr. Safiqul Haque
Social Service Secretary	Amjad Ali	Shri Muruli Krishna Sarmah
Music & Cultural Secretary	Baikuntha Das	Shri Kukil Bora
Boys' Common Room Secretary	Vishal Sharma	Shri Deepak Barman
Girls' Common Room Secretary	Sarika Sharma	Mrs. Upasana Chakrabarty

College Week Festival



“টোপনিৰ পৰা মাৰ পোৱাত প্ৰথমতে
মানুহে নিজৰ অনুভৱ কৰে,
তাৰ পিছতহে চাৰিওফালৰ সৰলোকে
অনুভৱ কৰে। যদি আমি আমাৰ জাতীয়
উদ্বোধনৰ প্ৰথম আৰম্ভতেই নিজৰ পাৰ্থক্য
প্ৰৱলভাৱে উপলক্ষি কৰিব পাৰোঁ, তেন্তে
আমাৰ ভয়ৰ কৰণ নাই, –
মেই মাৰপোৱাই চাৰিও ফালৰ বৃহৎ
উপলক্ষিবেগে জাগ্ৰত কৰি তুলিব;
আমি নিজৰ পোৱাৰ লগে লগে
সৰলোকে পাবৰ আৰণ্ণ কৰিম।
আজি গোটেই পৃথিৱীতে যেনেই প্ৰত্যেক
জাতিয়ে নিজৰ স্বতন্ত্ৰ ৰক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে প্ৰাণপন
কৰিব লাগিছে, বেগনো মতেই অন্য জাতিৰ
লগত বিলীন হ'ব খোজা নাই, মেইদৰেই –
প্ৰত্যেক জাতিয়ে বৃহৎ মানৱ সমাজৰ
লগতো নিজৰ যোগ অনুভৱ কৰিছে।”

- লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা