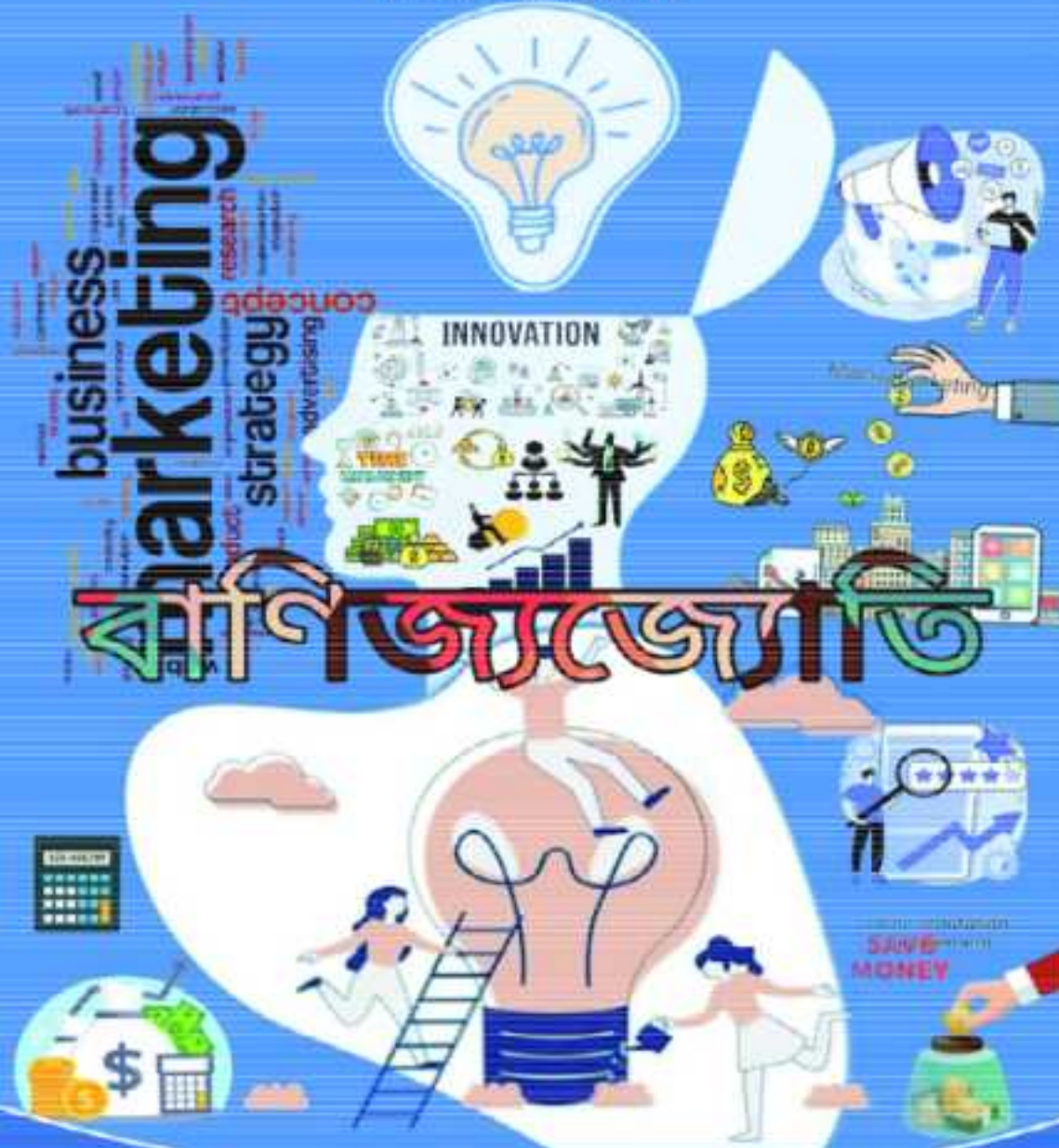


WEST GUWAHATI COMMERCE COLLEGE



NAAC ACCREDITED



Magazine In-charge
Manashi Bhattacharjee

Magazine Secretary
Biswajit Kr. Gupta



ওবেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ সংগীত

অ' বাণিজ্য সংগী আমাৰ
আজীৱন সহচৰ
প্ৰসাবিত দুই হাতেৰে কৰিলা
পৃথিৱীখনকে ঘন।

মহানগৰৰ বিস্তৃত প্ৰান্ত
আছিল কাতৰ তুৰ্ক
তাৰেই বুকুতে জগালা তুমিয়ে
উদাৰ আকুল ছন্দ:

মুক্ত দীপ্ত অন্তৰীক্ষ
মৃদ্ধ অৱাক মহাবিশ্ব
মিশ্ৰ জীৱন আন্দোলিত
প্ৰতিজন সহোদৰ।

অ' বাণিজ্য বঢ়ালা তুমিয়ে
জীৱনৰ পৰিসীমা
এন্ধাৰ বিনাশি উজলি উঠিল
শত হৃদয়ৰ লিখা:
প্ৰজ্ঞা প্ৰদীপ সন্দ্ৰিপিত
মহা-আনন্দৰ সুধাবে উথলে
বিশ্ব-চৰাচৰ।

ড° বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ মেধি



বাণিজ্যভাষা

বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী

পঞ্চদশ সংখ্যা : ২০২৪-২৫



প্ৰীতি আৰু শুভেচ্ছাৰে,

অধ্যাপিকা
মানসী ভট্টাচাৰ্যী

অম্পাদক
বিশ্বজিৎ কুমাৰ গুপ্তা

বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী
ওৱেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ
সম্পাদনা সমিতি

মুখ্য উপদেষ্টা :

দীপেন বেজবৰুৱা

অধ্যক্ষ, ওৱেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ

তত্ত্বাবধায়িকা :

মানসী ভট্টাচাৰ্যী

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা, ওৱেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ

সম্পাদক :

বিশ্বজিৎ কুমাৰ গুপ্তা

ওৱেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

শিক্ষক সদস্য / সদস্যা :

হৰেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ নাথ

ইলোৰা দেৱী

ইভা দেৱী

মানসী ভট্টাচাৰ্যী

উষা কুমাৰী

ৰশ্মিবেথা বৰ্মন

মধুস্মিতা দেৱী

ছাত্ৰ সদস্য / সদস্যা :

বিশ্বজিৎ কুমাৰ গুপ্তা, কাৰ্তিক বা

অভিষেক গুপ্তা, স্নেহা শৰ্মা

অমন পাচৰান, অনিতা বাচফৰ

কৃষ্ণ শংকৰ আৰু ৰোহিত বয়

বেটুপাত শিল্পী

স্নেহা শৰ্মা

শলাগৰ শৰাই

“যি সকল শুভাকাংক্ষীৰ মূল্যবান দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ আৰু লেখাৰে “বাণিজ্যজ্যোতি” সমৃদ্ধ কৰিলে ।
সেইসকল লোকলৈ শলাগৰ শৰাই নিবেদন কৰিছোঁ ।”

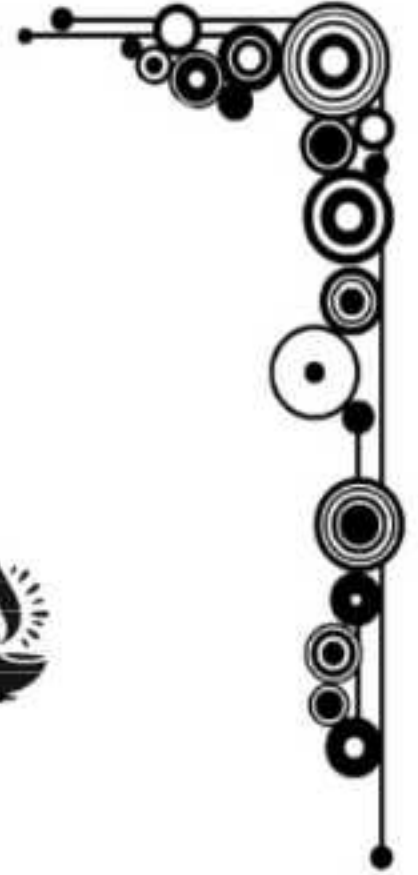


সৰস্বতী বন্দনা

য়া কুন্দেশুতুষাৰহাৰধৰণা য়া শুভবস্ত্ৰাবৃত্তা
য়া বীণাৰবদগুমণ্ডিতকৰা য়া শ্বেত পদ্মাসনা ।
য়া ব্ৰহ্মাচ্যুতশঙ্কৰপ্রভৃতিভিদ্ৰৈঃ সদা বন্দিতা
সা মাং পাতু সৰস্বতী ভগবতী নিঃ শেষজাড্যাপহা ॥১॥
শুক্লাংব্ৰহ্মবিচাৰসাবপৰমামাদ্যাং জগদ্ব্যাপিনীম্।
বীণা-পুস্তকখাৰিণীমভয়দাং জাড্যাক্কাৰাপহাম্
হস্তে স্ফটিকমালিকাং বিন্ধ্যতীং পদ্মাসনে সংস্থিতাম্
বন্দে তাং পৰমেশ্বৰীম্ ভগবতীম্ বুদ্ধিপ্ৰদাং শাৰদাম্ ॥২॥

অৰ্থ : যিজনী বিদ্যাৰ অধিষ্ঠাত্ৰী দেৱী ভগৱতী সৰস্বতীয়ে কুন্দফুল, চন্দ্ৰ, তুষাৰ (বৰফ) আৰু মুকুতাৰ হাৰৰ নিচিনা শুক্লবৰ্ণা, যিজনাই শুভবৰ্ণৰ বস্ত্ৰ ধাৰণ কৰে, যাৰ হাতত বীণাদণ্ড বিৰাজমান আৰু যাৰ আসন বগা পদুম ফুল, ব্ৰহ্মা, বিষ্ণু, শঙ্কৰ আদি দেৱতাসকলে যাক সদায় বন্দনা কৰে, সকলো জড়তা আৰু অজ্ঞানতা দূৰ কৰোঁতা সেই আই সৰস্বতীয়ে আমাক ৰক্ষা কৰক।

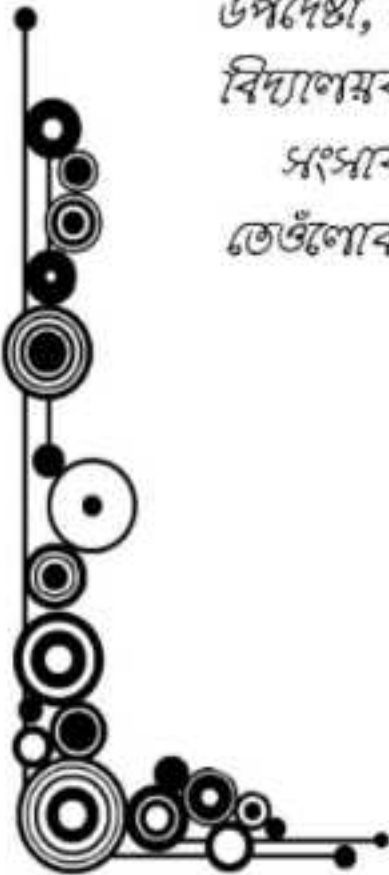
সম্পূৰ্ণ চৰাচৰ জগতত ব্যাপ্ত, আদি শক্তি, পৰম উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰাওঁতা, শুক্লবৰ্ণা, সকলোৰে অভয় দাত্ৰী, অজ্ঞান অন্ধকাৰ দূৰ কৰোঁতা, হাতত পুথি আৰু বীণা সহিত স্ফটিকৰ মালা পৰিহিতা আৰু পদ্মাসনত বিৰাজমান, বুদ্ধিদাত্ৰী পৰমেশ্বৰী ভগৱতী শাৰদা (সৰস্বতী দেৱী)ক আমি বন্দনা কৰোঁ।



শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি

বিগত বৰ্ষটোত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সৈতে জড়িত যিসকল
উপদেষ্টা, শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী, কৰ্মচাৰী, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তথা
বিদ্যালয়ৰ সৈতে জড়িত জ্ঞাত-অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তিয়ে ইহ-
সংসাৰৰ পৰা চিৰদিনৰ বাবে বিদায় মাগিলে,
তেওঁলোকৰ বিদেহ আত্মাৰ শান্তিৰ অৰ্থে শ্রদ্ধাঞ্জলি
নিবেদিছোঁ।

- সম্পাদক



ড° হিমন্ত বিশ্ব শৰ্মা
Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, অসম
Chief Minister, Assam

CMS.7/2023/2218
Dispur
9 Aghun, 1431 Bhaskarabla
25th November, 2024

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to congratulate West Guwahati Commerce College on the publication of their college magazine, "Baniya Jyoti". This magazine serves as a cherished platform for self-expression, creativity and dialogue, beautifully capturing the vibrant essence of the college community.

West Guwahati Commerce College's steadfast commitment to the pursuit of educational excellence is truly commendable. Established with the vision of addressing the pressing challenges of unemployment through a focus on industry-oriented education, the institution has also made a tangible impact through various community service initiatives. This dedication to fostering holistic education and personal development has created an environment where students are inspired to become conscientious, ethical citizens, grounded in social responsibility and integrity.

I encourage West Guwahati Commerce College to continue leading in the adoption of emerging trends in innovation and entrepreneurship. Integrating digital tools and e-learning platforms alongside traditional teaching methods will equip students with practical skills and adaptability required in today's competitive landscape. Strengthening ties with the community through social entrepreneurship initiatives will not only expand students' academic perspectives but also deepen their understanding of the socio-economic challenges faced by society. Furthermore, fostering a vibrant alumni network for mentorship and professional collaboration will open new avenues for growth and development.

I extend my best wishes to the Principal, teachers and students of West Guwahati Commerce College for the successful publication of their college magazine and for the continued growth and success of the institution.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)

Ranoj Pegu
Minister

Education, Tribal Affairs (P)
Indigenous and Tribal Peth &
Culture (L & M) Deptt.



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MESSAGE

"The highest education is that which does not merely gives us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence"----- Rabindranath Tagore.

Education is the foundation upon which a better future is built. It is not just about acquiring knowledge but about shaping individuals into a responsible, informed and empowered citizen.

I feel good to hear that West Guwahati Commerce College soon going to publish the 15th edition of their college magazine named "Banijya Jyoti". In today's rapidly evolving global economy, the role of commerce professionals is very crucial and important. The knowledge and skills imparted through subjects like economics, finance, business management and entrepreneurship are essential not only for personal success but also for driving national and global economic progress.

I am hopeful that West Guwahati Commerce College will enrich its students by providing them with holistic educational experience that will prepare each of them for the challenges and opportunities in the world of business and commerce.

With best regards,

(Dr. Ranoj Pegu)



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

Prof. Nani Gopal Mahanta
Vice Chancellor

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that West Guwahati Commerce College, Guwahati is going to publish its 15th edition of Annual College Magazine entitled "BANUJA JYOTI". College Magazine is a strong medium for the constituent members of a college for an intellectual exercise. It carries sentiments, emotions, creativity and objectivity to integrate into a totality of views of a community at a given time.

I hope that the said publication will be richly endowed with contributions from both the students and teaching community and will make interesting reading. I wish all success in the effort and hope the Magazine will be well accepted by the readers.

Date: 28.11.2024

Vice Chancellor
Gauhati University



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that West Guwahati Commerce College is going to publish college magazine in the month of January, 2025 and to commemorate the glorious journey of the college through different programs and activities. Commerce education has become a pressing need in modern times on account of prosperity and growth of a country's economy. Commerce education has been contributing immensely towards the educational and entrepreneurial environment of the state. West Guwahati Commerce College has been able to consistently position itself as one of the foremost choices of students opting for commerce as one of the best discipline need based curriculum for higher education. In this regard, the commerce education has assayed a great contribution to redefining the pattern of commerce education in the entire Northeastern region of the country.

As commerce is considered as one of the most diversified fields of study which is filled with varied range of insightful academic disciplines. The field of commerce education is vast and it involves in depth study of the business world.

I had worked as founder faculty of West Guwahati Commerce College in the year 1992 and joined as the principal of the college on 1/12/2006 to 31/12/2012 for taking utmost care in the upliftment of commerce education in greater Pandu, Maligaon Baripara areas. The GB, educationist, social worker of the locality has been pressing me to render honorary service as the mentor of the college. It is very important of the local people that there is no other full fledged commerce college within this locality.

It is my pleasure that I have been working as president since first part of 2022 of the Governing Body as appointed and recommended by the Director, Higher Education, Govt of Assam. The West Guwahati Commerce College is growing steadily since its inception to expand many fields like management, accounting, Finance, marketing, banking, Insurance, taxation and business law in India.

I convey my best wishes to the editorial team of the magazine for its wide publication and successful impact among the students.

Dr Jyotish Goswami

President of the Governing Body.

West Guwahati Commerce College .



Message from the Principal

I am very happy to learn that the **15th** edition issue of annual magazine of West Guwahati Commerce College is going to be published very soon. I hope that this issue will be an eye opener for the students as well as the teaching fraternity of the college in the sense that day-by-day interest of the students for writing articles for college magazines has declined considerably. Whatever be the cases, we must come up boldly that college magazine is not only the best platform to showcase students' creativity, but it is at times the expression of academic and intellectual thoughts nurtured in the college. It provides the students the opportunity to express latent unexposed creative impulse of the students in areas like art, literature, culture besides discipline specific areas.

The articles enlisted in this issue of the magazine is expected to cover a few areas that will enthuse, encourage and inspire many budding authors apart from building or rebuilding confidence among those students who many times suffer from loss or lack of confidence.

To conclude, I offer my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to all those who have used this magazine as a platform to disseminate their thoughts, ideas and zeal for creativity. Special thanks to the editorial board of the magazine, including the teacher in-charge, who have invested time and taken so much of pain for bringing this issue to light.

Dr. Dipen Bezbaruah

Principal

West Guwahati Commerce College

Boripara, Maligaon, Ghy - 12



Office of the Principal

PANDU COLLEGE

PANDU, GUWAHATI-781012

E-mail: principal@panducollege.org / panducollegepc@gmail.com Website: www.panducollege.org

Dr. Sanjay Jyoti Bora, M.Sc., Ph. D.
Principal

No. PC/NF/2025

Date : 01-02-2025

MESSAGE

I am delighted to commemorate the 15th edition of "Bonijya Jyoti," the annual magazine of West Guwahati Commerce College. This significant milestone reflects the dedication and talent of the college community, showcasing a wealth of creativity, knowledge, and hard work.

"Bonijya Jyoti" has evolved into an essential platform for students to express their ideas, share their experiences, and celebrate their achievements. It is wonderful to see how this magazine highlights not only academic excellence but also the vibrant spirit and innovative thinking of our young minds.

As we continue to navigate the challenges of education, I encourage you all to embrace learning, remain curious, and strive for excellence in your pursuits. Let this magazine inspire you to explore new ideas and contribute meaningfully to society.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team, faculty, and students who have worked tirelessly to bring this edition to life. May you continue to excel and inspire others through your contributions.

Best wishes for your future endeavors.

Warm regards,

(Dr. Sanjay Jyoti Bora)
Principal,
Pandu College, Panda

Principal
PANDU COLLEGE
Guwahati-12

তত্ত্বাবধায়িকাৰ একলম



মানসী ভট্টাচার্যী
তত্ত্বাবধায়িকা

ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সত্তাৰ সূপ্ত প্ৰতিভা বিকাশতেই নিহিত হৈ থাকে এখন বিদ্যালয়ৰ উত্তৰণৰ ধ্বজা। প্ৰতিগৰাকী ছাত্ৰী-ছাত্ৰীয়ে এককভাবে সম্ভাৱ্যপূৰ্ণ, যদিও ব্যক্তি বিশেষেই পৃথক পৃথক। ব্যক্তি মানৱৰ সূপ্ত প্ৰতিভা জাগ্ৰত কৰা অৰ্থাৎ সম্ভাৱ্যতাক বাস্তৱায়িত কৰাই হৈছে শিক্ষাৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত উদ্দেশ্য আৰু প্ৰধান লক্ষ্য, এনে অৰ্থত শিক্ষাৰ পৰিসৰ ব্যাপক, যাক কেৱল বৃত্তিমুখী চিন্তাৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত। আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষাৰ কেন্দ্ৰখনে অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা জ্ঞেয়ীকোঠা, পাঠ্যক্ৰম নতুনকেন্দ্ৰিক প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক পৰীক্ষা আদি উপাদানসমূহৰ আওতাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশ কৰাটো কঠিন। সেয়ে ব্যাপক অৰ্থত শিক্ষাক এক জীৱনজোৱা অবিৰত প্ৰচেষ্টা হিচাপে গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজন হয় এক বাস্তৱমুখী দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ, য'ত থাকে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বৌদ্ধিক বিকাশ সম্ভাৱ্যতাৰ উপলব্ধি আৰু পৰিয়াল, বিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰতি দায়িত্ব, কঠৰা আৰু অনুগত্য প্ৰকাশৰ মাজত এক ভাবসাম্য চিন্তাধাৰা। এনে চিন্তাধাৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংজ্ঞাৰ আৰু মূল্যবোধৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত। বৈদিক যুগৰ পৰাই ভাৰতীয় শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাত এনে জ্ঞানসংগত চিন্তাধাৰা প্ৰৱাহিত হৈ আহিছে। এয়াই হৈছে ভাৰতীয় শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ স্বকীয়তা। কবিশ্ৰীমদ কবীৰামাচাৰ্য্যকৃষ্ণৰ ভাস্যত, "The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence."

সম্ভাৱ্যতাই পূৰ্ণতা লাভ কৰে আত্মবোধ তথা আত্মউপলব্ধিৰ জৰিয়তে। ভাৰতীয় দাৰ্শনিকসকলৰ দৃষ্টিভংগীত শিক্ষাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যই হৈছে মানুহৰ অন্তৰ্বাস্থ্যৰ উপলব্ধিত সহায় কৰা।

ডঃ সৰ্বেপল্লী ৰাধাকৃষ্ণণে ভেবেচন 'Indian Philosophy' গ্ৰন্থত লিখিছে, "In India, 'Atma-nam Viddhi' sums up the law and prophets" গ্ৰীক দাৰ্শনিক ছক্ৰেটিছৰ মতে, 'Know Thyself' কিন্তু সময়ৰ সোঁতত সংস্কাৰ আৰু মূল্যবোধ আধাৰিত ভাৰতীয় শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাই স্বকীয় বৈশিষ্ট্য হেৰুৱাই বহু সময়ত শুদ্ধ দিক নিৰ্ণয়ৰ সোমোজাত পৰি সমাজ তথা দেশটো যেন ভাবুকি অনিছে, সেয়ে নিজস্বতা অটুট ৰাখি যুগৰ আহ্বানৰ প্ৰতি সঁহাৰি জনাই শুদ্ধ দিশত শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাক গতি দিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আছে। 'বাণিজ্যজ্যোতি' এনে চিন্তাকে শিৰোগত কৰি শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে প্ৰচেষ্টা আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

'বাণিজ্যজ্যোতি' ওৱেণ্ট গৱাহাটী কৰ্মাচ কলেজৰ মুখপত্ৰ। বাণিজ্য জ্যোতিৰ জৰিয়তে আজি পঞ্চদশ বছৰ ধৰি নতুনো শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী আৰু ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ চিন্তাশীল শিক্ষামূলক বৌদ্ধিক চিন্তা প্ৰকাশ কৰি আহিছে। এই সংখ্যাত 'বহুক্ষেত্ৰত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ চিন্তা-চৰ্চাক স্থান দিয়া হৈছে। এই সুযোগতে বাণিজ্যজ্যোতিৰ পঞ্চদশ সংখ্যাৰ লেখক-লেখিকালৈ কৃতজ্ঞতাৰ শব্দই আগবঢ়ালো আৰু অনিচ্ছাকৃতভাৱে বৈ ঘোৰা তুল-জটিৰ বাবে ক্ষমা বিচাৰি অনুবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি তত্ত্বাবধায়িকাৰ একলম সামৰিলো।

সম্পাদকৰ একলাম



Biswajit Kr. Gupta
Magazine Secretary

As the Magazine Secretary, it is with immense pride that I present to you the latest edition of our college magazine, a vibrant tapestry woven from the diverse perspectives, creative energies, and passionate voices that make up our vibrant West Guwahati Commerce College community.

This magazine is more than just a collection of articles and artwork; it serves as a platform for our students to express their unique identities, share their academic insights, and showcase their artistic talents. From thought-provoking essays exploring contemporary issues to captivating photography that captures the essence of our campus life, each page reflects the rich tapestry of experiences that define our time here at West Guwahati Commerce College.

We are deeply grateful to every contributor who took the time to share their stories, ideas, and perspectives. Whether you are a seasoned writer, a budding artist, or a first-time contributor, your participation has been instrumental in shaping this edition.

"This year's magazine theme, strength and motivation encapsulates the spirit of our college - one that encourages exploration, innovation, and a commitment to making a positive impact on the world.



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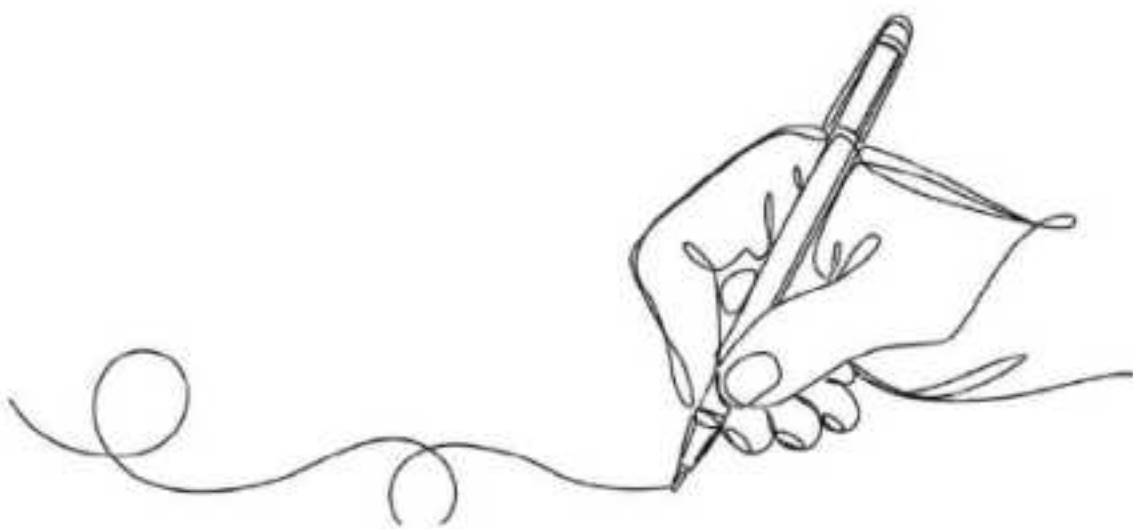
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কৃষ্ণচূড়ার দেশত তুমি অঙ্গৰা

জিত কাশ্যপ

প্রান্তন ছাত্র

কৃষ্ণচূড়ার দেশত তুমি অঙ্গৰা,
আজিৰ হেঙুল বৰণীয়া আকাশৰ তলত
তোমাৰ সুবাসে চঞ্চল কৰি তুলিছে ডেকাবোৰৰ মন,
হয়টো তোমাৰ মন জয় কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যতে
আবল্ল হ'ব এটি অঘোষিত বণ।

সেই বণত কিন্তু মই নহয় কোনো প্ৰতিনায়ক,
তোমাৰ লয়লাস ভংগীমাই বিপ্ৰমিত কৰিব নোৱাৰা
মনত তুমি তেনেই সাধাৰণ,
নবাগত আদৰণি সভাৰ সেই সন্ধিয়া...
তোমাৰ মোহিনীঅটমতো মমৰ দৰে গলি
পৰা নাছিল এই তৰুণ তপস্বী।

সেইদিনাখনৰ কথা কেণ্টিনৰ কাষত হাতত
কন্ডভ্ৰিঙ লৈ যৈ থিয় হৈ আছিলো,
মই প্ৰেৰিত খাবলৈ ডায়বেটিছ আৰু
গেছট্ৰিক সজাই তোমালৈ মন কৰিছিলো,
বাবে বাবে কাণৰ কাষৰ পৰা নামি অহা
চুলি যিনিক যে আঙুলিৰে নিজৰ বাট দেখুৱাই দিছিলো,
ঘামি যোৱা কপাল আৰু সিত গাল দুখনি
যে গৰমত আবল্ল বগুত ফুটি উঠিছিল,
কৰবাৰ পৰা অহা সেঙেতা বতাহে তোমাৰ
দেহত চুই তোমাৰ সুগন্ধি বিলাই দিছিল চাৰিওকাষে।



কেণ্টিনৰ বেডিঅত সেইসময়ত বজি
উঠিছিল জুবিন দাৰ এটি গীত 'তোমাক দেখা পালে সপোন
জাগি উঠে, বুকুখনি হয় তাজমহল'
নিসন্দেহে তুমি কোনোবা অঙ্গৰাৰ প্ৰতিলিপি,
তথাপিও অন্য তোমাৰ আছিক বোৰৰ দৰে
মোৰ মন নাযায় তোমাৰ বাবে উন্মাদ হবলৈ,
কাৰণ কৃষ্ণচূড়ার দেশত তুমি অঙ্গৰা,
মোৰ নজৰত তুমি তেনেই সাধাৰণ।

YOUR BEST

Nirita Saha
(2021 BATCH)

Nothing is stopping you from making good choices

Avoid friends who make too much noises

For a moment think and decide

It's important to achieve and pass the tide

To get what you want

To be able to flaunt

Just keep the momentum going strong

Absolutely nothing will ever go wrong

In those words you'll find perfection

They mirror all your effort

If ever in need of courage

Pick this poem and read again

And if your best

Was not as good

As you hoped it would be,

You still could say,

"I gave today

All that I had in me."

"Always do your best. What you plant now, you will harvest later."

দুটি কথা কবিতা

এন্দুৰ

কমল কলিতা

প্রান্তন ছাত্র

(এক)

শান্তিৰ পৰিবেশৰ পৰা হঠাৎ এক হৈ চৈৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল
জুপুৰিবোৰৰ পৰা তিবোতাবোৰ উধাতু খাই ওলাই আহিল
সাধাৰণতে সিহঁতৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰ দিনটো ক'ত থাকে খবৰ নাৰাখে
ভোক লাগিলে ঘৰাঘৰি আপুনিয়ে আহে
আজি যেন ব্যতিক্রম,
তিবোতাবোৰে নিজৰ নিজৰ সম্ভানক বিচাৰি ফুৰিছে
সিহঁতবোৰৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট নামেৰে চিঞৰি চিঞৰি মাতিছে,
সময় মাত্ৰ দুই মিনিট
হুলস্থূল আৰু মানুহৰ ভিৰৰ পৰা
সকলো মাতৃয়ে নিজৰ নিজৰ সম্ভানক বিচাৰি উলিয়াহে
'মতি, মতি, মতি'
বহুত মানুহৰ কমি অহা চিঞৰৰ মাজত ক্ৰমাৎ বাঢ়ি আহিল এই চিঞৰ
উদ্ধাউল হৈ মতিৰ মাকে সকলোকে সুধি ফুৰিছে
'কোনখিনিত, কোনখিনিত আছিল সি?'
এসোপা আট্টৈ মোনীয়া বস্ত্ৰ দ'ম হৈ পৰি আছে
য'ত অলপ আগতে মতি আৰু অইন ল'ৰাবোৰে আছিল
এতিয়া
অইন ল'ৰাবোৰ আছে, মতি নাই...

(দুই)

নগৰৰ সৈতে পোনপটীয়া সম্পৰ্ক থকা
এই ঠেক বাটেৰেই অহা যোৱা হয়

বিৰাট বিৰাট গুদামৰ প্ৰকাণ্ড প্ৰকাণ্ড ট্ৰাক
 কদৰ্য গলিৰেই অহা-যোৱা কৰে শ শ মোন নগৰীয়া ভোকৰ সামগ্ৰী
 বিক্ৰা ঘূৰাবলৈ অসুবিধা পোৱা ঠেক বাটেৰেই
 বিকট গৰ্জন কৰি আওৱাই ড্ৰাইভাৰ, হেণ্ডিমেণ, মজদুৰ আৰু ট্ৰাক
 কেতিয়াবা দিন, কেতিয়াবা গোটেই নিশা ব্যস্ত থাকে এই বাট, এই কদৰ্য চহৰ
 জমা হোৱা বৰষুণৰ পানীত শেলুৰে ধৰা সেউজীয়াৰ সৈতে
 গাড়ীৰ ম'বিলে সৃষ্টি কৰা এক অদ্ভুত বঙৰ পানীৰে
 গলিটোৰ সৰু ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে নিজক চাফা কৰে
 জীৱন চলি আছে সেই ঠেক বাটেৰেই, অসংখ্য ট্ৰাকৰ সৈতে
 ঘনাই ঘনাই জাম লাগিলেই উৎপন্ন হয় সুখ, জোগাৰ হয় ঘৰৰ বজাৰ
 সেয়েহে এসোপা খালি ট্ৰাক দেখিলেই ল'ৰা হাতে সমগ্ৰৰে চিঞৰে
 'লাগ, লাগ, লাগি যা, জাম লাগি যা'
 গুদামত মাল নমাই অহা খালী ট্ৰাকত পৰি ৰোৱা অৱশিষ্ট জাবৰৰ পৰাই
 চাউল-দহিল-চেনী-নিমখ-পিয়াজ সকলোখিনিয়ে হয় বজাৰ
 জাম-জীৱন সমৃদ্ধ কৰি ৰখা এক কুশল বাৰ্তা

(তিনি)

সিদিনা এটাও ডাঙৰ জাম লগা নাছিল
 নোদোকা-নোদোকা চাউল বস্তা ভৰ্তি ট্ৰাক এখনৰ সৈতে মুখামুখি হ'ল অন্য এখন ৰোজাই
 ট্ৰা
 নজৰবন্দী হৈ আছিল সমস্ত ঘটনা লগে লগে ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে চিঞৰিলে
 'লাগ লাগ, লাগি যা, জাম লাগি যা'
 ক্ষণেকতে জাম লাগিল, জাম ভাঙিবলৈ ট্ৰাক কিনাবলৈ আওৱাই আনিলে
 ক্ৰমাৎ এঢলীয়া হৈ পৰা ট্ৰাকৰ পৰা সৰি পৰিল বহুত চাউলৰ বস্তা
 বিকট চিঞৰ মাৰি সকলোৱে দৌৰি পলাল
 কিন্তু চাউলৰ বস্তাই গোৱা মাৰি ধৰিলে মতিৰ চিঞৰ
 মতি পৰি ৰ'ল মাটিত, ওপৰত বস্তা, আৰু এটা আৰু এটা বস্তা...
 উদ্ধাউল হৈ বিচাৰি ফুৰা মাকৰ লগতে মানুহবোৰ গোট খালে
 বস্তাবোৰ আঁতৰাই মতিৰ নিখৰ দেহ উলিয়াই আনিলে
 পুলিচ আহিল। গুদামৰ কাম বন্ধ হ'ল
 মতিৰ দেহাৰ হাড়-মঙহ হস্পিতাল পালে
 এন্ধাৰ হ'ল
 ট্ৰাক দুখন থানালৈ নিলে আৰু
 চাউলৰ বস্তাবোৰ তেনেকৈয়ে পৰি ৰ'ল
 ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰ দোকমোকালিতে বস্তাৰ কাষ পালে
 মতিৰ তেজ লগা বস্তাৰ পৰা আঁতৰি বাকীবোৰত আৰম্ভ কৰিলে দৈনিক বজাৰ
 চাউল-দহিল-চেনী-নিমখ-পিয়াজ

পোহৰ হৈ অহাত

কোনোবা চাহাবে তেজ লগা আঁঠে মোনীয়া বস্তাটো মতিৰ মাকলৈ বুলি জুপুৰিতে ডাঙি থ'লে
পুত্ৰ শোকে বিহুল কৰা মতিৰ মাকৰ চিঞৰ
'উলিয়াই নে, উলিয়াই নে, মোক চাউল নালাগে'

(চাৰি)

মাক-বাপেক নোহোবা মানুহজনীক বিয়া কৰাম বুলি এজনে নগৰলৈ লৈ আহিছিল
মানুহটো বদমাচ। মতিৰ জন্মৰ আগতে সি গ'ল, উভতি নাহিল
মতিৰ মূৰটো বুকুত গুজি সকলো ভয় অতিক্ৰম কৰে
সাহস বান্ধে, তাক লৈ ভৰিষাতৰ সপোন দেখে
হঠাৎ অহা নিৰ্জনতাই মতিৰ মাকক বাউলী কৰে
আঁঠে মোনীয়া চাউলৰ বস্তাটো চাই উচুপি উঠে, বস্তাটো সাবটি ধৰে
দুখৰ দিনত ওচৰৰ কোনোৱে একোমুঠি চাউল-দাইল আগবঢ়ায়
কেতিয়াবা সেইবোৰ সিজাই, কেতিয়াবা নিসিজাই
ঘটনা ঘটোৱা টাকখনৰ হেণ্ডিমেনে অনা মিঠাইৰ টোপোলা নলয়, তাক নামাতে
মতিৰ মাকৰ ভোক সদায়ে লগে, চুবুৰীয়াই সামগ্ৰী সদায়ে নিদিয়ে
লাহে লাহে পেটৰ ভোক তীব্ৰ হয়, দিনবোৰ পাব হয়
জীৰ্ণ বেৰত আউজি থকা বস্তাটোৰ এঠাইত এন্দুৰে কুটিছে
সিঁচৰতি চাউল সাৰি মাকৰ চকুযোৰ প্ৰায়ে সেমেকি উঠে
শূন্যতাক সাবটি খালি পেটে আৰু নো কিমান দিন?
এন্দুৰে কৰা ফুটাৰে অলপক অলপকৈ এসাজৰ চাউল উলিয়াই
সিজাই, খাই
হেণ্ডিমেণৰ সহায়ৰ প্ৰতি সদায়ে কৰে অস্বীকাৰ
লাহে লাহে খালী হৈ অহা বস্তাটো ভালকৈ জোকাৰি ব'দত মেলি দিলে
জাৰৰ দিন, সাবটি ধৰি শুবলৈ মতি নাই বাবেই মাকে জাৰ পাইছে
পাৰি লোৱা বস্তাটোৱে হয়তো আজি তলৰ ফালৰ পৰা উম লগাইছে
দুৰ্গোগ কালৰ এই উমত তাইৰ গাটোত সৃষ্টি হৈছিল এন্দুৰে খুটখুটাই ফুৰা
আজি যেন সেই এন্দুৰ খেদিবলৈ বুকুৰ কাষত মতি নাই
অকলশৰীয়া ভাবৰ পিছতেই আকৌ কেতিয়াবা ভাবে
এই মুহূৰ্তত যদি সেই হেণ্ডিমেণটোৱে আহি তাইক সোধে
'দাইল-চাউল কিবা অলপ আনি দিওঁ দে'
তেতিয়া যেন লগে লগে ঘোষণা কৰি দিব
'দে, আনি দে'
অন্ততঃ এটা মতিৰ কাৰণে।
(ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়াৰ চুটি গল্প 'এন্দুৰ'ৰ আধাৰত ৰচিত কথা কবিতা)

LIFE STRUGGLE

SUMITA DAS
(2016 BATCH)

SURVIVAL HAS SET ME FREE
FOR LIFE WANT I FLEE
IN CHASE OF COMFORT
FOR THE BETTERMENT OF MY DREAMS
BUT THE VERY LIFE TEACHES ME A LESSON
IN THE REALITY OF THE HARSH CONDITION
AFFLICTED BY THE HUSTLE OF THE COOLING SUN
DEFEATED BY LACK OF NUMERACY
CONFINED TO THE DECTATES THE STREET THROW AT ME
MY SWEAT FOR THIS DAY
ONLY ENDS WITH UNAPPETIZING MEAL.



Union Body Section



Report from the President

Dear Students, Faculty, and Alumni,

It is with immense pride and excitement that I write this message for our esteemed college magazine. As the president of this vibrant institution, I am honoured to share in the journey of growth, learning, and innovation that defines our college community.

This magazine is more than just a collection of articles—it is a reflection of the spirit that binds us together. From the creative minds in the arts to the analytical thinkers in the sciences, each of you contributes to the rich tapestry of talent and ideas that make our college a place of excellence and opportunity.

As we continue to navigate the challenges and triumphs of these transformative years, I encourage every member of our college family to remain engaged, curious, and resilient. Together, we are building a foundation that will not only shape our futures but also inspire future generations of students to come.

I would like to take this moment to express my gratitude to the editorial team, contributors, and all those who have worked tirelessly to bring the magazine to life. Your dedication and passion ensure that we celebrate our achievements and share our stories in a meaningful way.

Let us continue to support one another, celebrate our diversity, and strive toward the common goal of making our college a place where ideas flourish and dreams

Warm regards,

Krishna Sankar

President, West Guwahati Commerce College



Report from the General Secretary

As we embark on another exciting academic year, I, as your General Secretary, extend a warm welcome to all of you. It is with immense pride and a sense of responsibility that I address you through this medium. "Our college is more than just a place of learning; it's a vibrant community where ideas flourish, friendships blossom, and dreams take flight. We strive to create an environment that fosters intellectual curiosity, encourages active participation, and celebrates individual talents.

This year, we have a plethora of exciting initiatives planned to enrich your college experience. From invigorating workshops and engaging seminars to exhilarating cultural events and thrilling inter-collegiate competitions, we aim to provide a platform for you to explore your passions, hone your skills, and unleash your true potential.

We encourage you to actively participate in all the activities organized by the student council and various clubs. These experiences will not only enhance your academic journey but also equip you with valuable life skills such as teamwork, leadership, communication, and critical thinking.

Remember, your voice matters. Feel free to share your suggestions, feedback, and concerns with us. Your input is invaluable in shaping a better and more fulfilling college life for everyone. "Let us work together to create a legacy of excellence, camaraderie, and lasting memories. Let us nurture a spirit of inclusivity and respect, where every student feels valued and empowered.

I am confident that with your active participation and unwavering support, we can make this academic year an unforgettable one. "Let us strive for academic excellence, embrace the spirit of togetherness, and create a college life that we can all be proud of.

Aman Paswan

General Secretary,

West Guwahati Commerce college



Report from the Asstt. General Secretary

Some relevant thoughts that everyone can relate

Life is like a roller coaster, full of Twists and turns, ups and downs, and full of surprises. But when life's journey is Smooth, life is beautiful. Our College Life Is just as exciting, where we experience Ups and downs like being on a roller coaster ride. There were exciting moments along with stressful, anxious, nervous, frightening, and victorious moments. The college years are genuinely surprising and a wonderful point in life where we take mature steps towards our future, meeting many friends, choosing our Majors, finalising our careers, and preparing for the challenges of the real world. So, with few months left to be in college and enjoy student life, I longingly look back at three years gone by. I have gone through a lot of bumps during the first few Semesters, but I've also enjoyed the ride in between. This has been an amazing ride, no matter the struggles I have faced. Many a time, I hear people complain about college life, saying that they did have done much more, in my case, it is the best experience one could have had. I still remember the first day of college, wandering hither and thither, surrounded by strangers. I felt I was Alice in Wonderland; so much to see, so much to explore, full of fears, and unsure of the future.

College life is not as easy as we think. We need to be fully prepared to accept the challenges and tough situations thrown our way. These experiences have taught us how to lose gracefully, and also enjoying winning. They have taught us how to have faith in our ideas and to believe in oneself. They have taught and prepared us to face the real world, and strive for excellence no matter what happens!

Regarding Me.

I have always been a person with diverse interests and a passion for exploring new experiences and challenges. As an artist, a sportsperson, a self-taught dancer, and a baker, I find joy in expressing creativity and honing my skills in various fields. I embrace every

opportunity to showcase my talents, I have done wall paintings in our college, made handwritten magazine and never get away from taking part in college cultural programs. My enthusiasm for learning and trying new things continues to inspire me to grow and contribute meaningfully.

valuable lessons

This year was a lesson, a chapter, and a story. There were so many hard days, but just as many beautiful ones. Looking back to where I was a year ago, I can only tell you this: no matter how tough the road gets, it's always worth it. You never know what challenges life will throw your way, but the key is to make the best of them. There will be days when you feel lost, frustrated, and ready to give up. But those are the moments that truly test you. The most important thing is to hold on and keep moving forward, even when it feels impossible. Your life can change so much in just one year it's only one decision away. You'll learn more than you ever imagined on the way to your goals. Sometimes, everything falls perfectly into place, and the happiness of achieving what you worked for feels unmatched. Other times, things don't go the way you planned, but you'll look back and realize you've gained something even better: strength, resilience, and wisdom you couldn't have found otherwise.

Sneha Sharma
Assistant General Secretary
WGCC



Report from the Magazine Secretary

Dear Students, Faculty Members, and Alumni,

I am thrilled to introduce the latest edition of our college magazine, as the Magazine Secretary of West Guwahati Commerce College. This publication is a culmination of the hard work and dedication of our students, faculty members, and staff.

Our college magazine serves as a platform to showcase our achievements, share our experiences, and express our creativity. This edition is packed with articles, poems, and photographs that reflect the diverse talents and interests of our college community.

In this 15th edition, we have featured several inspiring stories of our students who have excelled in various fields, as well as articles on the college's achievements and initiatives. We have also included a section on alumni updates, where we catch up with our former students and learn about their accomplishments.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the editorial team, contributors, and designers who have worked tirelessly to bring this magazine to life. Your efforts have not only showcased our college's achievements but have also provided a platform for students to express themselves and showcase their creativity.

A MESSAGE TO MY JUNIORS OF WGCC:

In our life, there are periods of challenges that we must face, but the real challenge is how we grow and

learn from overcoming them. Being naive children, we believed that life was simplistic and effortless. Well, we were wrong, we can only yearn for life to be easy. Growing up, we continue to face countless hurdles that only get bigger and bigger. My life, in particular, has been filled with numerous up and downs. It felt like I was in an endless roller coaster going up and down. Some believe that life is filled with obstacles and experiences that will help us pave the path to our own successes. But is that really accurate? There are some points in life when I've felt that I would never conquer a problem. From trying to learn to walk, to making big decisions that would affect the outcome of life. There are always complications and doubts that block our path. What job am I to choose? What university do I apply for? These thoughts will soon turn into

As Magazine Secretary, I am committed to ensuring that our college magazine continues to be a vibrant and inclusive platform that showcases the best of our college community. I invite you all to read, enjoy, and share your thoughts on this 15th edition of our college magazine

Biswajit Kr Gupta
Magazine Secretary
WGCC



Report from the Cultural Secretary

It is with immense joy and pride that I introduce myself as the Cultural Secretary of our college. Being entrusted with this role is not just a responsibility but a privilege to serve a vibrant community of creative and talented individuals.

Our college has always been hub of cultural excellence, nurturing talents that inspire and entertain. As the Cultural Secretary, my vision is to create a platform that celebrates diversity, fosters creativity, and unites us all through the shared love of art, music, literature, and dance.

Hip hop culture is a dynamic, multifaceted cultural movement that originated in the 1970s in the south Bronx, New York City. It is deeply rooted in the experiences of African American and Latino Youth, Particularly those living in underserved urban areas. Hip hop culture encompasses several key elements: Rapping (MCing): The vocal aspect of Hip hop, where individuals (MCs) use rhythm, wordplay, and storytelling to convey message, often reflecting social issues, personal struggles, or cultural pride.

DJing: DJs (disc jockeys) were central to the birth of Hip hop, often creating beats, mixing tracks, and scratching record to provide the musical foundation for rapping. Legendary figures like Kool here and Grandmaster Flash were pioneers in this area.

Breakdancing (B-boying):

This is the dance aspect of Hip hop, characterized by acrobatic, intricate movements. Breakdancing developed as a way for young people to express themselves physically to the music, often in battles or "cyphers" (dance circles).

Graffiti Art: Visual expression through spray-painting and creating murals, graffiti become a prominent part of Hip hop, offering a way for artists to communicate visually in urban environments. It was form of rebellion, self-expression, and territorial marking.

Knowledge: this is the philosophical and intellectual aspect of hip hop, often emphasizing social consciousness, political awareness, and empowerment. Many early hip hop artists sought to educate and uplift their communities through their music.

Hip hop has since evolved beyond its origins, becoming a global phenomenon. It influences fashion, language, entertainment, and lifestyle worldwide. The culture's roots in resistance, cre-

ativity, and community continue to shape contemporary music and art, while new generations of artists have pushed the boundaries of what hip hop can be.

At its core, hip hop culture is about self-expression, creativity, and challenging the status quo, providing a platform for marginalized voices to be heard.

Dear Students, Faculty Members, and Alumni,

I am thrilled to introduce the latest edition of our college magazine, as the Magazine Secretary of West Guwahati Commerce College. This publication is a culmination of the hard work and dedication of our students, faculty members, and staff.

Our college magazine serves as a platform to showcase our achievements, share our experiences and express our creativity. This edition is packed with articles, poems, and photographs that reflect the diverse talents and interests of our college community.

In this 15th edition, we have featured several inspiring stories of our students who have excelled in various fields, as well as articles on the college's achievements and initiatives. We have also included a section on alumni updates, where we catch up with our former students and learn about their accomplishments.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the editorial team, contributors, and designers who have worked tirelessly to bring this magazine to life. Your efforts have not only showcased our college's achievements but have also provided a platform for students to express themselves and showcase their creativity.

Abhishek Gupta
Cultural Secretary



Report from the Sports Secretary

"To my fellow students and sports enthusiasts,

As we celebrate another year of sports excellence at West Guwahati Commerce College, I am honored to reflect on our journey and express my gratitude to each and every one of our student athletes, coaches, and sports enthusiasts.

Your passion, dedication, and teamwork have made our college proud, and we are thrilled to have such a vibrant and talented sports community.

As the Sports Secretary of the Students' Union, my goal is to continue to promote and support sports development at our college. We have an exciting year ahead, with new sports programs, tournaments, and initiatives planned.

I encourage all students to get involved in sports, whether as a player, spectator, or volunteer. Sports have the power to unite us, challenge us, and inspire us to be our best selves.

Let's keep the spirit of sportsmanship and teamwork alive at West Guwahati Commerce College

Kartick Jha

Sports Secretary, Students' Union
West Guwahati Commerce College



Report from the Social Service Secretary

“**Empowering Change: Be the Spark**”

As your Social Service Secretary, I am proud to be part of a community that is passionate about making a difference. As students, we have the power to create positive change and shape the world around us. Why Serve? Service is not just about giving back; it's about growing as individuals, developing empathy, and building connections with others. By serving, we not only improve the lives of others but also enrich our own. Be the Spark I urge each of you to be the spark that ignites positive change. Join us in our social service initiatives, share your ideas, and let's work together to create a better world.

Benefits of Social Service

- Develops empathy and compassion
- Enhances leadership and teamwork skills
- Fosters personal growth and self-awareness
- Builds connections with others and the community

Get Involved

If you're interested in joining our social service team or want to learn more about our initiatives, please feel free to reach out to me.

Let's come together to make a difference!

Rohit Roy
Social Service Secretary



English Section



Artificial Intelligence And Management: Revolutionizing The Future of Business

Dr. Subrata Bhowmick
Assaistant Prof. Dept. Of Management

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a futuristic concept but a transformative force reshaping industries, particularly in the field of management. By automating processes, improving decision-making, and enhancing strategic planning, AI is revolutionizing how organizations operate and how managers lead their teams. As AI continues to evolve, it promises to redefine managerial roles, providing new tools and capabilities to improve efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness.

The Role of AI in Management

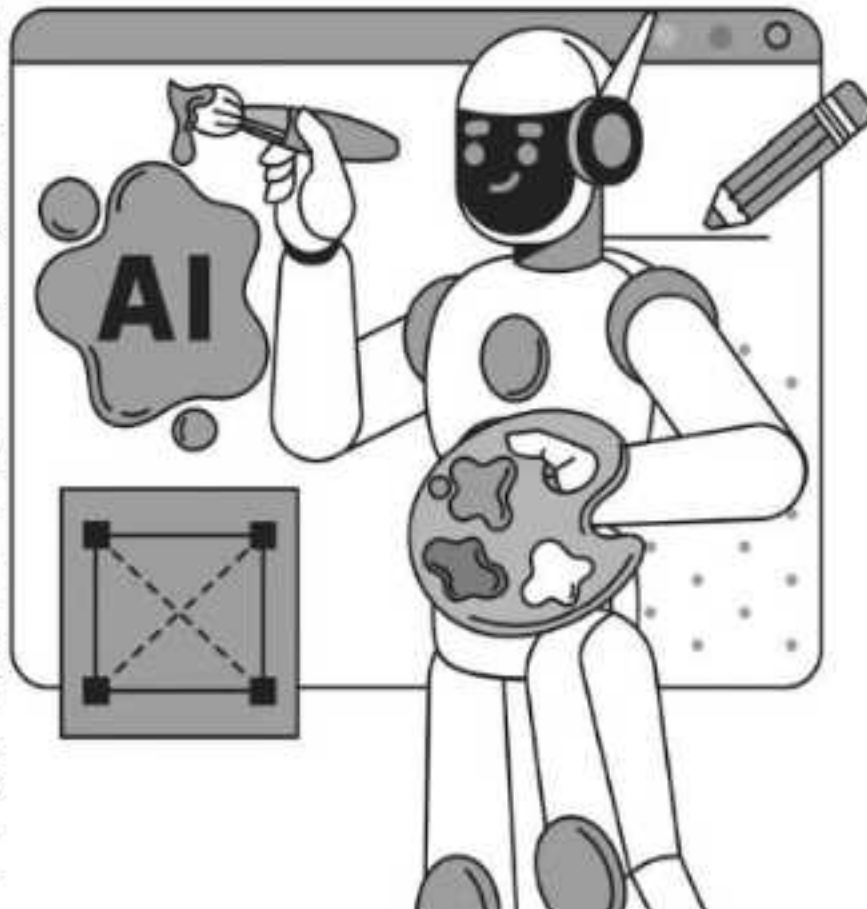
AI encompasses a range of technologies, including machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, and data analytics, all of which are being leveraged in various managerial contexts. Here's how AI is in-

fluencing management practices across different domains:

1. **Data-Driven Decision Making** One of AI's primary advantages is its ability to analyze vast amounts of data quickly and accurately. In management, AI-powered analytics can sift through structured and un-

structured data to uncover insights that were previously difficult to detect. For example, AI systems can predict market trends, consumer behavior, and operational inefficiencies. By providing real-time data-driven insights, AI enables managers to make more informed and timely decisions, reducing the risk of errors and bias.

2. **Improving Operational Efficiency** AI is streamlining business processes by automating routine tasks,



from scheduling and customer service to inventory management and financial analysis. This automation reduces the workload of managers and employees, allowing them to focus on higher-value tasks. For instance, AI tools like chatbots and virtual assistants can handle customer inquiries 24/7, while machine learning algorithms can optimize supply chain logistics, predicting delays and shortages before they occur.

3. Enhancing Customer Experience AI is revolutionizing customer relationship management (CRM) by enabling businesses to personalize interactions. Through AI, companies can analyze past customer behavior, preferences, and feedback to tailor marketing strategies, improve product recommendations, and offer personalized customer service. This leads to higher customer satisfaction, loyalty, and retention.

4. Talent Management and Human Resources AI is increasingly being integrated into human resource management, from recruitment to employee development. AI tools can scan resumes, assess candidate suitability, and predict job performance based on historical data. This speeds up the hiring process, improves the quality of hires, and reduces human bias. Additionally, AI can help with employee performance evaluations, career development recommendations, and even work-life balance management by analyzing employee feedback and engagement metrics.

5. Predictive Analytics for Strategic Planning Strategic planning in business traditionally involves analyzing past performance, forecasting future trends, and anticipating market conditions. AI takes this to the next level by applying predictive analytics to identify emerging opportunities, threats, and changes in the business environment. AI can simulate different business scenarios and recommend optimal strategies based on historical data, market trends, and competitor behavior, allowing managers to make more accurate long-term decisions.

6. Risk Management and Compliance Managing risks and ensuring regulatory compliance are key responsibilities for managers in any industry. AI is being used to monitor and predict risks, helping organiza-

tions mitigate potential issues before they escalate. Machine learning algorithms can detect anomalies, fraud, or security breaches in real time, ensuring that managers are alerted to potential problems as soon as they arise. AI can also assist in navigating complex regulatory environments by automatically updating compliance protocols based on the latest laws and regulations.

The Future of AI in Management

While AI is already making significant strides in management, its full potential has yet to be realized. In the future, AI is expected to further integrate into decision-making processes, providing even more sophisticated tools to enhance managerial effectiveness. Some key developments to watch include:

1. Augmented Leadership AI will not replace managers but rather enhance their capabilities. Future AI tools will function as virtual assistants that can help managers think through complex decisions, simulate scenarios, and offer insights from multiple perspectives. This will enable managers to make more nuanced decisions and collaborate more effectively with their teams.

2. AI in Innovation and Product Development AI will play an increasingly important role in innovation management, helping organizations identify new product opportunities, optimize design processes, and reduce time-to-market. AI-driven simulations and prototypes will allow businesses to test new concepts quickly and cost-effectively, leading to faster innovation cycles.

3. Ethical and Responsible AI As AI becomes more integrated into management, ethical considerations will become more important. Ensuring that AI algorithms are fair, transparent, and free from bias will be essential. Managers will need to adopt ethical frameworks for AI adoption, ensuring that these technologies are used responsibly and do not harm employees, customers, or the environment.

4. AI-Driven Business Models AI is likely to give rise to entirely new business models, enabling organizations to create value in ways that were previously unimaginable. For example, AI could lead to the de-

velopment of autonomous organizations, where decision-making is decentralized, and much of the operational work is performed by AI systems. This could lead to the creation of new industries, as well as the disruption of existing ones.

Challenges and Considerations for Managers

While the potential benefits of AI are enormous, managers face several challenges in integrating AI into their organizations:

1. **Skill Gaps:** AI requires specific expertise in data science, programming, and analytics. Managers need to ensure that their teams possess the necessary skills to work effectively with AI tools. This may involve investing in training programs or hiring new talent with the right capabilities.

2. **Change Management:** AI adoption often involves significant changes in workflows and organizational culture. Managers will need to effectively communicate the benefits of AI and guide their teams through the transition to ensure buy-in and minimize resistance.

3. **Data Privacy and Security:** With AI's reliance

on big data comes the responsibility to protect that data. Managers must be aware of data privacy regulations and ensure that AI systems are secure from breaches or misuse.

4. **AI Accountability:** As AI becomes more autonomous, questions around accountability and decision-making will arise. Managers will need to establish clear frameworks for AI accountability to ensure that AI decisions are aligned with organizational goals and ethical standards.

Conclusion

AI is transforming management across all sectors by providing new tools for decision-making, operational efficiency, customer engagement, and talent management. As AI continues to evolve, managers will be required to adopt a forward-thinking approach to ensure that their organizations are harnessing the full potential of these technologies while addressing the ethical and practical challenges they present. By combining AI with human intuition and leadership, managers can not only optimize their operations but also unlock new opportunities for growth and innovation in the future. □





Green Finance : Investing in a Sustainable Future

Dipak Jain

Assistant Professor, Department Accountancy
West Guwahati Commerce College



As climate change worsens and environmental problems grow, the financial world is starting to focus more on supporting projects that help the planet. This has led to the rise of Green finance, which means investing in projects that both benefit the environment and provide a good financial return. Green finance supports things like renewable energy, sustainable farming, and eco-friendly buildings, changing the way business, governments, and individuals think about where they

put their money.

What is Green Finance?

Green finance is all about using money to help create a more sustainable, low-carbon world. It involves investing in projects that protect the environment, like solar and wind energy, energy-efficient buildings, electric cars, eco-friendly farming, and pollution control.

There are different ways to invest in green projects. For example, green bonds are loans issued

to fund environmental projects, while green loans provide money to businesses that focus on sustainability. Green finance also includes green equity investments, where people buy shares in companies that prioritize the planet, and venture capital, which supports startups working on clean technology. All of these help reduce harm to the environment while offering financial returns.

The Need for Green Finance :

The urgency of addressing climate change and environmental degradation has highlighted the need for substantial financial resources to fund the transition to a more sustainable world. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), investments of at least \$6 trillion annually are needed to meet global climate and sustainability businesses, and governments to develop and implement sustainable solutions.

Furthermore, green finance is becoming increasingly important due to mounting pressure from consumers, investors, and policymakers for companies to adopt environmentally responsible practices. As global awareness of climate change and environmental issues rises, businesses that fail to address sustainability risk falling behind, while those that embrace green finance are positioned for long-term growth in a rapidly changing world.

The Role of Green Finance in Achieving Sustainability Goals

Green finance is essential for helping countries and companies meet their environmental goals, like those in the Paris Agreement, whose aims to reduce global warming and carbon emissions. By creating a financial system that supports eco-friendly practices, green finance helps move towards a circular economy, where resources are reused and waste is reduced. It also encourages the development of cleaner technologies, which can create new jobs and boost economic growth while protecting the planet. Green finance can also spark innovation. As more investors look for sustainable businesses, companies are driven to come up with new

solutions to environmental problems. This cycle of innovation and investment in green technologies can lead to major advancements in areas like clean energy, waste management, and water conservation.

Challenges and Opportunities

The green finance sector is growing quickly, but it faces some challenges. One big issue is the lack of clear definitions and standards for what qualifies as a 'Green' investment. Without widely accepted rules, it can be hard for investors to know if a project truly meets sustainability goals. However, groups like the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) are working to set clearer guidelines for green bonds and other eco-friendly financial products.

Another challenge is the perceived risk of green investments. Even though green finance can offer good returns, some investors are hesitant to fund new or unproven projects. To address these concerns, stronger risk assessment methods and more transparency from companies about the environmental impacts of their projects are needed.

Despite these challenges, green finance offers many opportunities. Governments, financial institutions, and businesses that support sustainable finance can help achieve global environmental goals, open up new markets, improve their reputation, and reduce long-term risks related to climate change and resource shortages.

Conclusion :

Green finance is changing the way we think about both investing and protecting the environment. By providing the money needed for eco-friendly projects, green finance helps balance economic growth with environmental care. As global problems like climate change get worse, green finance will play an even bigger role in creating a sustainable, low-carbon economy. For businesses, investors, and governments, the future of finance is green, offering opportunities for economic growth while also helping to solve some of the world's biggest environmental challenges. □



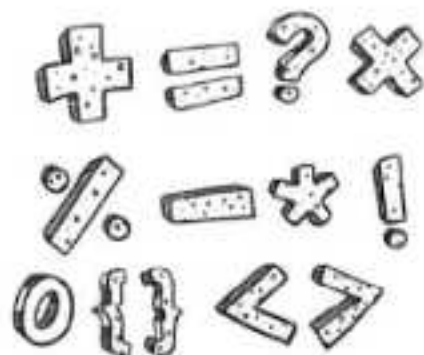
Maths

Bijay Kumar

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*In real world it
has imaginary
numbers with
maths in hand
we can always
create wonders
it is just to use
it in the right
way.*

The golden ratio & symmetry, Every constuction's backbone is Geometry, Algebra & Statistics help us all. In creating structures like a school building, home or mall Mathematics has made everything possible, by Identifying co-ordinates & making everything traceable. It helps us make combinations & find the probability it goes by proof & enhances our ability. To analyse & solve a problem. To learn to share by dividing candies & being a wesome. We see mathematics in all little & big forms & it helps us find the probability of thunderstorms. Symmetry always helps us all & makes beautiful all creatures great & small Trigonometry is used to find the distance between rivers. We also use mathematics to find the height of pillers. From counting star & birds. To learning area, volume & law of surds. In real world it has imaginary numbers with maths in hand we can always create wonders it is just to use it in the right way. All ideas are proved, none is stray it never stops but goes on fill Infinity. Look around you & you'll find all examples of mathematics in your vicinity. □





The Transformation of Financial Sector

Sumit Raj Bhar
B.Com 5th Sem

Financial Sector in 2024 :

The financial sector in 2024, New developments and approaches technology breakthroughs, alterations in regulations and changing customer expectations are all contributing to the significant transformation of the finance sector. To deal with this complicated environment in 2024, financial institutions are putting a lot of emphasis on innovation, agility, and transparency.

These are some of the major themes and facts influencing the financial industry going forward.

(i) Fintech Revolution :

Fintech companies are at the forefront of reshaping the finance industry. These innovative firms are offering more accessible faster, and often cheaper financial services than traditional banks. From mobile banking and digital wallets to block-chain and peer-to-peer lending,

fintech is democratizing financial services for consumers world wide.

Example :- Companies like Phone pe, Google pay, Paytm etc.

(ii) Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning :

AI and machine learning (ML) are playing increasingly significant roles in finance. From automated trading systems to fraud detection and personalized financial advice, AI is improving efficiency and accuracy in financial operations. Predictive analytics powered by AI helps financial institutions better manage risk, identify market opportunities, and deliver tailored solutions to clients.

(iii) Sustainable Finance and ESG investing:

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investing has become mainstream, as investors prioritize companies with strong ESG ratings. Financial institutions are developing products, such as green bonds and ESG-focused mutual funds, to meet growing demand. This trend aligns with the global push for climate action and social responsibility.

(iv) Decentralized Finance (DeFi) and Block Chain :

Block chain technology is revolutionizing the finance sector through decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms, which provide peer-to-peer financial services without traditional intermediaries like banks. DeFi enables users to lend, borrow, trade, and earn interest on assets, offering transparency and efficiency

in financial transactions.

(v) Regtech and Compliance Automation :

The rise of fintech and digital services has prompted a stronger regulatory focus on financial institutions. Reg Tech (Regulatory Technology) is helping companies navigate complex regulatory environments by automating compliance processes, monitoring transactions, and managing risks. This allows financial firms to meet regulatory requirements while reducing costs and minimizing errors.

(vi) Personalized Financial Services :

As consumer expectations evolve, financial institutions are moving towards hyper-personalized services. AI and big data are helping banks and wealth managers offer customized financial products based on an individual's spending patterns, investment goals, and risk appetite.

Conclusion :

The finance industry in 2024 is defined by rapid technological advancement, a shift towards sustainability, and an emphasis on consumer-centric services. Financial institutions that embrace innovation, adapt to changing regulatory environments, and focus on personalization will be well-positioned to thrive in the evolving market. The integration of AI, Blockchain, and fintech solutions will continue to redefine how financial services are delivered, ultimately shaping a more efficient, transparent, and inclusive financial ecosystem. □

The Importance of Library

Anisha Parbin

B.Com 3rd Sem

Libraries are as old as human civilisations. These are important institutions for human and national buildings. Suppose libraries were not important institutions for the last 5000 years, they would have died out long ago. Libraries are places for culture and knowledge preservation. It plays an essential role in society. It creates opportunities for literacy, learning and educations. It shapes the new ideas for a creative and innovative society. It ensures an authentic record of knowledge created by the past generation. Libraries are unique places for educational resources, where people thirst their research guench. It provides 100% safe access to educational resources free of cost. All resources at the library are free without spending money. Those are books access to the internet and academic training programmes. Libraries are helpful in local economics. Many people have agreed that libraries are not concerned with the economy, but it plays a crucial role in financially strengthening the local economy. At provides free internet, workspace and material that help the communities. It buys hardware software and information that help people in finding opportunities. □





The Ultimage Business Story

Fuzail Ahmed

B.Com 1st Sem

*Warren Buffet
has said that he
has "no
problem" with
short selling.
People who
support short
selling believe
they make the
markets more
transparent.*

Carson Block was in a van. This was about 250 km away from Beijing. The year, 2010. The van reached its destination—a factory.

Carson used to be a lawyer but he had turned into an entrepreneur living in Shanghai (China).

There was a company called Orient Paper. Carson's father was interested in buying shares of this company (he was an investor).

Orient Paper's stock was listed in Canada's stock markets. So, Carson's father asked him to go check out the company's factory.

Upon reaching the site, Carson observed that the road to the factory seemed less used.

A road that is used by hundreds of trucks carrying goods in and out of a factory should look more worn out.

On going inside, the factory seemed a lot less busy than he expected. Far fewer people were working there than he imagined.

Carson asked a few questions to the staff but he was unable

to get any satisfactory answers. Carson grew suspicious.

He went back and tried to research the balance sheet of the company.

This is where a revelation happened.

Once he had spent some time reading the balance sheets, he was confident that the company was lying about its operations. He felt its revenues and sales were far lower than reported in the annual reports.

Carson started preparing a report. Fearing for his safety, he took some security measures. Then, he shorted Orient Paper, wrote a detailed report on his findings, and sent it to some big investors. Then, he waited.

Soon, Orient Paper's stock price started to fall. The company denied the allegations— as expected. But it was too late.

The report has gone viral and the stock price went crashing down.

Carson's short position made him \$6,000 profit— which is not a lot.

He placed another short position but lost money on that.

Carson admitted that he did not know how to short stocks.

But his investigation and report made him famous. He had developed a reputation. He founded a firm called Muddy Waters Research and officially entered this industry— researching and investing in companies. His fame however, came from shorting companies, not investing in them.

He went from being a lawyer to an entrepreneur to a short seller.

He was an activist short seller. Even today, he is famous for his short positions.

Over the years, he has made more controversial reports and 'exposed' companies lies.

And he has made good money from his short positions.

Shorting is a controversial topic.

Carson Block maintains that he is on a mission to expose unethical companies that misreport details to investors.

Short sellers are praised for bringing transparency to the markets.

They can help correct overvalued stocks' prices, and aid in price discovery.

Someone can make money by bringing out the truth— this benefits everyone.

But this same feature makes some greedy people manipulate the markets.

Such people try to artificially bring down share price.

People like Carson Block try to make share prices crash. They maintain that these companies' shares should crash— because they are lying about their results to investors.

Warren Buffet has said that he has "no problem" with short selling. People who support short selling believe they make the markets more transparent.

Thanks for reading out. □

The Impact of Technology on Modern Society

Bishal Dey

Bcom 5th semester



Technology has undoubtedly transformed the way humans live, communicate, work, and learn, evolving at a rapid pace over the last few decades. From the creation of the internet to the development of artificial intelligence (AI), the potential for technological innovation seems boundless. As the digital age continues to evolve, technology influences nearly every aspect of our daily lives, from how we interact socially to how businesses operate and governments make decisions.

The Evolution of Technology

The evolution of technology can be traced back to the invention of simple tools by early humans. Over

centuries, advancements in machinery and engineering have brought about revolutions in every field. The Industrial Revolution, for example, marked a major turning point in the history of technology, moving societies from agrarian economies to industrial ones, creating a surge in productivity and global trade. However, it wasn't until the late 20th century that technology truly began to shape modern civilization in the way we understand it today.

The invention of the computer in the 1940s and the subsequent development of personal computing revolutionized how people work and communicate. The internet, which began as a military project, evolved into a global network, radically altering human interaction and access to information. The creation of mobile devices, smartphones, and high-speed data networks further transformed society by making digital communication and information more accessible and portable.

The Role of Technology in Communication

One of the most profound impacts of technology is seen in the way people communicate. The development of the internet and social media platforms has given rise to a new era of interconnectedness. In the past, communication was confined to physical proximity or limited by time constraints, but today, social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram

have transformed how we interact with each other. These platforms allow users to share information, opinions, and experiences with others across the globe instantly.

Moreover, the rise of messaging apps such as WhatsApp, Telegram, and Slack has further changed how people communicate, making text-based and video communication more accessible and immediate. This has not only improved personal communication but has also revolutionized the business world. Remote work, once a rare phenomenon, has become increasingly common due to the ability to communicate effortlessly across great distances.

However, the effects of technology on communication are not without controversy. While it has facilitated global communication, it has also raised concerns over privacy and the spread of misinformation. The ease with which information can be shared has also made it easier for false or misleading content to spread, affecting everything from political campaigns to public health.

Technology in the Workplace

Technology has significantly transformed the workplace, making it more efficient, flexible, and global. The automation of manual tasks through robotics and AI has allowed businesses to streamline operations, reduce human error, and lower costs. This has led to the rise of industries like autonomous transportation, manufacturing automation, and logistics, where machines take over repetitive tasks and free up human workers to focus on more strategic activities.

Furthermore, cloud computing has enabled businesses to store data and applications remotely, providing employees with greater flexibility and mobility. Teams can collaborate seamlessly across different time zones, using digital tools for project management, communication, and file sharing. This has allowed companies to tap into a global talent pool, hire employees remotely, and create flexible work environments that cater to the needs of a diverse workforce.

Despite the many advantages, the rapid pace of technological advancement in the workplace also pre-

sents challenges. Job displacement due to automation and AI is a growing concern, with many jobs becoming obsolete as machines take over. However, new opportunities have also arisen in fields such as data science, machine learning, and cybersecurity, providing workers with the chance to reskill and adapt to the changing job market.

Healthcare and Medicine

In healthcare, technology has had a profound impact on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. Advancements in medical imaging, such as MRIs and CT scans, have greatly improved doctors' ability to diagnose and treat conditions. Telemedicine, which gained significant traction during the COVID-19 pandemic, allows patients to consult healthcare professionals remotely, reducing wait times and increasing access to medical care, especially in underserved regions.

The rise of wearable technology, like fitness trackers and smartwatches, has enabled individuals to monitor their health in real time. These devices track vital signs such as heart rate, sleep patterns, and physical activity, providing users with valuable insights into their well-being. This personalized health data can help individuals make informed decisions about their lifestyle and assist healthcare providers in delivering more targeted and efficient treatments.

Moreover, advancements in biotechnology, such as CRISPR gene editing and personalized medicine, are promising to revolutionize the way we treat genetic disorders and diseases. These innovations hold the potential to not only cure diseases but to eradicate certain health conditions altogether, ushering in a new era of medical care.

Artificial Intelligence and Automation

Artificial intelligence and automation are at the forefront of technological advancements. AI is already playing a significant role in various industries, from healthcare and finance to entertainment and transportation. In healthcare, AI is used for predictive analytics, helping doctors to make more accurate diagnoses and recommend treatments based on a patient's medical

history and genetic profile. In finance, AI-driven algorithms are used to detect fraud and optimize investment strategies, while in retail, AI tools help businesses predict customer preferences and optimize supply chains.

Automation, driven by technologies such as robotics and machine learning, is changing the manufacturing and logistics industries by improving efficiency and reducing human labor. However, the automation revolution has sparked debates about the future of work and the ethical implications of AI. While automation can enhance productivity, it can also result in job losses, particularly in sectors that rely heavily on routine tasks.

As AI continues to evolve, questions about its ethical implications, such as privacy concerns, bias in algorithms, and the potential for AI to make life-or-death decisions, have become important topics of discussion. Striking a balance between technological innovation and ethical considerations will be crucial in ensuring that AI benefits humanity as a whole.

The Future of Technology

Looking ahead, the future of technology holds exciting possibilities. The advent of 5G networks will revolutionize mobile connectivity, enabling faster data transmission and the proliferation of the Internet of Things (IoT), where everyday objects are connected to the internet and can communicate with each other.

This will open up new opportunities in smart homes, autonomous vehicles, and connected cities.

Quantum computing, which harnesses the principles of quantum mechanics, promises to solve complex problems that are beyond the capabilities of today's most advanced computers. This could lead to breakthroughs in fields such as drug discovery, climate modeling, and cybersecurity.

However, with these advancements come challenges. As technology continues to evolve, issues such as data privacy, cybersecurity, and the digital divide between developed and developing nations will need to be addressed. Ensuring that the benefits of technology are shared equitably and that its risks are mitigated will be essential for shaping a future where technology serves the greater good.

Conclusion

Technology has transformed society in ways unimaginable just a few decades ago. It has improved communication, revolutionized the workplace, advanced healthcare, and reshaped industries across the globe. While technology presents numerous benefits, it also poses challenges that need to be addressed thoughtfully and ethically. As we look to the future, it is clear that technology will continue to play a central role in shaping the world we live in. The key will be harnessing its potential while ensuring that it contributes to the common good of society. □



The Mughal Empire: A Detailed Overview

Sneha Das

Bcom 5th semester

The Mughal Empire stands as one of the most significant and enduring empires in South Asian history, marking a period of great cultural, political, and economic development. Spanning over 300 years, from 1526 to 1857, the empire was founded by Babur and came to an end with the British colonial ascendancy. The Mughal period saw remarkable achievements in the fields of architecture, art, culture, governance, and military strategy. This article aims to explore the evolution of the Mughal Empire, its key rulers, accomplishments, and eventual decline, offering a comprehensive understanding of this crucial chapter in South Asian history.

1. The Foundation of the Mughal Empire

The Mughal Empire's roots can be traced back to the early 16th century, with the rise of Babur, a descendant of Timur on his father's side and Genghis Khan on his mother's side. Born in 1483, Babur became the ruler of the small kingdom of Fergana in present-day

Uzbekistan. After a series of military struggles, he managed to conquer Kabul and later set his sights on the rich lands of Hindustan.

In 1526, Babur decisively defeated the Sultan of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, at the Battle of Panipat. This victory marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur's military genius, combined with his experience in warfare and an understanding of gunpowder weapons, enabled him to overcome the Delhi Sultanate. Babur's establishment of Mughal rule laid the foundation for one of the greatest empires in history, even though his reign was relatively short, lasting only from 1526 to 1530.

2. Akbar the Great: The Empire's Golden Age

After Babur's death, his son Humayun succeeded him. However, Humayun's reign was fraught with difficulties, including a defeat by Sher Shah Suri, which led to his exile. Following Humayun's return to power in

1555, the stage was set for the rise of one of the most iconic figures in Mughal history—Akbar the Great.

Akbar, Humayun's son, ascended to the throne at the young age of 13 in 1556. His reign, which lasted from 1556 until his death in 1605, is often regarded as the high point of the Mughal Empire. Akbar was an extraordinary leader known for his military brilliance, administrative reforms, and religious tolerance.

2.1 Military Expansion and Consolidation

Akbar's military campaigns expanded the Mughal Empire to its largest territorial extent. He defeated the Rajputs in the Battle of Haldighati in 1576, incorporated Gujarat, Bengal, and large parts of the Deccan into the empire, and effectively subdued rebellious local kingdoms. Akbar's success was not solely due to his military strength, but also his ability to forge strategic alliances, particularly with the Rajput rulers, which helped stabilize his empire and create a broad base of support.

2.2 Religious Tolerance and Administrative Reforms

Akbar's vision of governance was based on religious tolerance, which was a significant departure from the policies of earlier rulers. He abolished the jizya (a tax on non-Muslims) and promoted the idea of Sulh-e-Kul, or "peace with all," emphasizing tolerance towards all religions, including Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, and Christians.

Furthermore, Akbar introduced several administrative reforms that helped to streamline the empire's governance. He centralized the state's power and introduced the mansabdari system, which organized the military and civil services, providing effective governance across his vast empire. The land revenue system was also reformed, with an emphasis on accurate assessment and fair collection, which led to increased agricultural productivity.

2.3 Cultural Renaissance

Under Akbar's patronage, the Mughal Empire experienced a cultural renaissance. Akbar's court was a vibrant center of art, literature, and architecture. His rule saw the synthesis of Persian, Indian, and Central Asian cultures, leading to a flourishing of Mughal art,

miniature painting, and architecture. This period saw the construction of monumental buildings like the Fatehpur Sikri, a city built by Akbar that showcased Mughal architecture at its zenith.

3. The Later Mughals: Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb

Following Akbar's death, his successors continued to expand and consolidate the empire, but the quality of leadership began to vary. His son Jahangir, who reigned from 1605 to 1627, focused on furthering Akbar's policies, although his reign was marked by internal power struggles. Jahangir was more interested in the arts than military campaigns, and his court was famous for its patronage of painters, poets, and artists.

3.1 Shah Jahan: The Architect Emperor

Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor, ruled from 1628 to 1658 and is best known for his architectural accomplishments. His most famous project is the Taj Mahal, built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, which remains one of the most iconic symbols of the Mughal Empire and one of the Seven Wonders of the World. During his reign, Shah Jahan also built the Red Fort in Delhi and the Jama Masjid, both of which are prime examples of Mughal architecture.

While Shah Jahan's reign marked the height of Mughal artistic achievement, it also saw a shift in focus toward extravagant construction projects at the cost of the empire's finances. This extravagant spending on architecture eventually led to economic strain.

3.2 Aurangzeb: The Last Powerful Mughal Emperor

Aurangzeb, who ruled from 1658 until his death in 1707, was one of the most controversial and powerful Mughal emperors. He is known for expanding the empire to its greatest territorial extent, extending Mughal rule to the southernmost parts of India, including parts of present-day Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. However, Aurangzeb's policies also marked a departure from the tolerant practices of his predecessors. His strict adherence to orthodox Sunni Islam and his attempts to impose Islamic laws caused tension with non-Muslim communities, particularly the Hindus.

Aurangzeb's reign witnessed frequent wars in the

Deccan and the decline of the empire's unity. The empire's expansion was unsustainable, and the economic costs of his military campaigns drained resources, contributing to the eventual weakening of the Mughal state.

4. Decline of the Mughal Empire

After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, the Mughal Empire began its slow but steady decline. A combination of internal factors, such as ineffective leadership, court intrigues, and succession disputes, and external pressures, including invasions by the Persians (under Nadir Shah) and Afghans (under Ahmad Shah Durrani), led to the empire's gradual disintegration.

4.1 Maratha and Rajput Resistance

One of the most significant challenges to Mughal authority came from the Marathas, a Hindu warrior group based in the western part of India. Under leaders like Shivaji, the Marathas waged guerrilla warfare against Mughal forces, gradually gaining control of large territories in the Deccan and western India. Their resistance, combined with the Rajputs' continued regional independence, further undermined Mughal control.

4.2 The Rise of the British East India Company

Another major factor in the Mughal decline was the increasing presence and power of the British East India Company. Initially, the British had established trade relations with the Mughal Empire, but over time, they exploited the empire's internal divisions and weakened state to expand their influence. The Battle of Plassey in 1757, in which the British East India Company defeated the forces of the Nawab of Bengal, marked the beginning of British control over India.

By the early 19th century, the Mughal Empire was reduced to a mere figurehead, with the British effectively controlling most of India. In 1857, the Indian Rebellion (or Sepoy Mutiny) was the final blow to the

Mughal Empire. The British exiled the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, to Rangoon (present-day Yangon), marking the formal end of the Mughal Empire and the beginning of British rule over India.

5. Legacy of the Mughal Empire

Despite its eventual collapse, the Mughal Empire left an indelible mark on South Asia. The cultural and architectural achievements of the Mughals remain significant even today. Mughal architecture, including iconic structures like the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort, and the Jama Masjid, continues to attract millions of visitors from around the world. The Mughal influence on Indian art, cuisine, music, and language is equally profound, with Persian language and customs playing a lasting role in Indian society.

The Mughal Empire also fostered a period of religious and cultural syncretism, blending Islamic and Hindu traditions in a manner that would shape India's identity for centuries. The policies of rulers like Akbar, who sought to create a more inclusive society, are still admired for their efforts to promote harmony among India's diverse religious communities.

Conclusion

The Mughal Empire was one of the most influential empires in world history. From its foundation by Babur in 1526 to its eventual decline in the 19th century, it shaped the political, cultural, and social landscape of South Asia in profound ways. The empire's legacy, seen in its architecture, art, literature, and religious tolerance, continues to influence modern India and the broader South Asian region.

While the Mughal Empire eventually succumbed to internal strife and external pressures, its impact is undeniable, and its story remains a testament to the complexities and grandeur of one of history's most enduring empires. □



The Unemployment Problem in India: Causes, Impact, and Solutions

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Unemployment is one of the most pressing issues facing India today. The country, with its large and youthful population, has witnessed both rapid economic growth and troubling joblessness in recent decades. While India has made strides in industrialization, technological advancement, and economic liberalization, these developments have not led to commensurate improvements in job creation. As a result, unemployment remains a significant challenge, impeding the country's social and economic progress.

The Current State of Unemployment in India

India's unemployment rate has fluctuated over the years, with the latest figures indicating an unemployment rate of around 7.4% as of 2023. However, the true extent of the unemployment problem is often understated. The official figures don't account for the underemployment or the growing number of people employed in informal or low-paying jobs. According to estimates from various sources, around 20% of the working-age population is either unemployed or un-

deremployed.

The country's labor force is diverse, with agriculture, manufacturing, and services being the three major sectors that employ people. Despite the fact that India's service sector has been expanding rapidly, it has not absorbed as many people as it could. Agriculture, which still employs about 42% of India's workforce, is highly dependent on seasonal and low-paying jobs, often resulting in disguised unemployment, where more people are working than the economy can sustainably support. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector has not grown to the levels necessary to provide adequate jobs for India's expanding labor force.

Causes of Unemployment in India

1. Population Growth

"India's population growth has been both a boon and a bane. The population continues to rise, which means more people are entering the workforce each year. However, the rate at which jobs are created has not kept pace with the number of new job seekers. According to the United Nations, India's working-age

population is expected to peak in 2040, but if job creation does not accelerate, this demographic dividend could become a liability.

2. Structural Changes in the Economy

"As India has transitioned from a predominantly agrarian economy to an industrialized and services-oriented one, there has been a shift in employment patterns. While the services sector, particularly IT, finance, and hospitality, has boomed, it is not labor-intensive enough to absorb the large numbers of people entering the job market. The manufacturing sector, once a key driver of employment, has stagnated, partly due to the lack of investment, technological advancement, and infrastructure.

3. Lack of Skill Development

The mismatch between the skills required by industries and the skills possessed by job seekers is another major cause of unemployment. A significant percentage of India's workforce lacks the relevant skills for the modern job market. A study by the National Skill Development Corporation found that only about 4% of India's labor force has received formal skill training. This lack of adequate skills contributes to the high levels of unemployment, especially among the educated youth.

4. Informal Sector Dominance

"A large portion of India's workforce is employed in the informal sector, where job security, wages, and working conditions are often poor. While these workers are technically employed, their work is not counted in official unemployment statistics. Furthermore, informal sector jobs are vulnerable to economic shocks and offer limited opportunities for career advancement, which leads to a cycle of job instability.

5. Policy and Governance Issues

"The policies and regulations designed to foster job creation often fall short in addressing the underlying causes of unemployment. Stringent labor laws, inadequate infrastructure, and bureaucratic hurdles have slowed the growth of the manufacturing sector. Additionally, inconsistent economic policies, corruption, and poor governance at various levels have hindered the creation of an environment conducive to job growth.

6. Technological Advancements

"Technological innovation, while crucial for economic development, has also contributed to unemployment in some sectors. Automation and artificial intelligence have replaced certain low-skilled jobs, especially in industries like manufacturing and customer service. While technology creates new job opportunities, it also renders certain skill sets obsolete, further exacerbating the unemployment problem.

Impact of Unemployment

1. Economic Growth

"Unemployment is a significant impediment to India's economic growth. The economy cannot reach its full potential if a large portion of the workforce remains idle or underutilized. Youth unemployment, in particular, is a major concern, as it deprives the country of the potential contributions of its most productive demographic group.

2. Social Unrest

"High levels of unemployment can lead to social instability. Disillusionment among the youth, especially when they feel that their education and skills are not translating into employment opportunities, can lead to frustration and social unrest. India has witnessed sporadic protests and demonstrations by unemployed youth, demanding better job opportunities and reforms.

3. Worsening Inequality

"Unemployment exacerbates income inequality, as those without jobs have no means of supporting themselves or their families. As a result, the divide between the rich and poor widens, leading to greater social tension. The lack of economic opportunities, especially for marginalized communities, can perpetuate cycles of poverty and inequality.

4. Mental Health Issues

"Unemployment is linked to a variety of mental health issues, including stress, depression, and anxiety. The feeling of being unemployable or being stuck in low-paying, insecure jobs can erode an individual's self-esteem and overall well-being. This is particularly true for educated youth who have high expectations and aspirations but are unable to find suitable employment.

Solutions to the Unemployment Problem

1. Promotion of Skill Development

"One of the most effective ways to tackle unemployment in India is by investing in skill development. Vocational training, technical education, and specialized courses should be expanded to ensure that workers are equipped with the skills that the modern job market demands. Public-private partnerships can play a crucial role in aligning education with industry needs.

2. Boosting the Manufacturing Sector

"India must focus on reviving the manufacturing sector, which has the potential to create millions of jobs. Policies such as "Make in India" have been launched to promote manufacturing, but more needs to be done in terms of infrastructure development, ease of doing business, and incentivizing foreign direct investment. Additionally, the adoption of labor-intensive industries could help in job creation.

3. Support for Entrepreneurship

"Encouraging entrepreneurship is another key to tackling unemployment. The government should provide more incentives for small businesses, such as easier access to credit, tax breaks, and skill-building programs. By fostering an entrepreneurial ecosystem, India can create new job opportunities and reduce the pressure on existing industries.

4. Digitization and Technological Integration

"While technological advancements have contributed to job losses in some sectors, they can also generate new job opportunities. The government must support initiatives to upskill workers in digital technologies, coding, and artificial intelligence. The growth of the digital economy can offer new career paths in soft-

ware development, data analysis, and e-commerce.

5. Labor Law Reforms

"Reforming labor laws to make the labor market more flexible can also help reduce unemployment. Simplifying the hiring and firing process, offering greater protection for workers in the informal sector, and ensuring fair wages will encourage companies to hire more workers. However, such reforms must be balanced to ensure that workers' rights are not compromised.

6. Promoting Rural Employment

"Given that a large portion of India's population lives in rural areas and is dependent on agriculture, promoting rural employment is essential. This can be achieved through initiatives like rural industrialization, better infrastructure, and support for agricultural diversification, such as organic farming, agro-processing industries, and rural tourism.

Conclusion

Unemployment in India is a multifaceted problem, driven by factors such as population growth, economic transitions, lack of skill development, and inadequate policy measures. Addressing this issue will require concerted efforts from both the government and the private sector. By promoting skill development, supporting entrepreneurship, revitalizing the manufacturing sector, and implementing labor reforms, India can create the conditions for sustainable job growth. The unemployment problem is not insurmountable, but it requires urgent action to ensure that India's growing population can benefit from the opportunities of a rapidly changing global economy. □

The Partition of Bengal in 1905: A Historical Overview

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The Partition of Bengal, carried out by the British colonial rulers in 1905, stands as a pivotal moment in the history of British India. It marked a significant chapter in the struggle for Indian independence and played a crucial role in shaping the political and social landscape of the subcontinent. The decision to partition Bengal was not merely an administrative reorganization but a politically motivated strategy aimed at dividing and weakening the growing nationalist movement in the region. This article provides an in-depth look at the causes, events, and consequences of the Partition of Bengal.

Background to the Partition

Bengal, with its rich culture and history, was one of the largest and most populous provinces in British India. It was a key center of commerce, intellectual thought, and cultural development. The province was home to diverse communities, including Hindus, Muslims, and various indigenous groups. Over time, however, tensions between these communities had been rising,

primarily due to religious and political factors. The British saw this as an opportunity to exert control and reinforce their imperial dominance.

The partition of Bengal was not the first attempt by the British to divide the province. Earlier, in the 18th century, Bengal was divided into smaller administrative units for easier governance. However, the 1905 partition was different. It was not based on administrative convenience but was a direct political strategy aimed at weakening the unity of the Indian nationalist movement.

Causes of the Partition

1. Political Factors:

The rise of the Indian National Congress (INC)



and the growing momentum for self-rule and independence alarmed the British government. Bengal had emerged as a strong center of nationalist activities, particularly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The swadeshi movement, which advocated the use of indigenous goods and boycotting British products, gained significant support in Bengal. The British feared that a united Bengal would continue to be a major source of resistance to colonial rule.

2. Religious Divide:

The religious divide between Hindus and Muslims had been increasing in the late 19th century. The British capitalized on these divisions by implementing a policy of divide and rule. They believed that by partitioning Bengal along religious lines, they could weaken the political unity of the region. In 1905, Bengal was divided into two parts: a largely Hindu-majority West Bengal and a predominantly Muslim-majority East Bengal (which later became East Pakistan after the Partition of India in 1947).

3. Economic and Administrative Motives:

Another reason cited for the partition was administrative convenience. Bengal was a large province, and its size made it difficult for the British to govern effectively. The British argued that a partition would make it easier to administer the province and address issues such as the distribution of resources. However, this justification was widely regarded as a pretext, and many saw it as an excuse to weaken the nationalist movement in Bengal.

4. Response to the Swadeshi Movement:

The swadeshi movement, which gained momentum after the 1905 partition, was a direct response to the British attempt to divide Bengal. The movement called for the boycott of British goods and the promotion of indigenous industries. This movement was largely centered in Bengal, particularly in the city of Calcutta (now Kolkata). The British believed that by creating two separate regions, they could suppress the movement and divide the people who were actively resisting colonial rule.

The Partition and Its Impact

The Partition of Bengal was officially announced

on July 20, 1905. The province was divided into two parts: *West Bengal, which remained a part of the larger Bengal Presidency and had a Hindu majority, and **East Bengal*, which had a Muslim majority. The British government justified the partition on the grounds of administrative convenience, but it was clear to many that the move had a deep political motive.

1. Protests and Opposition:

The decision to partition Bengal was met with widespread opposition from all sections of Indian society, particularly from the Indian National Congress and Bengali Hindus. The Congress, which had been advocating for greater self-rule for India, saw the partition as an attempt to divide the nationalist movement along communal lines. Many Indian leaders, including *Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Bengali poet, and **Surendranath Banerjee*, a prominent leader, strongly opposed the partition.

The opposition to the partition was not limited to Hindus. Muslim leaders in Bengal also expressed their discontent, although their reasons for opposition were different. They saw the partition as a betrayal of the promise of separate political representation and felt that the new East Bengal province would not address their needs adequately.

2. The Swadeshi Movement and Boycotts:

One of the most significant consequences of the partition was the rise of the *Swadeshi movement*, which became the primary form of resistance against the British decision. The movement was centered around the boycott of British goods and the promotion of indigenous industries. In cities like Calcutta, large-scale protests were organized, and people were encouraged to wear swadeshi clothes and use goods produced in India.

The boycott of British goods was particularly effective in Bengal, where the people were highly motivated to resist the partition. The movement gained widespread support from all sections of society, including students, intellectuals, and industrialists. The Swadeshi movement not only challenged British economic dominance but also marked a turning point in the struggle for Indian independence.

3. Cultural and Intellectual Response:

The cultural and intellectual response to the partition was also significant. Many Bengali intellectuals, writers, and artists saw the partition as an attempt to undermine Bengali identity. Figures like Rabindranath Tagore used their writings to protest the division of Bengal and to promote the idea of unity. Tagore's famous song "Amar Sonar Bangla" ("My Golden Bengal") became an anthem of resistance to the partition.¹⁰⁰ Moreover, the partition led to the growth of nationalist sentiment across India. The idea that the British were attempting to divide and rule resonated with many other regions of India, further strengthening the Indian independence movement.

4. Religious Polarization:

While the partition was intended to divide the population along religious lines, it also had the effect of deepening religious polarization. In East Bengal, the Muslim population was placed in a position of dominance, while the Hindu population in the west felt alienated and marginalized. This created an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion between the two communities.¹⁰¹ The partition of Bengal also contributed to the development of Muslim separatism, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The decision to divide Bengal along religious lines was a precursor to the later partition of India, which split the subcontinent into India and Pakistan.

5. The Role of the British:

The British were fully aware of the consequences of their actions. The partition of Bengal was part of a broader strategy to suppress the growing nationalist movement in India and maintain British control over the subcontinent. By creating divisions within Indian

society, the British hoped to prevent the rise of a united independence movement. However, the strategy backfired, as the opposition to the partition united people across India and played a crucial role in the eventual struggle for independence.

The Reversal of the Partition

The protests and resistance to the Partition of Bengal continued for several years, and by 1911, the British government realized that the division was untenable. The economic and social consequences of the partition were too severe, and the nationalist movement was growing stronger. In response to the widespread unrest, the British decided to reverse the partition and reunite Bengal in 1911.

The reversal of the partition was a significant moment in the history of British India. It marked the failure of the British strategy to divide and weaken the nationalist movement in Bengal. However, the legacy of the partition continued to shape the political landscape of India, particularly in terms of communal relations between Hindus and Muslims.

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 was a defining moment in the history of British colonialism in India. It was an attempt to divide a united and politically active region along religious lines, but it ultimately contributed to the growth of nationalism and the struggle for Indian independence. While the partition was reversed in 1911, its impact continued to resonate, laying the groundwork for later events in India's history, including the partition of India in 1947. The Partition of Bengal was a complex and multifaceted event that remains an important chapter in the history of the subcontinent. Its consequences still echo in the political and cultural relations between India and Pakistan today. □



Assam Tea: A Deep Dive into Its Rich Legacy, Cultivation, and Global Influence

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Introduction

Tea, a beverage cherished by millions across the world, has deep-rooted connections to many regions, but one of the most iconic places associated with the drink is Assam. Nestled in the northeastern part of India, Assam is renowned globally for its tea. The region has a long history, steeped in rich tradition, and today, Assam tea is considered one of the finest and most distinct teas in the world. It boasts not only of its distinct flavor but also of its role in the local economy, the culture of Assam, and global trade. In this article, we will explore the history, cultivation, types, processing, significance, and global influence of Assam tea, all while delving into the cultural and economic impact it has had over centuries.

1. A Brief History of Assam Tea

The origins of Assam tea are intertwined with the region's discovery and cultivation of the *Camellia sinensis* plant, from which all tea varieties are derived. Assam, though rich in natural beauty and resources,

was relatively unknown for its tea until the early 19th century when British colonialists began exploring its potential.

In 1823, Robert Bruce, a Scottish explorer, discovered a wild tea plant in the Assam region, which he later identified as a variety distinct from the Chinese tea plant (*Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis*). This plant was later named *Camellia sinensis* var. *assamica*, marking the beginning of a new era for Assam. The discovery was instrumental in shaping Assam's role in the global tea industry. However, it wasn't until the British, who were already deeply invested in the tea trade, began to actively cultivate and commercialize tea in the region that Assam became synonymous with tea cultivation.

By the 1830s, the British established large plantations in Assam, and by the mid-19th century, tea from the region began being shipped globally. The arrival of the British also led to the forced migration of labor from other parts of India, primarily Bihar and Odisha, to

work on the plantations. These workers brought with them their own cultural and culinary traditions, further enriching Assam's tea culture.

2. The Cultivation of Assam Tea

The unique climate and geography of Assam are ideal for tea cultivation. The region experiences heavy rainfall, high humidity, and consistent warmth, which allows the tea plants to grow year-round. Assam's tea-growing regions are primarily concentrated along the Brahmaputra River Valley, where the soil is rich in nutrients, and the elevation is relatively low compared to other tea-growing regions like Darjeeling.

The tea plants in Assam grow at elevations ranging from 300 to 600 meters above sea level, a characteristic that gives the tea a strong, bold flavor, distinct from the more delicate teas from higher altitudes, such as those from Darjeeling or the Nilgiris. Assam tea is often grown on large plantations or "gardens," which can span hundreds of hectares. These estates are often owned by large corporate entities, though small family-owned plantations also exist.

The two main seasons for harvesting tea in Assam are the *first flush* (spring harvest) and the *second flush* (summer harvest). The first flush yields a lighter, more delicate tea, while the second flush produces the strong, malty, and robust tea that Assam is best known for. The second flush is typically considered the best quality, and its leaves are used to produce premium Assam tea.

3. Types of Assam Tea

Assam tea is known for its full-bodied, robust flavor, and it comes in several different varieties, each with its own distinctive characteristics. The types of Assam tea include:

a. Assam CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl) Tea

"This is the most widely produced and consumed form of Assam tea. CTC tea is processed by machine, where the leaves are crushed, torn, and curled to create smaller, uniform pellets. The CTC method produces a strong, rich brew, which is ideal for making tea blends and is commonly used in tea bags. This tea is typically less expensive than whole-leaf varieties but still packs a strong, brisk flavor, perfect for those who enjoy a

hearty cup of tea.

b. Assam Orthodox Tea

Orthodox tea is produced using traditional methods, where the tea leaves are plucked by hand, with each leaf being carefully processed to preserve its flavor and quality. Orthodox Assam tea tends to have a more refined flavor profile compared to CTC, with the leaves often being larger and more varied in appearance. It has a malty, slightly sweet taste, and a deep amber color when brewed. Orthodox Assam tea is considered premium quality, and it is often used for making high-end blends.

c. Assam Green Tea

While Assam is best known for its black tea, green tea has also gained popularity in recent years. Assam green tea is made using a similar process to that of black tea but with minimal oxidation, preserving the green color and offering a more delicate flavor profile. It is less robust than black Assam tea but retains a unique vegetal flavor, with grassy and floral notes.

d. Assam Black Tea

This is the most popular type of Assam tea. The leaves are fully oxidized, giving it a dark color and rich, malty taste. It is often brewed strong and served with milk, sugar, or honey in many parts of the world, especially in India and the UK.

e. Single Estate Assam Tea

These teas are grown and harvested from a single tea estate, often showcasing the unique characteristics of the estate's environment. Single estate teas are often highly sought after by tea connoisseurs because of their exclusive and high-quality production.

4. Processing of Assam Tea

Once the tea leaves are plucked from the tea bushes, they undergo a multi-step process to transform them into the tea that is consumed worldwide. The key stages of tea processing include:

a. Withering

After the tea leaves are plucked, they are spread out on large racks to wither. This process helps to reduce the moisture content of the leaves, making them more pliable and ready for the next stage of processing.

b. Rolling

The withered leaves are then rolled, either by machine or by hand, depending on whether the tea is to be processed using the CTC or Orthodox method. This step is crucial as it helps break up the cell walls of the leaves, releasing the essential oils and flavors within.

c. Oxidation

For black tea, the leaves undergo a process of oxidation, where they are exposed to air, allowing the leaves to darken and develop their characteristic flavors. This step is skipped in green tea processing, which is why green tea remains lighter in color and taste.

d. Drying

After the oxidation process, the leaves are dried using hot air to stop the oxidation and preserve the flavor and quality of the leaves.

e. Sorting

Finally, the dried tea is sorted into different grades based on leaf size and quality. Higher-quality teas consist of whole leaves, while lower-grade teas consist of broken leaves or fannings, which are used in the production of tea bags.

5. Cultural and Economic Significance of Assam Tea

a. Cultural Importance

In Assam, tea is not just a beverage; it is a part of daily life and an integral element of the region's identity. The ritual of drinking tea is deeply ingrained in Assamese culture. It is often served to guests as a sign of hospitality and is consumed throughout the day by people of all ages. Tea stalls or "tapris" are common gathering spots in both urban and rural areas of Assam, where

locals meet over a steaming cup of tea.

Assamese tea also plays a role in festivals and social occasions. During traditional Assamese festivals such as Bihu, tea is often served alongside snacks, and it is an essential part of the social fabric.

b. Economic Impact

Assam is one of the largest tea-producing regions in the world, and the tea industry is a major contributor to the state's economy. The tea estates in Assam employ hundreds of thousands of people, from tea pickers to processors, and the industry generates substantial revenue from both domestic consumption and exports.

Tea is also a significant export product for India, with Assam tea accounting for a large portion of the total export volume. The United Kingdom, Russia, the Middle East, and parts of Africa are some of the largest consumers of Assam tea outside of India.

6. Global Influence of Assam Tea

Assam tea has made a mark on the global tea market due to its distinctive flavor, robust character, and versatility. The tea is enjoyed in a variety of ways: from a simple black tea brewed with milk and sugar to being a key ingredient in blends such as English Breakfast and Irish Breakfast tea.

The British Empire's colonial presence in India helped introduce Assam tea to the world. Over the years, Assam tea became a staple in the United Kingdom, where it is often enjoyed with milk and sugar. It also played a role in defining the tea culture in many Western countries, where it continues to be popular. □

Adolf Hitler: A Complex Legacy of Power and Destruction

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Adolf Hitler, born on April 20, 1889, in Braunau am Inn, Austria, is one of the most infamous figures in history. Known primarily for his role as the dictator of Nazi Germany and the instigator of World War II, his actions resulted in the deaths of millions, the devastation of Europe, and the shaping of modern history in ways that continue to affect the world. The causes of his rise to power, the ideologies he championed, and the horrific consequences of his rule are subjects of intense study and

debate.

Early Life and Influences

Hitler's early life was marked by a mixture of ambition, instability, and personal loss. Raised in a lower-middle-class family, he showed an early interest in art, even dreaming of becoming an artist. However, his aspirations were thwarted when he was rejected twice by the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. These early setbacks, coupled with the death of his parents—his mother, Klara, died in 1907—left him with a profound sense of bitterness and rejection. Living in Vienna after the deaths of his parents, Hitler encountered a range of influences that would later shape his views.

In Vienna, Hitler was exposed to various forms of nationalist and anti-Semitic ideologies, including the ideas of pan-Germanism and anti-Semitism that were circulating in the city at the time. These ideas would form the foundation of his later political beliefs. He spent his time in the city as a vagabond, scraping by on minimal means, which likely deepened his sense of frustration with society. World War I was another pivotal moment in his life; when the war broke out, Hitler, like many young men of his generation, enlisted in the Bavarian Reserve Infantry. He served as a messenger on the Western Front, where he was wounded twice, once in a gas attack, and decorated for bravery.

Entry into Politics

After World War I, Hitler returned to Munich, where he became involved in the German Workers' Party (DAP) in 1919, which was later renamed the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), or the Nazi Party. His oratorical skills, intense nationalism, and deep resentment of the Treaty of Versailles, which had imposed harsh penalties on Germany after its defeat in World War I, helped him quickly rise through the ranks of the party.

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, laid the groundwork for Hitler's rise. It required Germany to pay reparations, cede territory, and accept full blame for the war, leading to economic instability and national humiliation. Many Germans viewed the treaty as a "stab in the back" and blamed their government for agreeing to it. Hitler capitalized on this widespread dissatisfaction, blaming Jews and communists for the nation's woes.

Hitler's speeches and his ability to tap into the fears, anger, and desires of ordinary Germans quickly gained him a devoted following. He combined German nationalism, anti-Semitism, and an appeal to a lost sense of pride and greatness. By the early 1930s, the Nazi Party had gained significant traction, winning seats in the Reichstag (German Parliament).

The Rise to Power

In 1932, the Nazi Party became the largest party in the Reichstag, though it did not have an outright majority. The political instability in Weimar Germany, which had been exacerbated by the Great Depression, created an opportunity for extremist groups like the Nazis to rise. On January 30, 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg. Many believed they could control Hitler and use his popularity to stabilize the country, but they were gravely mistaken.

Once in power, Hitler wasted no time consolidating control. The Reichstag Fire in February 1933 gave him the pretext to push through the Reichstag Fire Decree, which suspended civil liberties and allowed for the arrest of political opponents, particularly communists. A few months later, the Enabling Act was passed, granting Hitler the authority to make laws with-

out the Reichstag's approval, effectively giving him dictatorial powers.

Hitler's regime quickly moved to eliminate political opposition. The Night of the Long Knives in 1934 saw the purging of perceived rivals within the Nazi Party, particularly the SA (Sturmabteilung), the paramilitary wing led by Ernst Röhm. This event marked the final consolidation of Hitler's power, as he became both the Führer (leader) of Germany and the absolute authority over the German state.

Nazi Ideology and Anti-Semitism

At the heart of Hitler's ideology was the belief in the superiority of the so-called "Aryan" race. Hitler's version of nationalism was rooted in ideas of racial purity, anti-Semitism, and the need for Germany to expand its territory to achieve lebensraum ("living space"). He believed that Jews, communists, and other "undesirables" posed a threat to the purity and strength of the German people. This racial ideology led to the development of horrific policies aimed at marginalizing, segregating, and eventually exterminating Jews and other minority groups.

The Nazis promoted the idea that Germans were the "master race," destined to rule Europe. This belief in racial superiority justified the aggressive expansionist policies that led to World War II. Hitler's obsession with eliminating Jews and other minorities from German society led to the creation of the Nuremberg Laws in 1935, which stripped Jews of their citizenship and rights. The widespread state-sponsored persecution and discrimination culminated in the Holocaust, where six million Jews, along with millions of others, including Romani people, disabled individuals, Slavs, and political dissidents, were murdered.

World War II and Expansionism

The roots of World War II lie in Hitler's aggressive expansionism and his desire to overturn the post-World War I international order. In 1939, after signing the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact with the Soviet Union, which was a non-aggression treaty, Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. This invasion prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the official start of World War II.

Hitler's war strategy was initially successful, with Germany rapidly conquering much of Europe, including France, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium, using a new form of warfare called blitzkrieg (lightning war), which focused on speed, surprise, and overwhelming force. The early successes led to the expansion of Nazi influence, but Hitler's decision to invade the Soviet Union in 1941, known as Operation Barbarossa, proved to be a disastrous turning point in the war.

Simultaneously, the Nazis pursued the systematic extermination of Jews, Roma, disabled individuals, and others deemed "undesirable" through policies of forced labor, mass murder, and concentration camps. The most notorious of these camps was Auschwitz, where millions of people perished in gas chambers, starvation, and forced labor.

Despite initial successes, Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union stalled, and the tide of the war began to turn against Hitler. The Battle of Stalingrad (1942-1943) was a decisive defeat for the Germans, and after that, the Soviet Union pushed westward, while the Allied forces launched their own invasion of Normandy in 1944. The two fronts gradually squeezed Germany, and by 1945, Nazi Germany was on the brink of collapse.

The Fall of Hitler and the End of the Third Reich

By April 1945, as the Allies closed in on Berlin, Hitler's mental state deteriorated. He became increasingly paranoid and isolated, refusing to acknowledge the reality of Germany's defeat. On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler committed suicide in his bunker beneath the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. His death marked the end of the Third Reich, but the devastation he left be-

hind was immeasurable.

The aftermath of Hitler's rule was catastrophic. Europe lay in ruins, with millions dead and millions more displaced. The Holocaust left a permanent scar on human history, as the world grappled with the scale of the atrocities committed under Nazi rule. The war resulted in the division of Germany and Europe, setting the stage for the Cold War.

Hitler's Legacy

The legacy of Adolf Hitler is one of terror, destruction, and profound suffering. His ideology of hatred and racial purity led to the deaths of millions and forever changed the world. His ability to manipulate public opinion and create a cult of personality has been studied extensively as a cautionary tale of the dangers of totalitarianism, propaganda, and unchecked power.

In the post-war era, the Nuremberg Trials sought to hold Nazi officials accountable for their crimes, but the broader question of how such an ideology gained traction remains a haunting one. The lessons from Hitler's rise and fall continue to influence political thought, human rights activism, and global politics, reminding us of the importance of vigilance against hate, intolerance, and authoritarianism.

While Hitler's reign was marked by destruction, it also led to significant efforts at international cooperation in the aftermath, including the establishment of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, both of which sought to prevent such horrors from ever happening again.

This article provides an overview of Hitler's life, political ideology, rise to power, and the devastating consequences of his actions, all of which are essential to understanding his complex and destructive legacy. □

World War I and World War II: A Global Conflict That Shaped the Modern World

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Introduction

World War I and World War II, often referred to as the “Great Wars,” were among the most catastrophic conflicts in human history. These wars altered the geopolitical landscape, caused enormous loss of life, and had long-lasting effects on the global order. Both wars involved multiple nations, resulting in immense human suffering and transformation. To understand their significance, it is crucial to examine their causes, major events, and consequences in detail.

World War I (1914-1918)

Causes of World War I

The seeds of World War I were sown during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A combination of

political, economic, military, and social factors contributed to the outbreak of war:

1. **Nationalism:** Nationalism in Europe fueled competition and rivalry among nations, as ethnic groups sought to assert their dominance. For instance, the unification of Germany in 1871 threatened the balance of power in Europe, provoking tensions with France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

2. **Imperialism:** European powers were engaged in a scramble for colonies around the globe, especially in Africa and Asia. This competition for resources and territory deepened rivalries, particularly between Britain, France, and Germany.

3. **Militarism:** The European powers were heavily invested in expanding and modernizing their military forces. The development of new weapons, such as machine guns, tanks, and chemical weapons, intensified the arms race.

4. **Alliance System:** Europe was divided into two major alliance blocs: the Triple Entente (France, Russia, and Britain) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy). These alliances, intended to create balance, actually heightened tensions, as a conflict between two countries could quickly escalate into a broader war.

5. **The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand:** The immediate spark for World War I was

the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Sophie, in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, by a Bosnian Serb nationalist. Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia set off a chain reaction, with countries bound by alliances being drawn into the conflict.

Major Events of World War I

1. The Western Front: The war quickly became a stalemate on the Western Front, characterized by trench warfare. The Allies (France, Britain, and later the United States) faced off against the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and later the Ottoman Empire). The battles of the Somme, Verdun, and Ypres became infamous for their high casualty rates.

2. The Eastern Front: The conflict was also fought on the Eastern Front, where Russia clashed with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Russian army was eventually overwhelmed, leading to the Russian Revolution in 1917 and Russia's withdrawal from the war.

3. The United States Enters the War: Initially, the United States sought to remain neutral, but German unrestricted submarine warfare, which led to the sinking of civilian ships like the Lusitania, along with the interception of the Zimmermann Telegram (a German proposal for a military alliance with Mexico), led the U.S. to declare war on Germany in 1917. The influx of fresh American troops and resources tipped the balance in favor of the Allies.

4. End of the War: After years of bloody fighting and with resources running low, Germany sought an armistice on November 11, 1918. The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, formally ended the war. It imposed heavy reparations on Germany, redrew national borders, and created the League of Nations, an international organization aimed at preventing future conflicts.

Consequences of World War I

World War I had far-reaching consequences for both the victors and the vanquished:

1. Political Upheaval: The war led to the collapse of several empires, including the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, German, and Russian Empires. New nations, such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland,

emerged from the ruins.

2. Economic Impact: The war left European economies in ruins, and reparations imposed on Germany led to severe economic instability. This created fertile ground for extremist political movements, including the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany.

3. Social Changes: The war caused significant social upheaval, with millions of soldiers and civilians dead, wounded, or displaced. Women played a significant role in the workforce during the war, and their contributions paved the way for increased rights and suffrage in many countries.

4. The League of Nations: Although the League of Nations was created to prevent future wars, it was ineffective due to the lack of U.S. participation and the inability to enforce its decisions.

World War II (1939-1945)

Causes of World War II

While the effects of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles set the stage for World War II, several key factors contributed directly to the outbreak of the second global conflict:

1. The Treaty of Versailles: The harsh terms imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles created widespread resentment, which Adolf Hitler exploited to gain support. The economic instability, hyperinflation, and the Great Depression contributed to the rise of Nazi ideology.

2. Rise of Totalitarian Regimes: Fascist regimes in Italy, led by Benito Mussolini, and Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, sought to expand their territories. Japan, meanwhile, pursued imperialist ambitions in East Asia.

3. Appeasement: European powers, particularly Britain and France, initially followed a policy of appeasement, allowing Hitler to annex Austria and demand Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia) in hopes of avoiding war. This emboldened Hitler and ultimately led to the invasion of Poland.

4. Nazi Expansionism: Hitler's expansionist policies, aimed at creating a Greater Germany and acquiring Lebensraum (living space) in Eastern Europe, were a central cause of World War II. Germany's invasion

of Poland on September 1, 1939, prompted Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

Major Events of World War II

1. The Axis Powers and the Allies: World War II saw two major alliances: the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and the Allies (initially France, Britain, China, and Poland, later joined by the United States, the Soviet Union, and others).

2. The Fall of France and the Battle of Britain: After a swift and devastating attack, Nazi Germany successfully invaded France in 1940. The Battle of Britain followed, where Britain, under Prime Minister Winston Churchill, repelled German air raids, preventing a German invasion.

3. The Eastern Front: One of the largest and most brutal theaters of World War II was the Eastern Front, where Germany invaded the Soviet Union in 1941 in Operation Barbarossa. Despite initial successes, the harsh Russian winter and fierce Soviet resistance eventually led to German defeat at Stalingrad in 1943.

4. Pearl Harbor and U.S. Involvement: The United States entered the war after Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The U.S. declared war on Japan, and shortly after, Germany declared war on the U.S., thus involving the country in the global conflict.

5. The Holocaust: One of the darkest chapters of World War II was the Holocaust, during which Nazi Germany systematically murdered approximately six million Jews, as well as millions of others, including Roma, disabled individuals, political dissidents, and more. Concentration camps such as Auschwitz became infamous symbols of human cruelty.

6. D-Day and the Liberation of Europe: On June 6, 1944, the Allies launched the D-Day invasion of Normandy, marking the beginning of the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi occupation. Germany was forced to retreat, and by May 1945, Hitler's regime had collapsed.

7. Atomic Bombs and the End of the War: In the Pacific, the war ended after the U.S. dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Japan surrendered on Sep-

tember 2, 1945, officially ending World War II.

Consequences of World War II

1. The United Nations: In an effort to prevent future conflicts, the United Nations (UN) was established in 1945. Unlike the League of Nations, the UN was more successful, with the major powers (the U.S., the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France) having permanent seats on the Security Council.

2. Cold War and the Division of Germany: The aftermath of World War II led to the division of Germany into East and West, with the Eastern part controlled by the Soviet Union and the Western part by the Allies. This division marked the beginning of the Cold War, a period of tension between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

3. Decolonization: The war weakened European powers, leading to the decolonization of many regions in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Countries like India, Indonesia, and numerous African nations gained independence in the following decades.

4. Global Economic Impact: The war devastated economies but also led to the emergence of the U.S. and the Soviet Union as superpowers. The Marshall Plan, introduced by the U.S. to aid the reconstruction of Western Europe, played a key role in Europe's recovery.

5. Human Rights: The horrors of the Holocaust and other wartime atrocities prompted a global commitment to human rights, resulting in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

Conclusion

World War I and World War II were defining moments in human history. The aftermath of both wars reshaped the world, leading to the formation of new political ideologies, the emergence of superpowers, and the establishment of international organizations aimed at promoting peace and cooperation. The lessons learned from these wars continue to shape global diplomacy, conflict resolution, and human rights efforts to this day. While the wars brought immense suffering, they also sowed the seeds for a more interconnected and cooperative world order in the 20th century and beyond.

Global Warming

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Global warming is a phenomenon where the earth's average temperature rises due to increased amounts of greenhouse gases. Green house gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and ozone trap the incoming radiation from the sun. This effect creates a natural 'blanket', which prevents the heat from escaping back into the atmosphere. This effect is called the greenhouse effect.

Contrary to popular belief, greenhouse gases are not inherently bad. In fact, the greenhouse effect is quite important for life on earth. Without this effect, the sun's radiation would be reflected back into the atmosphere. However, when greenhouse gases in excess amounts get hrapped, serious repercussions begin to appear.

The polar icecaps begin to melt, leading to a rise in sea level. Further more the green house effect is accelerated when polar ice caps and sea ice melts.

Addressing global warming requires a coordinated global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydropower can reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Improved energy efficiency in indistries, buildings, and transportation system can further lower emissions. Additionally, reforestation and conservation efforts can help absorb carbon dioxide from the atmospher, while lifestyle changes like reducing waste and conserving encry play an important role at the individual level. □



God of Cricket

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We have often heard that 'Cricket is religion in India and Sachin is God'. There is no better statement that can justify the status of Sachin Tendulkar in India. Sachin Tendulkar in India is not just a cricketer, he is God. Also for common people in India, he is an example of hard work and determination. Thus, he is worshipped by everyone in India. The essay on Sachin Tendulkar is a small insight into one of the greatest ever sportsman to have played any game.

Sachin Tendulkar was born to a middle-class family and came to limelight with a performance in the school tournament. He held a record partnership at that time with Vinod Kambli playing for their school tournament. That innings changed Sachin's life completely and he became famous in a fortnight. In those days, the school tournaments had a different fanbase and a good performance can bring you in limelight. Because of that inning, people all over India came to know who Sachin Tendulkar was! Thus, it also caught Indian Selector's eye and Sachin Tendulkar was selected for the tour of Pakistan at an age of 16!

At 16 years of age, Sachin was supposed to face the likes of Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis. The Pakistani spearheads were known for their swing and sharp bouncers. Thus, Sachin had a hard time facing

Pakistan fast bowlers. Still he managed to come out with some runs under his belt. Thus, it would justify the Sachin's selection in the series to come. The series was a memorable experience for Sachin as he also got to spend time with his idols in the Indian dressing room.

The real contribution by Sachin Tendulkar to Indian Cricket is not the runs he scored or the Matches he won. The main contribution by Sachin was the way he changed the opening in ODI cricket. He was given an opportunity to open against New Zealand in New Zealand in 1992 and he made it count. Thus, a very different dimension of Sachin Tendulkar came into light. The Major contribution of runs scored by him in ODI cricket is by opening the batting for India. Thus, India got one of the reliable openers in Sachin who can also score at more than run a ball. Soon after he started opening, India started to get good starts and opposition were under pressure right from the start. Thus, there have been many match winning innings by Sachin since he started opening. One such inning that comes to mind is the 'desert storm'. He scored two back to back hundreds against the mighty Australians in 1996 and won the series for India.

Sachin Tendulkar will always be remembered as one who changed the Indian Cricket and made it a powerhouse. Sachin Tendulkar was born to play cricket only. □



A friend is like a star that twinkles and glows
or may be like on ocean that gently flows. A
friend is like gold that you should treasure and
take care of forever and ever. A friend is like an
angel that is there to guide you. A friend is
someone you can trust out of a few. A friend is
more than one is a million. They are one in Ca-
zillion and you, my friend, are very special and so
it is official. □



Gogona (Bamboo Harp)

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Gogona is a type of jaw harp, a vibrating reed instrument that is used primarily in the traditional Bihu music in Assam. Harps are ancient instrument, most of cultures in world forced to have harps. Since, Gogona is held in the mouth to play it will be more appropriate to call it a type of 'Jaw Harp'. in boro language it is known as Gongina. Gongona is a

contribution of the Mongolian culture to Assam. In tribal languages in Assam, Gogona is known by different names. According the size Gogona are named differently such as Ramdhan Gogona, Lahori Gogona, Xalika Gogona etc. and the sound too significantly varies among them. Gogona is a fixed lines instrument, so the sound is also of constant pitch. Gogona imitates the sound of a frog. Ramdhan Gogona is generally played by men. It is shorter, wider and slightly heavier than the Lahori Gogona to fit properly in a typical man's hand. This instrument is often tucked in a tongali tied around the performer's waist or in a vivid Gamosa tied around the head like other instruments like Bahi (Flute), Xutuli etc. Lahori Gogona is made to fit a woman's hand, so it is slightly slimmer and longer than the Ramdhan Gogona. It is generally tucked into a hair

knot while performing the vibrant Bihu dance. Being a very melodies instrument, Gogona is very popular among the Bihu Dancers. The militras of Dhol described origin of Gogona and like it with Bina of Saraswati. Young boys and girls in a circle dances in the centre to the tunes of Bihu geet are a common sight during the month of Rongali Bihu.

Uses : Apart from being played during Bihu performances, Gogona is also used by the Mongoloid and Kirat tribes in their folk music. Now-a-days, it is compulsory for a Bihuwati (a female Bihu performer) to play Gogona in stage competitions. Traditionally Gogona is played by both male and female performers. One of the interesting fact about Gogona is that because of its small shape and size, when they are not playing Gogona, during a performance, it is used by Bihuwati as hairpin. The performer holds that instrument in the left hand and places it on his/her mouth. The right thumb plucks repeatedly or strikes the free ends to produce Gogona's characteristic sound. Only the semi-flexible frame is plucked while the resonating strip is not disturbed. The movement of air across the instrument as well as the contour of the mouth brings changes in its timbre.

Idiophones : Most of the books on Assamese Traditional Musical Instruments categorized 'GOGONA' under Aerophone, however (while playing



it, the air is just used as a resonator, the actual sound producing elements of Gogona is the vibrating reed, therefore, it is kept under Idiophone here. Moreover comparable instruments like Jaw Harpor. Jews Harp always classified as Idiophones. It was originally developed in ancient India known as Morchangor Morsing in southern Indian Carnatic Music, which later migrated to China and East.

Construction : Gogonal is a vibrating reed instrument made of a single piece of seasoned bamboo or horn that has a bifurcation on one end. It requires great skill to make the Gogona. The centre of the instrument has the resonating strip that is carved in such a way that it does not touch the external semi-flexible frame. A piece of matured bamboo is chosen to make Gogona. There is a popular belief that a stolen Bo Tola Sunga (a part of Assamese traditional wearing system) of a garrulous weaver give best Gogona. Though it is difficult to establish this believe scientifically but a

reasoned piece of bamboo is more suitable than raw ones. A seven to eight inch of piece of bamboo seraped and finished to desired shape and then a reed (as Jeebha) is cut out of it carefully. This reed is the principal sound producing component of the Gogona. Two slim bamboo pieces are inserted on the side of reed and called 'Mekhelas'. The tune of Gogona depends upon the size of the jeebha and the placement of two Mekhelas. Though there are various types of Gogonas, the method of construction is the same for all. One important fact about Gogona is that, though it's a very small instrument, while playing it is kept near open mouth, the air inside mouth works as a resonator for it and overall volume of the instrument increases considerably. Several aspects including the length, width and the quality at the base of the resonating strip determine the pitch of a Gogona. In order to raise the pitch, the mass of the strip at the free end is reduced to make it thinner. To lower the pitch, the strength at the base is reduced. □

Child Labour : A Web of Despair

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HS 2nd Year

Not every child is fortunate enough to experience a carefree childhood. Many of them are coerced into working in appalling conditions that no human deserves. The term 'Child Labour' is often defined as the exploitation of children through any form of work that particularly interferes their ability to attend regular school which deprives them from having their right to education. It involves



tasks that are detrimental to their physical and emotional well-being, stripping them of the joys of childhood and hindering their ability to reach their full potential. Any children under the age of 14 are prohibited from working in any occupation. But, still they are forced to work, often in hazardous and dangerous conditions, on little or no pay. The practice of child labour can be found in various industries, including agriculture, manufacturing,

mining and domestic work. But, not all work done by children is considered as child labour. There is not an issue when a child is working to progress their life skills. Without compromising their health, their well-being or their education.

According to the latest reports of International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNICEF, around 160 million children worldwide are caught in the cycle of

child labour. This includes 63 million girls and 97 million boys, representing approximately 1 in 10 children globally. The 2011 census reveals a disturbing reality in our country India, where 10.1 million children (aged 5-14) are forced in child labour, constituting 3.9% of the total child population. Moreover, a staggering 42.7 million children are deprived of their fundamental right to education, being out of school. India ranks in 113th position among the 176 countries in child labour.

Most often child labour occurs when families face financial challenges or uncertainties, either due to poverty, or job loss of a primary wage earner. The confluence of poverty, social insecurity and economic inequality has had devastating impact on children, who are more severely affected than any other group. Our failure to deliver universal education has led to a alarming consequence, where children are forced to abandon their studies and enter the workforce prematurely. To break the cycle of child labour, government authorities and civil society organisations must collaborate seamlessly to rescred children from exploitative work environments and provide them with access to quality education. However, the fight against the global menace of child labour requires more than just the efforts of government authorities and civil society organisations, it stakeholders, including businesses, communities, and individuals, to create a unified and sustained impact. It

is critical that we tackle the issue of child labour head on to ensure a brighter future for our children.

Here are some steps which can contribute in stopping child labour :

Educate Child Labourer's Parents :

There are still many parents who consider earning more important than education. Hence it is essential to have a discussion with such parents to understand their problems and then offer a solution to eradicate child labour.

Stop employing children :

One of the major reason why child labour is not reduced is that people do not stop employing children. So, the general public should take preventive measures to stop themselves and other people from employing children in homes, shops and factories.

Create awareness of the Law and Policies:

A strict law is extremely essential to curb the situation of child labour. India has come up with Article 24, according to which no children below the age of 14 years should be engaged in any hazardous environment for work. So, we must try to create awareness among the general public regarding such Law and policies.

“Children should have pens in their hands not tools.” □

– Kailash Satyarthi



Impact of Social Media on Society

Pragati Sengupta

HS 2nd Year

Social media also have the same. Here are some of the advantages of Social media. We know, Social media allows us to bridge the gape between nations and people....

Social media refers to online platforms or tools that allow users to create new innovative things, share something unique, and interact with content, information, or other users in a virtual environment. These platforms provides various opportunities for the users to cannot with other people, share their talents or can share their views on a particular issue, can also share their experiences, access many important information to update themselves with the world.

Social media platforms have distinct characteristics that set them apart from traditional media. These includes user-generated content, interactivity, real-time updates, social interaction, online community building, and content sharing. These features allow users to engage with each other and with content in a dynamic and participatory way.

Some of the most widely used Social Media platforms include Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Pinterest and WhatsApp. These platforms are quite popular among the youth and adults throughout the world and have also become an integral part of modern life, with billions of users worldwide.

In a survey, it has been found that China has the highest number of social media users, with, with 1,07 billion users in the country followed by India in the second highest position with 467 million users. On an average, these Social media users Spend

2 hours and 24 minutes on Social Media everyday. Well, at an average of 144 minutes per day, per users, the world sends 720 billion minutes per day using social media platforms. Over a full year, that adds up to more than 260 trillion minutes, or 500 million years of collective human time.

According to recent research studying Social Media usage statistics by age, as of 2024. Us adults from 28 to 43 are the biggest users of Social media. These are people belonging to the years of 1981-1996.

And in India, a survey conducted in January 2022 revealed that 18 to 25 years old constituted the largest share of social media users in India.

Interestingly, according to the latest available data, Facebook is the world's most popular and widely used Social media platform and is followed by YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram in 2nd, 3rd and 4th position respectively.

As we know, everything has certain advantages and disadvantages. Social media also have the same. Here are some of the advantages of Social media. We know, Social media allows us to bridge the gap between nations and people, which helps us to connect with people from different places and as we can connect with people as many as possible, businessmen, and other brands can also market their products and can gather customers. Many people can showcase their talents and new ideas by gaining support from vast number of audience. Students who lack study material can use Social Media for their study purpose. Social media also make us aware of all the information or issue round the world which keeps people update with every information. Similarly, in business world, businessmen can promote their business by gathering the interested customers. Many companies and brands

can promote products by advertising them.

As we have seen the advantages of Social media, but we also know that it has disadvantages too. Social media can be harmful if not used properly. It can cause distraction, which leads to loss of productivity. It can also spread rumours while can create a chaotic situations, enables bullying and social media promotes Social isolation and also addiction towards Social media. It can also cause depression, anxiety and can ruin one's peace. There are many problems related to privacy issues which many people comprise due to their addiction towards social media. And many teenagers get influenced by wrong stuffs as shown by the influencer. Many teenagers try to compare themselves with the influences and gets depressed.

We can see that social media has various advantages and disadvantages. But we cannot unsee the fact that people compromise with all the disadvantage due to their abseption over Social media. To maximize Social media's potential, we must practice responsible usage. We can replace Social media by promoting reading good books and giving attention to our hobbies. Such as singing, dancing, playing, gardening and meditation etc. which can lead to great productiveness and inner peace of mind. Instead of scrolling, we can write our thought's, journals etc, which is a productive usage of time. We can create a list of goals to fulfill our dreams. We can inculcate ourselves in learning good habits. We can explore new things to make ourselves busy, so that we can minimize the use of Social media and can maximise our productivity. □

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Simple Living High Thinking

Kajal Kamari

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Simple living means living with limited resources can fulfil your basic requirements. But this is also true that most of the people want to lead a luxurious life.

However, people are still not happy even after acquiring such a huge wealth. On the other hand, Simplicity can make our life peaceful and happy. But to lead the life of simplicity, we must be contented with what we have. Human beings have turned into machine. They think that the peace and happiness of life lie in luxurious goods which is nothing but a misconception. However, money cannot guarantee you for a happy and peaceful life.

We should be rich not only in wealth but also in thoughts and values of life. We should follow simple living and high thinking. Gandhiji wore a simple 'dhoti' but his thinking was high. There are millions of wealthy people in this world but they are not popular. But Gandhiji who led a simple life is still popular world wide. □

Key External Sources of Recruitment

Tutumoni Das



To attract diverse talent, companies often turn to external recruitment sources. Here's a quick look at some popular methods.

1. Job portals and online sites; platforms like LinkedIn, Indeed, and Glassdoor allow companies to post jobs and reach a vast pool of candidates quickly.
2. Social Media : Sites like LinkedIn and Facebook help companies connect with potential hires and promote their brand culture.
3. Campus Recruitment : Collaborating with colleges gives companies access to fresh graduates with current skills and new perspectives.
4. Recruitment Agencies : Agencies help companies fill roles quickly, especially specialized positions by screening and shortlisting candidates.
5. Employee Referrals : Referral programs encourage existing employees leading to higher quality hires.
6. Job Fairs : In person or virtual fairs allow companies to meet candidates face to face ideal for hiring at scale.

Using these external sources, businesses can broaden their talent search and gain new skills and ideas. □



Importance of Students Life

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Student life is meant to help us learn discipline and study. Despite that, life is quite enjoyable. The struggle is low in student life. One must get up early in the morning to get ready for school or college.

Similarly, rushing to the bus stop is very exciting during student life. The mothers constantly remind us to hurry up and not be late. It is no less than a mantra for all mothers.

In addition, there are other exciting moments in student life. We sometimes forget to complete our homework and then pretend to find the notebook when the teacher asks for it.

With the examination time around the corner, the fun stops for a while but not long. One of the most exciting things about student life is getting to go on picnics and trips with your friends.

You get to enjoy yourself and have a lot of fun. Even waiting for the exam result with friends becomes fun. The essence of student life lies in the little things like getting curious about your friend's marks, getting jealous if they score more, and so on.

The excitement for games period or learning about a new teacher. While student life teaches us discipline, it also gives us a lot of fun. It is a memorable time in everyone's life.

Importance of Student Life "Student life is a vital part of everyone's life. The future of the students and the country depends on how we are as students. Thus, getting the right guidance is essential. Student life builds the foundation for our life.

Thus, if your foundation is strong, the building will be a strong one too. However, a weak foundation cannot make a building stand. In other words, student life helps us embrace human qualities.

People don't realize how lucky and privileged one is to even get a student life. Many children dream of having it but never get one. Thus, if one gets to attain education, one must make the most of it.

Student life won't always be filled with happiness but it will be worthwhile. It helps us grow in the path of life and acquire qualities such as honesty, patience, perseverance, and more. □

Understanding COVID-19: The Global Pandemic and Its Impact

Aman Paswan

Bcom 5th sem

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerged in December 2019, initially identified in Wuhan, China. This infectious disease, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, rapidly escalated into a global pandemic, affecting millions of lives across the world. The disease has led to widespread health, economic, and social consequences, fundamentally changing the way societies function. Understanding the evolution of COVID-19, its impact, and the measures taken to curb its spread is essential to grasp the ongoing challenges posed by this pandemic.

Origins of COVID-19—COVID-19 is caused by a novel coronavirus known as SARS-CoV-2, a virus from the Coronaviridae family, which also includes the viruses responsible for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory

Syndrome (MERS). The first cases of the disease were reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, with many of the early cases linked to a seafood market in the city. This led to speculations that the virus may have originated from an animal host, particularly bats, and

then transmitted to humans through an intermediary species.

As the virus spread, it became clear that it could be transmitted from person to person through respiratory droplets, making it highly contagious. COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through close contact, by touching

contaminated surfaces, or through aerosols in crowded, enclosed spaces. This high transmission rate, combined with limited knowledge of the virus in its early stages, made it difficult to control its spread.



Symptoms and Severity of COVID-19

COVID-19 can manifest in a wide range of symptoms, ranging from mild to severe, and some individuals may remain asymptomatic while still being contagious. Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, body aches, and shortness of breath. Some individuals may also experience gastrointestinal symptoms like diarrhea or vomiting.

While many people recover from the virus with mild symptoms, others experience severe complications, particularly older adults and those with underlying health conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or respiratory disorders. Severe cases can lead to pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), and multi-organ failure. COVID-19 has also been associated with long-term symptoms, referred to as "long COVID," where individuals experience prolonged fatigue, brain fog, and other debilitating symptoms long after recovering from the initial infection.

The virus's ability to cause widespread and severe illness posed significant challenges for healthcare systems worldwide, particularly in the early stages of the pandemic when hospitals were overwhelmed by the surge in cases.

Global Spread and Pandemic Declaration "The virus quickly spread from China to other countries in Asia, Europe, and eventually, across the globe. By March 2020, COVID-19 had become a global pandemic, as declared by the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition to the physical health toll, the pandemic created a ripple effect across every sector of society. Governments implemented strict lockdowns, social distancing measures, and travel restrictions in an effort to curb the spread of the virus, which had profound economic, psychological, and social impacts.

Economic disruptions were one of the most immediate consequences of the pandemic. Businesses, particularly in the hospitality, travel, and entertainment

sectors, faced unprecedented challenges, leading to mass layoffs and closures. Global supply chains were disrupted, leading to shortages of essential goods like personal protective equipment (PPE) and medical supplies. Governments worldwide responded with massive fiscal and monetary policies to support individuals and businesses, but the long-term economic consequences are still unfolding.

Public Health Measures "In the face of an escalating crisis, public health measures became critical in managing the spread of COVID-19. Social distancing, wearing masks, and frequent handwashing became the new norm in many parts of the world. These measures were complemented by strict quarantine protocols for travelers, contact tracing, and widespread testing to identify and isolate cases quickly.

Despite these efforts, the virus continued to spread rapidly, and countries struggled with the balance between public health measures and economic impact. In some regions, prolonged lockdowns created significant societal strain, with an increase in mental health issues, including anxiety, depression, and isolation.

Vaccine Development and Distribution "A remarkable achievement in the fight against COVID-19 was the rapid development of vaccines. Within a year of the virus's discovery, several vaccines were authorized for emergency use, including those developed by Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, Astra Zeneca, and Johnson & Johnson. These vaccines proved to be highly effective in preventing severe illness, hospitalization, and death.

The global vaccination campaign, however, has faced significant challenges. Vaccine distribution has been unequal, with wealthier countries securing the majority of vaccine doses, while lower-income countries struggled to access them. This disparity has raised concerns about global equity and the need for international cooperation to ensure that vaccines reach

every corner of the world. Vaccine hesitancy, fueled by misinformation and distrust in governments and health organizations, has also impeded progress in many regions.

The Ongoing Struggle: Variants of Concern “As the pandemic continued, new variants of the virus began to emerge, raising concerns about their impact on public health. Variants like the Alpha, Beta, Delta, and Omicron strains exhibited increased transmissibility and, in some cases, partial resistance to immunity provided by previous infection or vaccination.

The emergence of these variants underscored the need for continuous surveillance, updated vaccines, and adaptive public health strategies. Despite these challenges, the global scientific community has remained committed to tracking the virus’s mutations and adjusting measures to mitigate the impact of new strains.

The Societal Impact

“Beyond the immediate health concerns, COVID-19 has reshaped society in numerous ways. Workplaces transitioned to remote models, and education systems had to quickly adapt to online learning, affecting students, teachers, and families. Social interactions were restricted, leading to a rise in loneliness and a shift in how people socialize and connect with each other.

The pandemic also highlighted existing societal inequalities. Vulnerable populations, including low-income individuals, racial and ethnic minorities, and

those with pre-existing health conditions, were disproportionately affected by the virus. Moreover, the economic fallout disproportionately impacted marginalized groups, widening the gap between the wealthy and the poor.

Looking Forward: Lessons and Challenges “As the world continues to navigate the COVID-19 pandemic, there are valuable lessons to be learned. The importance of early detection, global collaboration, and transparent communication became apparent in managing the crisis. The pandemic also emphasized the need for preparedness for future health emergencies and the importance of investing in public health infrastructure.

The ongoing challenges are numerous. Despite the availability of vaccines, the virus continues to circulate, and new variants pose an ongoing threat. Governments and health organizations must work together to ensure equitable vaccine access, provide timely information, and prepare for future outbreaks.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has reshaped the world in unprecedented ways. It has tested global healthcare systems, economies, and societies while highlighting the importance of public health measures, scientific collaboration, and the resilience of individuals. The battle against COVID-19 is far from over, but as we move forward, we must remain united in our efforts to prevent further loss and build a more equitable and resilient world. □

Child marriage is most prevalent in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and parts of Latin America, although it occurs in various forms in every continent.

Child Marriage A Global Crisis

Karan Basfore

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Child marriage remains a persistent and harmful practice in many parts of the world, affecting millions of young girls every year. Defined as a formal or informal union before the age of 18, child marriage is rooted in deep cultural, social, economic, and gender inequalities. It violates children's rights, exposes them to a host of dangers, and limits their opportunities for education, health, and personal development.

The Global Scope of Child Marriage "Globally, it is estimated that around 12 million girls are married before the age of 18 each year. Child marriage is most prevalent in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and parts of Latin America, although it occurs in various forms in every continent. Countries such as Niger, Chad, and Bangladesh have some of the highest rates of child marriage, where girls may be married off at very young ages, often as a means of securing economic stability for their families.

While the practice affects both boys and girls, girls are disproportionately impacted, as they are more likely to be married at a young age due to gender discrimina-



tion. In many societies, girls are seen as a burden or commodity that can be exchanged for dowries, or to preserve family honor.

Consequences of Child Marriage "Child marriage carries severe consequences that affect girls' physical, emotional, and psychological well-being. One of the most harmful effects is the health risk. Early pregnancies associated with child marriage are a leading cause of maternal mortality. Girls under 15 are at an even higher risk of complications such as obstructed labor, fistulas, and pre-eclampsia, as their bodies are not yet ready for childbirth.

Additionally, child brides are more vulnerable to sexual violence and abuse, often by their older husbands. The emotional and psychological toll can be immense, with many girls suffering from depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to the forced nature of the marriage and the lack of agency in their lives.

Child marriage also significantly limits a girl's opportunities for education. Often, once a girl is married, her education comes to an abrupt halt, reinforcing the cycle of poverty. Without education, these young girls have limited economic opportunities, increasing their dependency on their husbands and limiting their potential for empowerment.

Cultural and Socioeconomic Factors "The prevalence of child marriage is influenced by various cultural, social, and economic factors. In many societies, child marriage is seen as a traditional practice, often linked to notions of preserving family honor or securing economic stability. In impoverished communities, families may marry off their daughters to alleviate financial pressures, viewing the practice as a means of survival.

In some cases, girls are married off to protect them from perceived social risks, such as teenage pregnancy or premarital sex. However, this reasoning often ignores the fact that marriage itself can lead to these very issues, exposing girls to lifelong risks.

Efforts to Combat Child Marriage "Efforts to end child marriage have gained momentum in recent years. International organizations, such as the United Nations, and NGOs, including Girls Not Brides, have been at the forefront of advocating for laws and policies that protect children from early marriage. Raising awareness, improving access to education for girls, and challenging harmful gender norms are critical in addressing the root causes of child marriage.

Laws setting the legal age for marriage at 18 are essential, but enforcement is often weak in many countries. Strengthening legal frameworks, providing support services for girls, and encouraging community-based change are crucial steps in eliminating child marriage.

Conclusion :

Child marriage is a violation of children's rights and an obstacle to their health, education, and future opportunities. While progress has been made in some regions, millions of girls are still at risk of being married before they reach adulthood. Ending child marriage requires a concerted effort from governments, civil society, and communities to address the cultural and socio-economic factors that perpetuate this harmful practice. By investing in girls' education, empowering women, and enforcing laws, we can break the cycle of child marriage and give every girl the chance to live a full, healthy, and dignified life. □

Indian Democracy : A Vibrant and Complex System

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India, the world's largest democracy, is a testament to the strength and resilience of democratic ideals. With over 1.4 billion people, a rich cultural diversity, and a complex history, Indian democracy is unique in both its scope and challenges. It operates within a framework of a parliamentary system, built on the principles of liberty, equality, and justice, as enshrined in the Constitution of India, which came into effect on January 26, 1950.

Historical Roots of Indian Democracy..

India's democratic roots can be traced back to the struggle for independence from British colonial rule. The Indian National Congress (INC), along with numerous other political organizations and movements, advocated for self-rule and political freedom. Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Sardar Patel, among others, played pivotal roles in shaping the vision for a democratic India.

After gaining independence in 1947, India chose



democracy as its form of governance, aiming to create a political system based on the sovereignty of the people. The Constitution of India, drafted by the Constituent Assembly under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, laid the foundation for the democratic structure, guaranteeing fundamental rights to all citizens, irrespective of caste, religion, or gender.

Structure of Indian Democracy:

Indian democracy is a federal system with a strong

central government. The country follows a parliamentary system of government, with the President serving as the ceremonial head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government and holds executive powers. The Parliament of India is bicameral, consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

The Indian judiciary is independent and plays a crucial role in upholding the Constitution and protecting the rights of citizens. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority, and its decisions are binding on all other courts in the country.

At the state level, India is divided into 28 states and 8 Union Territories, each with its own legislature, which mirrors the structure of the national government. India's democracy is inclusive, aiming to ensure representation for various regions, communities, and social groups.

Universal Suffrage and Electoral Process..

One of the most remarkable features of Indian democracy is its commitment to universal suffrage. Every citizen above the age of 18 has the right to vote, irrespective of gender, caste, or socioeconomic status. Elections are held at various levels—central, state, and local—throughout the country, with the most significant being the general elections held every five years to elect the Lok Sabha.

The Indian Electoral Commission oversees the electoral process, ensuring that it is free, fair, and transparent. The diversity of India is reflected in its political landscape, where numerous national and regional parties compete for power. The multi-party system makes Indian democracy dynamic, though it often leads to coalition governments, requiring compromise and con-

sensus-building.

Challenges Faced by Indian Democracy..

Despite its successes, Indian democracy faces several challenges. Voter apathy, corruption, and political polarization often undermine the democratic process. Additionally, social issues such as poverty, illiteracy, and inequality continue to pose obstacles to true representation and participation. The rise of identity politics, caste-based voting, and religious divisions can also create tensions and hinder national unity.

India's vast diversity—encompassing various languages, cultures, religions, and traditions—also presents both a strength and a challenge in ensuring equitable representation for all. Balancing the interests of different communities while maintaining social harmony requires constant effort and dialogue.

The Future of Indian Democracy...

The future of Indian democracy lies in its ability to adapt to the changing needs of its people. Strengthening institutions, improving governance, and increasing citizen engagement are essential for a more robust democratic system. The youth, who represent a significant portion of the population, play a crucial role in shaping the direction of Indian democracy. Their involvement in civic life, along with their demand for transparency, accountability, and social justice, is likely to drive the next phase of India's democratic evolution.

In conclusion, Indian democracy, with its complexities and contradictions, is a work in progress. Its success lies not just in holding regular elections but in ensuring that all citizens are treated with dignity and respect. As India continues to grow and evolve, its commitment to democracy remains steadfast, striving to achieve a more inclusive and just society. □

Women's Safety: A Growing Concern and the Path Forward

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*One of the most
common and alarming
threats to women's
safety is sexual
violence.*



Women's safety is an issue that has gained significant attention over the past few decades, but unfortunately, it continues to be a major concern globally. In many societies, women face various forms of violence, including domestic abuse, sexual harassment, human trafficking, and even murder. The fear for personal safety restricts women's freedom and affects their quality of life, which has led to growing calls for action from governments, organizations, and communities.

One of the most common and alarming threats to women's safety is sexual violence. In many parts of the world, women are vulnerable to sexual harassment in public spaces, on the streets, in

schools, workplaces, and even within their homes. Reports and surveys frequently show that a significant number of women experience harassment or assault at some point in their lives. The global #MeToo movement highlighted the severity of this issue, empowering women to speak out and demand justice, yet the problem remains widespread.

In addition to physical violence, women also face psychological and emotional abuse. This often manifests through controlling behaviors, manipulation, verbal abuse, and the use of technology to monitor or intimidate them. Such abuse can have long-lasting effects on a woman's mental health and can be harder to detect compared to physical violence.

Domestic violence, where women are at the hands of their partners or family members, is another major issue. Unfortunately, in many cultures, domestic abuse is normalized, and victims are often left without resources to escape abusive relationships. Legal systems in some countries still struggle to provide adequate protection for women facing domestic violence. In cases where laws exist, their enforcement can be inconsistent or insufficient, leaving many victims without recourse.

To improve women's safety, there is an urgent need for stricter laws, stronger enforcement, and more comprehensive support systems. Governments must prioritize the implementation of laws that protect women from all forms of violence and harassment. This should

be coupled with a public education campaign to challenge and change societal attitudes towards women. Changing perceptions of gender equality can lead to better respect for women's rights and reduce the incidence of gender-based violence.

Moreover, societies need to provide women with safe spaces, where they can report crimes or abuse without fear of judgment or retaliation. This includes better access to shelters, counseling services, and legal assistance. In many regions, a lack of support systems forces women to stay in unsafe environments. Additionally, it is essential to improve the quality of police training to ensure they take reports of violence seriously and treat victims with respect and dignity.¹⁰⁰ Technological advancements also play an important role in women's safety. Mobile apps, safety devices, and other technological tools can provide women with quick access to emergency services or offer real-time tracking to ensure their safety in high-risk situations.

In conclusion, ensuring the safety of women is a multifaceted challenge that requires action on several fronts. Legal reforms, cultural changes, education, and community support are key to tackling this pervasive issue. Only by collectively addressing these challenges can we create a world where women can live without fear, exercise their rights freely, and fully participate in society. □

Yoga: The Ancient Practice for Mind, Body, and Soul

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Yoga, an ancient practice that originated in India thousands of years ago, has transcended cultural boundaries to become a global phenomenon. It is a holistic discipline that integrates the body, mind, and spirit, promoting physical health, mental clarity, emotional stability, and spiritual awareness. While many people may associate yoga with physical postures, its essence extends far beyond that, encompassing a lifestyle rooted in mindfulness, discipline, and compassion.

The Origins of Yoga:

The word "yoga" comes from the Sanskrit root

"yuj," meaning "to unite" or "to join." It refers to the union of individual consciousness with universal consciousness, the connection between the body, mind, and spirit. The earliest references to yoga appear in the Vedas, the ancient scriptures of Hinduism, dating back to around 1500 BCE. The practice evolved over time, with various schools and philosophies influencing its development.

The most influential texts on yoga are the Yoga Sutras by the sage Patanjali, written around the 2nd century BCE. These sutras provide a framework for



the practice of yoga, outlining the eightfold path (Ashtanga Yoga) that leads to spiritual awakening and liberation (moksha). The eight limbs of yoga are:

1. Yama – Ethical guidelines (such as non-violence and truthfulness)
2. Niyama – Personal observances (such as cleanliness and contentment)
3. Asana – Physical postures (the yoga poses practiced today)
4. Pranayama – Breath control
5. Pratyahara – Withdrawal of the senses
6. Dharana – Concentration
7. Dhyana – Meditation
8. Samadhi – The ultimate state of enlightenment

Although the Yoga Sutras are primarily concerned with spiritual development, physical postures (asanas) were gradually incorporated into the practice to enhance physical strength, flexibility, and health. Today, the physical aspect of yoga is often what attracts people to the practice, but its deeper spiritual and philosophical aspects remain central to its true essence.

The Many Benefits of Yoga :

Yoga offers a wide range of benefits for the body, mind, and soul. It is a practice that can be tailored to suit individuals of all ages, fitness levels, and backgrounds. Whether practiced for physical fitness, stress relief, or spiritual growth, yoga provides numerous advantages that support overall well-being.

1. Physical Health

The most obvious benefit of yoga is its positive impact on physical health. Regular practice of yoga asanas strengthens and tones the muscles, increases flexibility, improves balance, and enhances posture. It also promotes joint health by increasing the range of motion and alleviating stiffness.

Yoga is particularly beneficial for those who suffer from chronic conditions like back pain, arthritis, or neck tension. The gentle stretching and strengthening exercises help to alleviate pain and discomfort, and in many cases, yoga can serve as an effective complement to traditional medical treatments.

Moreover, yoga can improve cardiovascular health by lowering blood pressure, reducing stress hormones,

and increasing circulation. It has also been shown to enhance the functioning of the respiratory system by encouraging deep, mindful breathing (pranayama), which improves lung capacity and oxygen flow to the body.

2. Mental Clarity and Emotional Balance

In today's fast-paced world, stress, anxiety, and mental exhaustion have become common concerns. Yoga provides a natural remedy by promoting mindfulness, relaxation, and mental clarity. The practice of asanas, coupled with conscious breathing techniques, helps to activate the parasympathetic nervous system, inducing a state of relaxation and reducing the body's stress response.

The meditative aspects of yoga, such as mindfulness and concentration, allow practitioners to quiet the mind, focus their attention, and cultivate inner peace. This can lead to reduced anxiety, improved emotional stability, and a greater sense of well-being.

By engaging in regular yoga practice, individuals can develop a greater awareness of their thoughts, feelings, and emotional patterns. This heightened self-awareness allows them to manage negative emotions more effectively, leading to healthier relationships, increased patience, and improved resilience in the face of challenges.

3. Spiritual Growth

While yoga is often practiced for its physical and mental benefits, it is also a powerful spiritual tool. The ultimate goal of yoga is to achieve union with the divine or universal consciousness. This union is attained through deep meditation, self-inquiry, and ethical living.

Through regular practice, individuals can develop a deeper connection to their inner selves and experience a sense of oneness with the universe. Yoga helps practitioners transcend the ego and cultivate a sense of compassion, love, and gratitude toward all beings. This spiritual aspect of yoga is what sets it apart from other forms of exercise and makes it a transformative practice for personal growth and self-realization.

Yoga can also serve as a tool for self-discovery, helping individuals to uncover their true nature and align

their actions with their higher purpose. Many practitioners experience a profound sense of peace and spiritual awakening as they delve deeper into the practice.

Types of Yoga :

There are many different styles of yoga, each with its own unique approach to physical postures, breathwork, and meditation. Some popular types of yoga include:

1. Hatha Yoga: A gentle, beginner-friendly style that focuses on basic postures and breathing exercises. It is a great introduction to yoga for newcomers.

2. Vinyasa Yoga: A dynamic, flowing style that links breath with movement. It is often referred to as "flow" yoga due to its fluid transitions between poses.

3. Ashtanga Yoga: A more rigorous form of yoga that follows a set sequence of poses and emphasizes breath control. It is physically demanding and is often practiced by experienced practitioners.

4. Bikram Yoga: A style of yoga practiced in a heated room (around 105°F or 40°C) with a series of 26 postures and two breathing exercises. The heat helps to increase flexibility and detoxify the body.

5. Kundalini Yoga: Focuses on awakening the dormant energy at the base of the spine (kundalini) through specific breathwork, chants, and movements. It is a highly spiritual practice aimed at deep transformation.

6. Yin Yoga: A slow-paced style that involves holding postures for extended periods of time (3-5 minutes). It targets the deep connective tissues and is a

meditative practice that encourages relaxation.

7. Restorative Yoga: A gentle practice that uses props to support the body in passive poses. It is designed to promote deep relaxation and stress relief.

Getting Started with Yoga :

If you're new to yoga, it's important to approach the practice with patience and an open mind. Start by choosing a style that aligns with your goals, whether it's improving flexibility, reducing stress, or exploring spirituality. You can begin practicing at home with online tutorials or attend a beginner class at a local yoga studio.

It's essential to listen to your body and avoid pushing yourself too hard, especially in the beginning. Over time, you will begin to notice improvements in your strength, flexibility, and overall well-being. Consistency is key, as regular practice will yield the most benefits.

Conclusion

Yoga is much more than just a physical workout. It is a profound practice that offers countless benefits for the body, mind, and spirit. Whether you seek improved health, mental clarity, emotional balance, or spiritual growth, yoga provides a holistic path to well-being and self-realization. As the world continues to embrace the practice, yoga remains a timeless and transformative tool for enhancing the quality of life and fostering a deeper connection to oneself and the universe. □

Understanding AIDS: A Global Health Challenge

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Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most severe health challenges faced by humanity. It is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which attacks the immune system, making individuals vulnerable to life-threatening infections and cancers. Although significant progress has been made in HIV treatment and prevention, AIDS remains a global health issue that requires ongoing attention and action.

The Origin and Spread of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS first emerged in the early 1980s, although retrospective studies suggest that the virus

might have been circulating long before it was formally identified. The virus is believed to have crossed over from chimpanzees to humans in Central Africa, a process known as zoonosis. HIV spreads primarily through the exchange of bodily fluids such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. The virus can be transmitted through unprotected sexual contact, sharing needles, from mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding, and through transfusions of contaminated blood.

By the mid-1980s, the World Health Organization (WHO) recognized the global threat posed by HIV/AIDS. The epidemic soon spread worldwide, with sub-Saharan Africa being the hardest-hit region. Despite advancements in prevention, treatment, and education, the virus continues to affect millions of people globally.

HIV and the Immune System

HIV specifically targets the CD4 cells, also known as T-helper cells, which play a crucial role in the immune system. Over time, as the virus continues to replicate, the number of healthy CD4 cells decreases, impairing the immune system's ability to fight off infections and diseases. Without treatment, this can lead to the

development of AIDS, the final stage of HIV infection. However, it is important to note that not everyone with HIV will develop AIDS. With early diagnosis and proper antiretroviral treatment (ART), people living with HIV can maintain good health and prevent the progression to AIDS.

Symptoms and Diagnosis

HIV infection progresses in three stages: acute HIV infection, clinical latency, and AIDS. In the early stages, individuals may experience flu-like symptoms, such as fever, fatigue, and swollen lymph nodes, which may go unnoticed. In the latent phase, the virus remains active but reproduces at very low levels. This stage can last for years, and individuals may not exhibit any symptoms. However, without treatment, the virus will continue to damage the immune system, eventually leading to AIDS.

The symptoms of AIDS are more severe and include rapid weight loss, recurrent fever, night sweats, extreme fatigue, swollen lymph nodes, and prolonged diarrhea. Opportunistic infections like tuberculosis, pneumonia, and certain cancers also become common as the immune system weakens. Early diagnosis through HIV testing is critical for timely intervention.

Treatment and Prevention

While there is no cure for HIV, significant

advances in treatment have been made. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) involves taking a combination of HIV medicines daily, which helps lower the viral load to undetectable levels and improves the immune system's function. With ART, individuals living with HIV can lead long, healthy lives and reduce the likelihood of transmitting the virus to others.

Prevention remains a crucial aspect of addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Safe sex practices, such as using condoms and limiting the number of sexual partners, can significantly reduce the risk of transmission. Additionally, needle exchange programs and the use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for high-risk individuals are effective preventive measures.

Conclusion:

AIDS continues to be a major global health issue, affecting millions of individuals worldwide. However, advances in medical research, education, and prevention strategies have helped reduce the spread of HIV and improve the lives of those living with the virus. While there is no cure yet, ongoing efforts toward awareness, prevention, and treatment are crucial in managing the impact of HIV/AIDS. A coordinated global effort is needed to eliminate the stigma, improve access to healthcare, and ultimately end the AIDS epidemic. □

Butterfly

S. Saharoon

B.Com. 1st Sem

It starts with
First it an egg
Then an animal ends with pillar
Its name is caterpillar
Collects nectar from flower
Like dragon fly
Its name is butterfly.

A bond of Brotherhood

Neha Begum

B.Com. 1st Sem

A bond of brotherhood, a lie so strong and true
A connection that runs deep, a friendship that stick like
glue
From childhood memories to grown-up dreams
Through strife and have, our bond it seems

You are the person who rightens up my day
The fave heaven where I can stay
Your guidance and support, a constant in my life
Helping me navigate life's darkest right

Together we've shared adventures, made memories that
last
Through thick and thin, our bond will forever last
Yu are my confident, my partner in growth
My brother, my friend, my soulmate in rhyme

So here's to you, dear brother, a poem from the heart
A celebration of our bond, a work of art
I'm grateful for you, for your love and your light
Forever and always, my brother, my shining star in the
night.





Sunflower and Me

Swastika Debnath

B.Com. 3rd Sem

In the sunny field, the sunflowers grow,
Turning their heads where the warm winds blow.
Just like me, they reach for the light,
Finding their joy in the day so bright.

With petals of gold, they dance in the breeze,
Waving their heads with such simple ease.
Like a happy heart that loves to play,
They brighten the world in their own special way.

When rain clouds gather and the skies turn gray,
The sunflower stands firm, not turning away.
Like us when we're feeling a little down,
They hold on to hope, wearing a bright crown.

Their seeds are like dreams waiting to sprout,
Filled with potential, with laughter and shout.
Just as I dream of the things I can be,
The sunflower whispers, "Just wait and see".

So here's to the sunflowers, so strong and so true,
Like me and like you, they keep growing too.
With courage and love, let's reach for the sky,
Like sunflowers together, we'll always try...

Whispers of The Wild

Surabhi Rawa

B.Com. 3rd Sem

In the quiet of the morning light,
A gentle purr, a playful bite.
With furry friends and feathered grace,
Love blossoms in this sacred space

The wagging tail, the softest sigh,
In every glance, a bond that flies.
From loyal hounds to curious cats,
Each heartbeat sings, a love that chats.

In fields of green, where wild things roam,
We find our joy, we make our home.
With every paw print left behind,
A tapestry of love we find.

Through stormy nights and sunlit days,
They teach us hope in myriad ways.
For in their eyes, the truth we see,
The beauty of life, wild and free.

So here's to those who understand,
The language spoken in a pawed hand.
For every creature, big or small,
In our hearts, there's room for all.

Poverty

Sagar Basfore

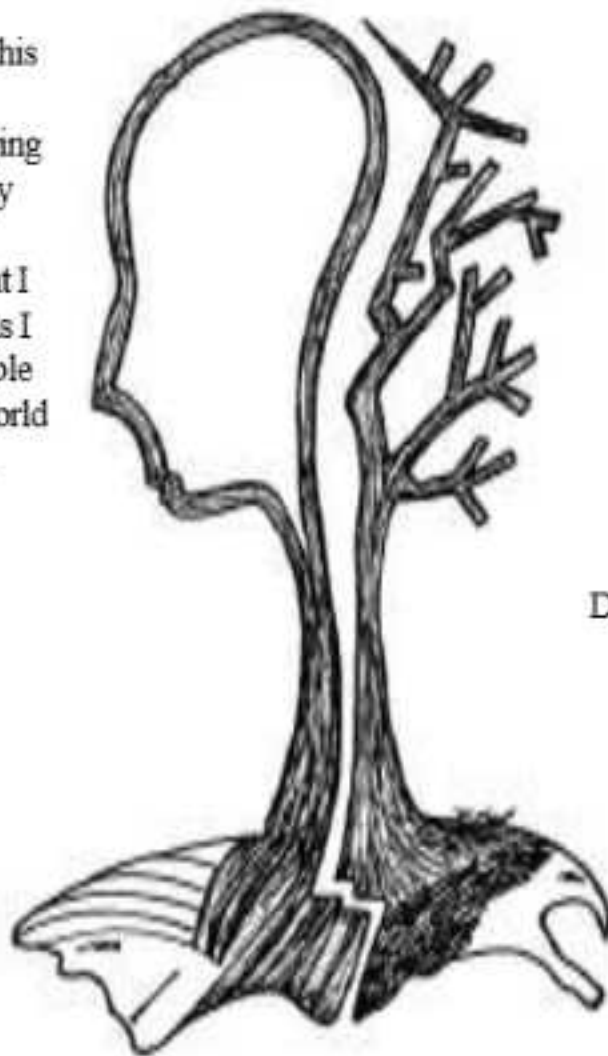
B.Com. 1st Sem

You are poor, you are poor, I have
been hearing this since childhood...
What has happened
to me, I am poor, I am also
a human being.

What should I do if God did not
make me like this.... What should
I do if God made me like this and
I told him that I am poor.

But I will not lose like this
I will not die like this
the world will keep saying
the world's job is to say

I will come so hard that I
will come as capable as I
am... No one will be able
to show me that this world
has become like this...



Human Nature

Shiv Jyoti Kumari

B.Com. 3rd Sem

Human nature is a curious blend,
Of light and shadow, break and mend.
It seeks the stars yet fears the night,
A dance of courage and silent fright.

It builds and breaks, it laughs, it cries,
It weaves its truth from a thousand lies.
A paradox pure, a mystery deep,
Where love and betrayal together sleep.

Hunger for meaning, a thirst for more,
Draws us to oceans, to an unknown shore.
Yet storms within and doubts arise,
Even as we reach for the open skies.

Kindness blooms, yet anger seeds,
Human hearts, the wildest reeds.
They bend with storms, then rise anew,
Nature's power, raw and true.

From heights of glory to depths of fall,
Human nature embodies it all.
Not black, not white, but shades of gray.
The force that shapes both night and bay.



My wish

S. Saharoon

B.Com. 1st Sem

A Wish is a things
We all have
It can be one, two or numerous
Likewise, share the same desive
To fulfilled all my wish
I want to have a peace in my life
And wanted to cherish.

My biggest wish is to achieve my aim
Which is to be a good human being
Which I want to claim..

My wish is to make my parents
Proud of me
It could also be done
By climbing a tree
I don't have a wish to become a
Owner of billion dallors rather
I have a wish to become a loveable
Person for everyone,
I know have can I fullfill my wish,
So I will try my best.

Not Guilty, Yet Misunderstood

Anita Basfore

B.Com. 5th Sem

I stand, accused, my hands held high
But the truth, it whispere soft and sky
No guilt reside within my soul,
Yet I wear the weights of a heavy toll.

The eyes that judge me, cold and sharp,
They paint me guilty with a single mark
Their voices rise, their words unkind,
Yet in my heart, there's peace to find.

I did no wrong, Iplayed no part,
Yet their minds are quick to tear apart.
A truth ignored, a tall unwritten.
A sow is crushed, though none have billen.

I shout my innocence to the sky,
But in their ears, It's just a lie
How can they see the truth within
When their hearts have already chosen sin?

Not guilty, yet they point and blame,
A cruel and unwarranted shame.
But t'll stard tall, my conscience clear
For I know the truth, though they maysncer

In time, the lies will fade away,
And in the lights my name will stay
Not guilty, though the world may scorn
The truth is mine and I am born.

Lead By Example

Ankita Nath

1st Year

How can you expect someone
To do what you don't do
Or follow in your footsteps
Or walk a mile in your shoes.

You are the example
The compass for the fight
The star that gives them bearings
If they are lost at night

Passion and commitment
Guidance to your team
Setting high the standard
As each day we live the dream.

The best that we can hope for
Is that your team does learn this well
So that they can return home safely
With great stories to share.



In the field, I lie

Shreya Dey

HS 1st Year

I hear the birds chirping in the trees,
I hear the leaves rustling in the breeze,
I hear the bees as they buzz by
While in the grassy field I lie.

I see the beautiful butterflies,
I see the new sapling rise,
I see the birds flying by,
While in the grassy field I lie.

I smell the grass all green and fresh,
I smell the flowers of their best
I smell the nearby fields I lie.

I feel the grass between my toes,
I feel the cool breeze as it blows,
I feel the warm sun in the sky
While in the grassy field I lie.

Flicker in the Dark

Manash Jyoti Baishya

B.Com. 5th Sem

In shadows deep, where silence clings
A weight that pulls on fragill wings,
The mind amaze, the heart a stone,
A hollow place, where light has flower

The world outside may shimmer bright,
Yet all within is endless night,
A muted cry, a slient scream,
Caught in the grip of a broken dream.

Each step a struggle, slow unsure
The soul long lost, in search of cure
But still it fights, though weary worn.
For even night gives way to morn.

And in the dark, a flicker stays
A faintest hope that will not fade
For though the storm may rage and howl
The dawn will break, and end the foul.

So in the depth, though far use fall
There's strength in rise, deepitt it all.



Rising Beyond

Shruti Deka

B.Com. 5th Sem

The tides may crash, the winds may roar,
But still Island, and ask for more.
My heart, once torn, now final its beat,
In battles fought, in pain's defeat.

The past may whisper, soft, yet loud
Its shadows linger, like a cloud
But I refuse to bow or break
For in my soul, new strength I make

Emotions wild, like storms inside,
They urge me down, they try to hide.
But I will rise, though scars remain.
And walk through fire, break every chain.

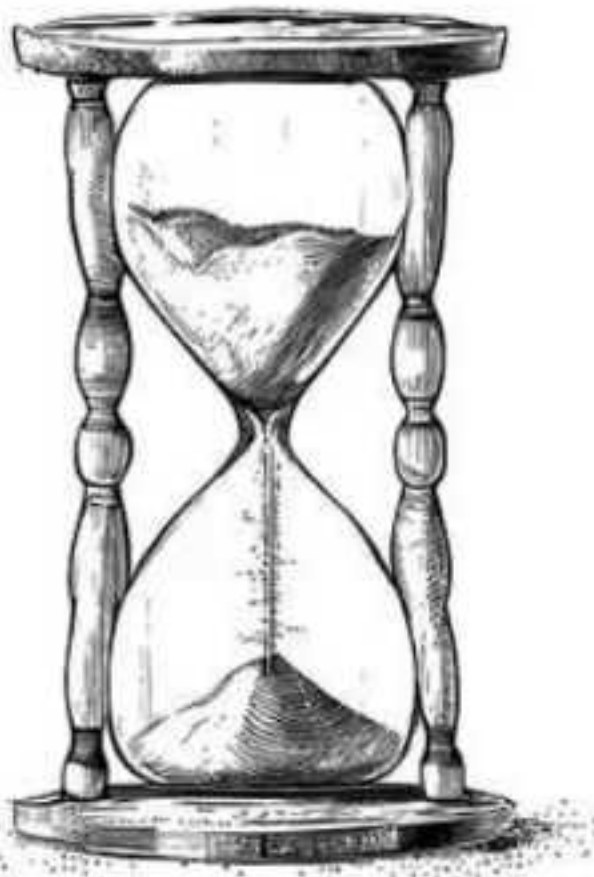
With every tear, I learn to fly
I spread my wing and touch the sky
No longer bound by fears or cries.
I'll chase the dawn, I'll claim my rise.

So let the winds of change unfold,
I'll move ahead, be brave, be bold.
For in this heart, I know the truth—
The power to heal begins with you.

Do not stand at my grave and weep

Priya Das

HS 1st Year



Do not stand at my grave and weep
I am not there, I do not sleep.
I am a thousand winds that blow,
I am the diamond glints on snow,
I am the sun on ripened grain,
I am the gentle autumn rain,
When you awaken in
the morning's hush
I am the swift uplifting rush
Of quiet birds in circling flight.
I am the soft starshine at night,
Do not stand at my grave and cry,
I am not there, I did not die.

Time

Jyotika Das

Class XI

Roll No. 65 (A)

You were the one
I wanted
to say.

But time could not
be kept at bay.

The more it passes,
The more it's gone—
The more it takes away.

Dreams

Jasmine Nesa

1st Year

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broke -winged frid
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.



Dead Poets Society

Parinita Bordoloi

H.S. st Year

We are dreaming of tommorow
and tomorrow isn't coming
We are dreaming of a glory that
We don't really want
We are dreaming of a new day
When the new day's already here
We are running from the battle
When it's one that must be fought.

And still we sleep
We are listending for the calling
But never really heeding
Hoping for the future when the
future's only plans
Dreaming of the wisdom that we
are dodging daily
Praying for a savior when
Satvation's in our hands.

And still we sleep

And still we sleep
And still we pray
And still we fear

And still we sleep.

My Motivation

Tonisha Baruah

HS 1st Year

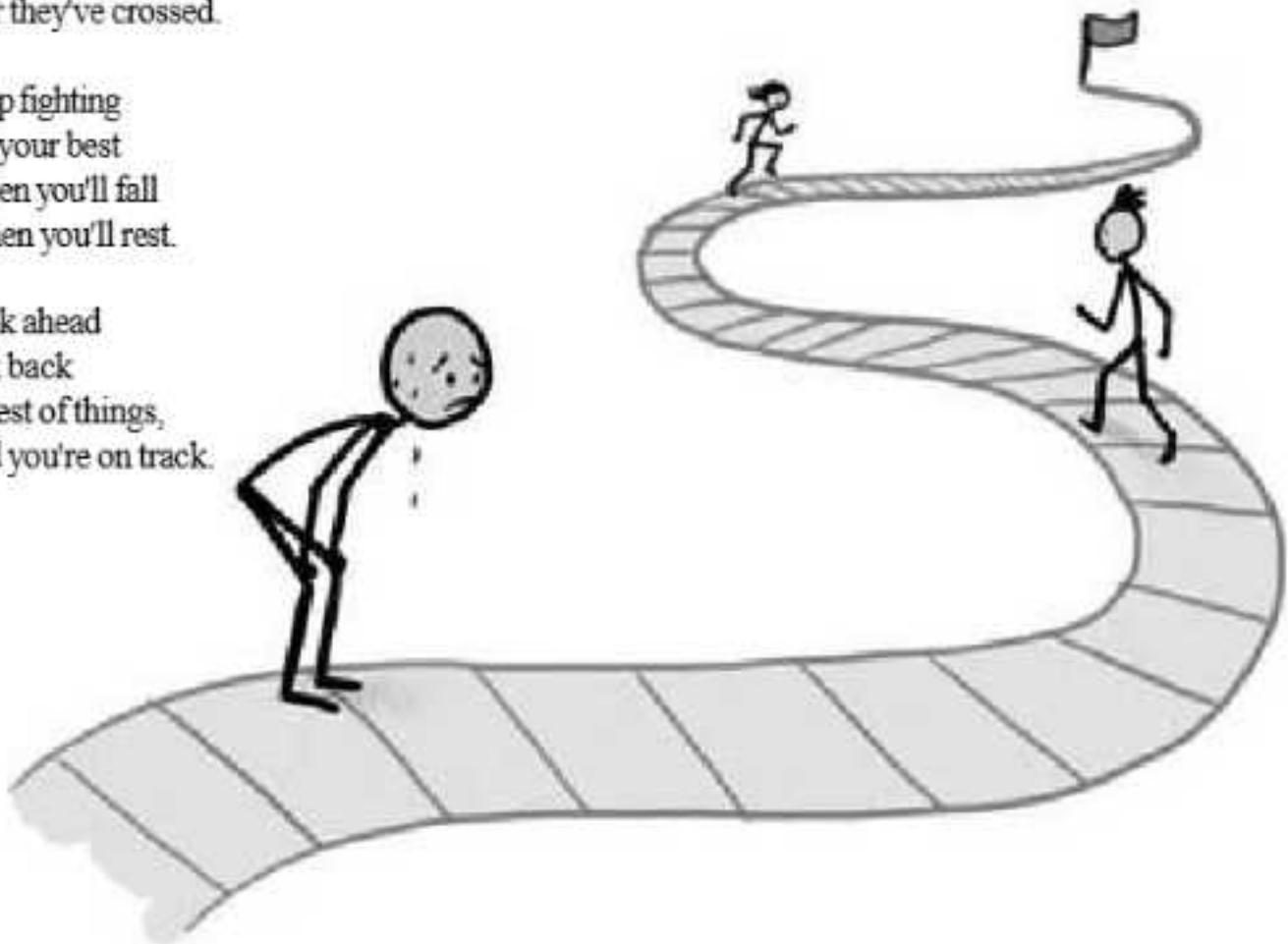
Never lose the spark,
Never lose your light,
Keep looking to the star,
No matter how dark the night.

Never back down
Never give in,
Keep forward motion
Even if you can't always win.

Never say you can't
Never say you've lost
Just keep your chin up
It's a fighter they've crossed.

Always keep fighting
Always do your best
Now and then you'll fall
Now and then you'll rest.

Always look ahead
Never look back
Make the best of things,
Do this and you're on track.





Assamese Section



প্ৰবক্তাৰ পৰা অধ্যক্ষৰ চকীলৈ

ভবানন্দ দত্ত

প্ৰাক্তন অধ্যক্ষ আৰু বৰ্তমানৰ উপাধ্যক্ষ

১৯৯২ চনৰ জুলাই মাহৰ প্ৰথম সপ্তাহত আছাম ট্ৰিবিউন কাকতত এক বিজ্ঞাপন প্ৰকাশিত হয় যে ওবেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ত গণিত বিষয়সহ কিছুমান প্ৰবক্তা নিযুক্তি দিয়া হ'ব। গণিতৰ প্ৰবক্তাৰ বাবে ময়ো আবেদন কৰিলোঁ। জুলাই মাহৰ তৃতীয় সপ্তাহত সাক্ষাৎ গ্ৰহণ অনুষ্ঠান বৰ্তমানৰ তৰুণ সংঘ পুথিভঁৰালত অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সেই সময়ৰ গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পঞ্জীয়ক ডঃ মিনধৰ বৰঠাকুৰ, গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ গণিত বিভাগৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক বিনয় তামূলী, তেতিয়াৰ অসম লোকসেৱা আয়োগৰ সদস্য খুৰছেদ আলম, তেতিয়াৰ উত্তৰ-পূব সীমান্ত ৰে'লৱেৰ আইন বিষয়ৰ বিষয়া নৰেন দাস আদিৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত এখন উচ্চ পৰ্যায়ৰ কমিটীয়ে সাক্ষাৎ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। ১৯৯২ চনৰ জুলাই মাহৰ ৩০ তাৰিখে এক পত্ৰযোগে মোক জনাই যে মই গণিত বিভাগৰ প্ৰবক্তাৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছোঁ আৰু ১৯৯২ চনৰ ৮ আগষ্টৰ পৰা পাঠদানৰ বাবে আমন্ত্ৰণ পত্ৰ পাইছিলোঁ। কিন্তু পাঠদান হ'ব ক'ত? বৰ্তমানৰ মালিগাঁও চাৰিআলিত অৱস্থিত প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ত ৮৮ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে আবেলি চাৰি বজাৰ পৰা মমবাতিৰ পোহৰত পাঠদান অনুষ্ঠান আৰম্ভ হয় আৰু নিশা আঠ বজালৈ এই পাঠদান চলি থাকে? এবছৰ পাছত ১৯৯৩ চনত বৰ্তমানৰ কমিশ্বী হিতেশ্বৰ শইকীয়া প্ৰেক্ষাগৃহ থকা ঠাইত প্ৰাগজ্যোতিষ স্কুলৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰী শুক্লাৰ পঞ্চাশ হাজাৰ টকাৰ অনুদানৰ পৰা পোৱা টকাৰে এটা অস্থায়ী তৰ্জা বেৰৰ ঘৰ

সাজি উলিওৱা হয়। বাৰিষাৰ দিনত হোৱা বোকা-পানী গচকি এই ঘৰত আমি সন্ধিয়া প্ৰবক্তাসকলে শ্ৰেণীত পাঠদান কৰাৰ উপৰি ওচৰৰ শুক্লাদেৱৰ স্কুলত পাঠদান কৰিছিলোঁ। এখন মহাবিদ্যালয় স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হ'লে শ্ৰেণীকোঠাৰ লগতে ছত্ৰ-ছত্ৰীৰ বাবে বহা চকী-ট্ৰেবুল, পুথিভঁৰাল, জিৰণিকোঠা ইত্যাদিৰ দৰকাৰ। লগতে প্ৰবক্তা আৰু কাৰ্যালয় সহায়কৰ দৰমহা জড়িত হৈ থাকে। এখন মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ নৰেন দাসদেৱে সকলো প্ৰবক্তা আৰু কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ লগত এক আলোচনাত মিলিত হয় আৰু জনায় যে আমি সকলোৰে লগ হৈ মহাবিদ্যালয়খন আগুৱাই লৈ যাব লাগিব আৰু তেতিয়া প্ৰায় আঢ়ৈ মাহ সময় পাৰ হৈ গৈছিল যে আমাৰ দৰমহা দিব পৰা নাছিল। নিশা আঠ বজাৰ পিছত শ্ৰেণীকোঠাত পাঠদান কৰা হ'লে ওচৰৰ মালিগাঁও চাৰিআলি, আদাবাৰী, জালুকবাৰী আদি ঠাইত অৱস্থিত কাঠৰ দোকান, চিমেন্টৰ দোকান, চিনপাতৰ দোকানত অধ্যক্ষৰ লগত কাঠ, চিমেন্ট, চিনপাত আদি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাবে দিবলৈ ক'বলৈ গৈছিলোঁ। ইয়াৰ উপৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পুঁজি বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে লটাৰি খেলাৰ টিকেট বিক্ৰী, ওচৰৰ দোকান, ব্যক্তিগত পৰিয়াল আদিৰ ঘৰত চাঁদা উঠাব যাব লগা হৈছিল। অৱশেষত তিনি মাহ অতিবাহিত হোৱাৰ পিছত অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে প্ৰবক্তাসকলক জনায় যে আমাৰ মাহিলি পাঁচশ টকাকৈ বেতন দিব। ১৯৯৬ চনত বৰ্তমানৰ পুৰণি দুমহলাৰ ঘৰটোৰ ঠাইত এটি অসম আৰ্হিৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ মীন বিভাগৰ অৱাৰহাৰ হৈ থকা ঘৰলৈ আমাৰ

ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ শ্ৰেণীসমূহ স্থানান্তৰ হয়। ২০০১ চনত বৰ্তমানৰ কাৰ্যালয় থকা ঠাইত এটি অসম আৰ্হিৰ ঘৰ সাজি কাৰ্যালয়ৰ কাম-কাজ দিনৰ ভাগত ইয়াৰ পৰা চলোৱা হয়। তথাপি প্ৰবক্তাৰ বহা কোঠা, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীৰ শ্ৰেণীকোঠাৰ অৱস্থা অতি বেয়া অৱস্থাতে থাকিল। আনহাতে পৰ্যাপ্ত পুজিৰ অভাৱত প্ৰবক্তা আৰু কাৰ্যালয় সহায়কৰ বেতন দুইৰ পৰা তিনি হাজাৰৰ ভিতৰতে সীমাবদ্ধ হৈ থাকিল।

আনহাতে ১৯৯৯ চনৰ পৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাবে বৰ্তমানৰ সাত মাইলত অৱস্থিত মাটিডোখৰৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰৰ তেতিয়াৰ মন্ত্ৰী ৰমেন্দ্ৰনাৰায়ণ কলিতাৰ সহযোগত নামজাৰিৰ বাবে আমি চৰকাৰী কাৰ্যালয়ৰ লগত বহু দিন অহা-যোৱা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছিল। তদুপৰি দুবছৰৰ অন্তত ২০০১ চনত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ নামত চাৰি বিঘা মাটি নামজাৰি হয়। ২০০২ চনত এই মাটিডোখৰত এটি অসম আৰ্হিৰ ঘৰৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হয় যদিও কাম চোৱা-চিতাৰ বাবে প্ৰবক্তাসকলৰ কিছুমানক নিয়মীয়াকৈ শ্ৰেণীৰ পাঠদান শেষ হোৱাৰ পিছত ঘৰৰ কাম চাবলৈ সাতমাইলত যাবলৈ কৈছিল। এইদৰে ২০১৪-১৫ বৰ্ষৰ পিছত বৰ্তমানৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শ্ৰেণীকোঠা আৰু প্ৰবক্তাৰ বহাৰ বাবে কোঠা এটাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয় যদিও আমাৰ প্ৰাপ্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈয়ে থাকিলোঁ। ২০১৮ চনত অসম চৰকাৰে মহাবিদ্যালয় প্ৰাদেশীকীকৰণৰ নিয়ম শুধৰণিৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়খন অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিলেও ২০২১ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰা আমি চৰকাৰৰ বেতন পোৱাৰ বাবে সুযোগ পাম। এই প্ৰাদেশীকীকৰণ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া সম্পন্ন কৰিবলৈ প্ৰবক্তাৰ লগতে কাৰ্যালয় সহায়িকাৰ যথেষ্ট কষ্ট হৈছিল। যিসময়ত আন আন মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰবক্তাসকলে নিজৰ প্ৰাপ্য লাভ কৰি ব্যক্তিগত জীৱনৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু শিক্ষাগত মান উন্নত কৰি আঙুৰাই গৈছিল, সেই সময়ত মই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীক পাঠদান কৰাৰ পিছত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আৰ্থিক দিশটো ভাল কৰাৰ বাবে ব্যস্ত থাকিবলগীয়া হৈছিল।

গণিতৰ প্ৰবক্তাৰ উপৰি ১৯৯৩ চনৰ পৰা গণিত বিভাগৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক আৰু ২০০৯ চনৰ পৰা উপাধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কাম কৰি আহিছোঁ। ১৯৯২ চনৰ ৮ আগষ্টৰ পৰা ২০০৩ চনলৈ প্ৰয়াত নৰেন চন্দ্ৰ দাসদেৱে অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কাম কৰি

আছিল। ২০০২ চনৰ পৰা ২০০৬ চনলৈ গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত বাণিজ্য বিভাগৰ মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক হেমকান্ত বৰুৱাদেৱে অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কাম কৰিছিল। তেওঁ স্বাস্থ্যজনিত কাৰণত ২০০৬ চনত ১ অক্টোবৰৰ পৰা নৱেম্বৰ মাহলৈ অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কামো কৰিছিল। ২০০৬ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহৰ পৰা ২০১২ চনৰ ডিচেম্বৰ মাহলৈ ড° জ্যোতিষ গোস্বামীয়ে অধ্যক্ষ ৰূপে কাম কৰিছিল। তেওঁৰ পিছত পুনৰবাৰ ১ জানুৱাৰী, ২০১৩ চনৰ পৰা মে' মাহৰ ১২ তাৰিখলৈ অধ্যক্ষৰ আসনত বহিছিলোঁ। সেই সময়ত আৰ্থিক দিশটো মোৰ দুৰ্বল হোৱা বাবে মই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিচালনা কমিটীলৈ কিছু বেছি টকাৰ দাবী কৰি পত্ৰ দিছিলোঁ যদিও মোৰ সেই দাবী মানিব নোৱাৰোঁ বুলি স্পষ্টকৈ মোক কৈছিল। তেতিয়া মই অধ্যক্ষ পদৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি লৈ উপাধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কাম কৰি শৈক্ষিক দিশৰ লগতে পৰীক্ষা আৰু অন্যান্য কাম-কাজ চলাই লৈ গৈছিলোঁ। ২০১৩ চনৰ ১৩ মে'ৰ পৰা ২০২১ চনৰ ২৯ ডিচেম্বৰলৈ হৰেন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ নাথদেৱে অধ্যক্ষৰ আসনত বহিছিল।

২০১৮ চনৰ অপ্ৰাদেশীকৃত শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান প্ৰাদেশীকীকৰণ আইনৰ অধীনত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়খন অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হ'ল যদিও ২০২১ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহতে আমি নিযুক্তি পত্ৰ লাভ কৰিছিলোঁ।

উচ্চশিক্ষা সঞ্চালকালয়ৰ পৰা ২৯ জুলাই ২০২১ বৰ্ষৰ দিনটোত মোৰ নামত এটা নিৰ্দেশনা আহে যে মোক ডি.ডি.অ'ৰ কাৰ্য্যভাৰ অৰ্পণ কৰা হৈছে। সেই সময়ত মোৰ শাৰীৰিক অসুস্থতাৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ত কেইদিনমান অনুপস্থিত নাথাকিলেও মোৰ সহকৰ্মীৰ সহযোগত ২০২১ চনৰ আগষ্ট মাহৰ শেষৰফালে আমাৰ মাহিলি দৰমহা নিয়মীয়াকৈ পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিলোঁ।

২০২১ চনৰ নৱেম্বৰ মাহত উচ্চশিক্ষা সঞ্চালকালয়ৰ পৰা আন এটা নিৰ্দেশনামৰ্মে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিচালনা কমিটীৰ সভাপতিলৈ আহিছিল যে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ আটাইতকৈ পুৰণি (জ্যেষ্ঠ) প্ৰবক্তাজনক ভাৱপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষৰ পদত বহুৱাব লাগে। কিন্তু সেই নিৰ্দেশনা পালন কৰা নহ'ল। ২৯ ডিচেম্বৰ ২০২১ চনৰ দিনা উচ্চশিক্ষা সঞ্চালকালয়ৰ পৰা মোৰ নামত এক নিৰ্দেশযোগে জনাই যে মই ভাৱপ্ৰাপ্ত অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে

মহাবিদ্যালয়ত কাম কৰিব লাগে। ৩০ ডিচেম্বৰ, ২০২১ চনৰ দিনা মই অধ্যক্ষ হিচাপে কামত যোগদান কৰাৰ পাছত কাৰ্যালয়ৰ জমা-খৰচৰ হিচাপ বহী, মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বস্তু জমা বখাৰ হিচাপ বহী, খৰচৰ বচিদ সংৰক্ষণ ইত্যাদি নতুনকৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছিলোঁ যদিও সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা নহ'ল। তদুপৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়ত নিয়োগ কৰা হিচাপ নিৰীক্ষক (অডিটৰ), ওৱেব পাৰ্টী, ছফটৱেৰ পাৰ্টীয়ে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা লৈ থকা অতিৰিক্ত ধনৰ পৰিমাণ হ্ৰাস কৰি বছৰি তিনি লাখকৈ টকা বাহি কৰিছিলোঁ। তদুপৰি চৰকাৰৰ কৰ বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা দাবী কৰা বাৰ লাখ টকা বেহাই কৰাত বৰ্তমানৰ হিচাপ নিৰীক্ষক (অডিটৰ) জনৰ ভূমিকাক শলাগ ল'বই লাগিব।

বৰ্তমানৰ আধা নিৰ্মাম কৰি বখা তিনি মহলাটো অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি মাননিকপক কোঠা, কম্পিউটাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰিক কোঠা, সভাকক্ষ কোঠা, পুৰণি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ বাবে কোঠা, যোগা কোঠা, আই চি টি কোঠা সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ লগতে প্ৰয়োজনীয় টেবুল-চকী, কম্পিউটাৰ ইত্যাদিৰ যোগান ধৰিছিলোঁ। তদুপৰি পুৰণি দুমহলাটোৰ তিনিটা কোঠা কেণ্টিনলৈ উন্নীত কৰা হৈছিল।

আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী, ২০২২ চনলৈ মাননিকপক কক্ষ নাছিল। শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ মাজৰ পৰা সাতকক্ষৰ লগতে মাননিকপক কক্ষ, ২০২২ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহতে স্থাপন কৰিছিলোঁ আৰু ২০২৩ চনৰ ১৮ আৰু ১৯ এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে এন.এ.এ.চি (নাক) মাতিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিলোঁ। আমি চি-গ্ৰেড পাৰ্শ যদিও মহাবিদ্যালয়খনে শৈক্ষিক দিশৰ ফলৰ পৰা আন্তঃগাঁথনি ফলৰ পৰা এক নতুন আৰু উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ সঠিক দিশত আগবঢ়াত অনুপ্ৰেৰণা লাভ কৰিছিল।

২০২২ চনত অধ্যক্ষৰ কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়ে কৃষ্ণকান্ত সন্দিকৈ মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যয়ন কেন্দ্ৰ, গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অধীনত বাণিজ্য বিভাগত স্নাতকোত্তৰ পাঠদান,

দূৰসংযোগ বিভাগত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ত পাঠদান আৰু আন আন বিষয়ত আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত পাঠদানৰ বাবে আবেদন কৰিছিলোঁ যদিও কৃষ্ণকান্ত সন্দিকৈ মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যয়নকেন্দ্ৰ আৰু গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ দূৰসংযোগ বিষয়ত অধ্যয়ন কেন্দ্ৰৰ অনুমতি ২০২৪ বৰ্ষত লাভ কৰিছে আৰু বৰ্তমান কৃষ্ণকান্ত সন্দিকৈ মুক্ত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অধ্যয়ন কেন্দ্ৰত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ নামভৰ্তি হৈছে।

আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত ২০২২ বৰ্ষলৈ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগ গঠনৰ দ্বাৰা ছাত্ৰ সংগঠনৰ নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হোৱা নাছিল যদিও ২০২৩ বৰ্ষৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত নিৰ্বাচনৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰথম আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত ছাত্ৰ সংগঠন গঠন কৰা হয়। ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী নিবাস কনিষ্ঠ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰথম ভৱন, পৃথক বিভাগৰ বাবে কোঠা ইত্যাদি সজাবলৈ আঁচনি আছিল যদিও ধনৰ অভাৱত সম্ভৱ নহ'ল। শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান এখনত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ বিষয়টো হৈছে এটা সুশৃংখল পৰিবেশত নিয়মীয়া পাঠদান কাৰ্যসূচী সুকলমে আগবঢ়ায় নিয়াত আগভাগ লোৱা। আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত বিদ্যালয়ৰ দৰে ৰাতিপুৱা ৯ বজাৰ পৰা আবেলি দুই বজালৈ মূল প্ৰবেশদ্বাৰ বন্ধ থাকে আৰু সকলো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী নিয়মীয়া পাঠদান গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ চৌহদত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে মুকলিকৈ ম'বাইল ফোনত কথা পাতিব নোৱাৰে। তদুপৰি মহাবিদ্যালয় চৌহদত য'তে-ত'তে অকাৰণত ঘূৰি ফুৰিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ত উচ্চতৰ আৰু স্নাতক দুয়োটা শাখাতে ফলাফল প্ৰতিবছৰে যথেষ্ট ভাল। এই বছৰ ২০২৪ত গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক চূড়ান্ত বাণিজ্য শাখাত গুৰু বিভাগত মৃণ্ময় কুমাৰে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ভিতৰতে তৃতীয় স্থান পাবলৈ সক্ষম হয়।

সদৌ শেষত মহাবিদ্যালয়খনে ভৱিষ্যতে আকৌ বিভিন্ন দিশত সকলোৰে প্ৰচেষ্টাত আগবাঢ়ি যাব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলোঁ। □



উজ্জ্বল ভৱিষ্যতৰ সন্ধানত

— ড° ইভা দেৱী
পৰিচালনা বিভাগ

অসমৰ ভয়াবহ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা, অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱনতি গোটেই পৃথিৱীতে বিজ্ঞানৰ খৰতকীয়া প্ৰগতি ইত্যাদিৰ বাবে অসমীয়া ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে নিজৰ ভৱিষ্যত জীৱনৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু জীৱিকাৰ উপায় গতানুগতিক শিক্ষাৰ মাজেদি নিবিচাৰি বিকল্প দিশত চিন্তা কৰাটো অতিশয় প্ৰয়োজনীয় হৈ পৰিছে। আমাৰ বহু ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে স্নাতক ডিগ্ৰী লোৱাৰ পাছত স্বাবলম্বিতাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়া দেখা নাযায় আৰু অভিভাৱকসকলেও এইক্ষেত্ৰত আগভাগ নলয়। এই লেখাত আমি ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম, এপিএছচি আৰু ইউপিএছচিয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা বিভিন্ন পৰীক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা নাই।

আমাৰ এই লেখাৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল কিঞ্চিত উপকৃত হ'লেও আমাৰ কষ্ট সাৰ্থক হৈছে বুলি ভাবিম।

ফেছন ডিজাইনাৰ :

আজিকালি বেডিমেড কাপোৰৰ জনপ্ৰিয়তা বাঢ়ি অহাৰ লগে লগে নতুন নতুন ষ্টাইলৰ কাপোৰ পিন্ধাটো মানুহৰ স্বভাৱত পৰিণত হৈছে। পোছাকৰ ৰং আৰু ডিজাইনে এজন ব্যক্তিৰ ব্যক্তিত্ব ফুটাই তোলে। সেয়ে স্থান, কাল আৰু ব্যক্তি বিশেষে বিভিন্ন উন্নতমানৰ পোছাকৰ আৱশ্যক হয়। এইবাবেই আৱশ্যক ফেছন ডিজাইনাৰৰ। একোজন নামী ফেছন ডিজাইনাৰে মাহিলি লাখ টকা অৰ্জাতো ভাতৰ লগত পানী খোৱাৰ নিচিনা কথা।

ভাৰতৰ চেম্বাই, কলকাতা, হাইদৰাবাদ, মুম্বাই, বান্ধালোৰ,

ভূপাল, ভুবনেশ্বৰ, কাণপুৰ, শ্বিলং, গুৱাহাটী আদি ঠাইত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ উন্নত প্ৰযুক্তি কৌশলৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা ফেছন ডিজাইনিঙৰ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান আছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত এক নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠান হ'ল নেচনেল ইনষ্টিটিউট অব্ ফেছন টেকনোল'জি, নতুন দিল্লী।

শিক্ষাগত অৰ্হতা : ফেছন ডিজাইনিঙৰ ছবছৰীয়া পাঠ্যক্ৰমত নামভৰ্তিৰ বাবে প্ৰাৰ্থীগৰাকী উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক বা সমপৰ্যায়ৰ পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগিব।

অসমত সম্ভাৱনা : অসমত অসমৰ সামগ্ৰীৰে ফেছন টেকন'লজি বিকাশৰ যথেষ্ট সম্ভাৱনা আছে। এই বিষয়ত আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰি আৰু বাহিৰত বহুমুখী অভিজ্ঞতা আহৰণ কৰি অসমত এই বৃত্তিত সংস্থাপিত হোৱাৰ কল্পনা কৰিব পৰা যায়।

ম'ডেলিং :

কলিকতাৰ এঞ্জেলৰ সৌজন্যত মডেলিঙৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰি। বছৰত দুবাৰকৈ জুলাই আৰু ডিচেম্বৰত এই পাঠ্যক্ৰম আৰম্ভ হয়। যোগাযোগ কৰিব পাৰে— Excel 173, Lake Road, Calcutta-700029.

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও নতুন দিল্লীৰ বাৰ্বিজান স্কুল অব্ মডেলিঙৰ অধীনত ২৬ সপ্তাহৰ এক বিশেষ পাঠ্যক্ৰম গ্ৰহণৰ সুবিধা আছে। যোগাযোগ কৰিব পাৰে— Barbijan School of Modeling, D-17, South Futionion II, New Delhi-110043.



বিমান পরিচালিকা পাঠ্যক্রম (অৰ্হতা) :

বিমান পরিচালিকা পদৰ বাবে প্ৰাৰ্থী (১০+২) পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ বা কেটাৰিংৰ তিনি বছৰীয়া ডিপ্ল'মা পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈ তেওঁলোকেও এই পদৰ বাবে আবেদন জনাব পাৰে। আন্তৰ্জাতিক বিদেশী ভাষাৰ জ্ঞান, নাৱিিং, ফাষ্টি এইড্ বা টুৰিজিমৰ শিক্ষা থকা প্ৰাৰ্থীক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ দিয়া হয়।

হোটেল মেনেজমেণ্ট :

আমাৰ দেশৰ ক্ৰমবৰ্ধমান হোটেল শিল্পৰ চাহিদা পূৰণৰ অৰ্থে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে দক্ষ হোটেল ব্যৱস্থাপক সৃষ্টিৰ বাবে কাৰ্য্যব্যৱস্থা, প্ৰশিক্ষণ, পাঠ্যক্রম আদিৰ প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিছে। হোটেল মেনেজমেণ্টৰ চৰকাৰী উদ্যোগত শিক্ষা প্ৰদানৰ বাবে নতুন দিল্লীৰ নেচনেল কাউন্সিল ফৰ হোটেল এণ্ড কেটাৰিং টেকন'লজিয়ে এক সৰ্বভাৰতীয় ভিত্তিক বাছনি পৰীক্ষা দিয়াৰ সুবিধা আছে।

অসম চৰকাৰৰ পৰ্যটন সঞ্চালকালয়ৰ উদ্যোগত অসমত হোটেল মেনেজমেণ্ট, কেটাৰিং, টেকন'লজিৰ তিনিবছৰীয়া ডিপ্ল'মা পাঠ্যক্রম পঢ়াৰ সুবিধা আছে।

অসমৰ অন্যান্য শিক্ষায়তন (ব্যক্তিগত) :

১। Institute of Hotel Management, G.S. Road, ABC, Bhangagarh, Guwahati-781005.

২। Trade Wings, GNB Road, Silpukhuri (Near Goswami Service), Guwahati-781003.

মেনেজমেণ্ট : আমাৰ দেশৰ দ্ৰুত উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ লগে লগে অৰ্থকৰী উৎপাদন সংস্থাৰ সংখ্যাও বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। এইবোৰ সংস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰে দক্ষ আৰু সুসংহত পৰিচালন ক্ষমতাৰ ওপৰত আৰু এই পৰিচালনাৰ ভাৰ মেনেজমেণ্ট পাঠ্যক্রম অধ্যয়ন কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ ওপৰত।

মেনেজমেণ্ট পাঠ্যক্রম আমাৰ দেশৰ অগ্ৰণী শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানটো হ'ল— Indian Institute of Management (IIM)। বৰ্তমান কলিকতা, লক্ষ্ণৌ, বাংগালোৰ, আহমেদাবাদ, হাইদৰাবাদ, মুম্বাইত আছে। এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহত নামভৰ্তিৰ বাবে Common Admission Test (CAT)ৰ যোগেদি নামভৰ্তিকৰণ কৰা হয়। এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে প্ৰদান কৰা স্নাতকোত্তৰ ডিগ্ৰী যিকোনো ভাৰতীয় তথা বিদেশী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ডিগ্ৰী সমতুল্য আৰু সমমৰ্যদা সম্পন্ন।

Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Management (PGDCM).

Post Graduate Diploma in Management

প্ৰৱেশ পৰীক্ষা দিবৰ বাবে স্নাতক হ'ব লাগিব। আজিকালি প্ৰায়বোৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়তে এই পাঠ্যক্ৰম আছে।

সমাজবিজ্ঞানৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম :

সাম্প্ৰতিক কালৰ উল্লেখনীয় পাঠ্য বিষয়বোৰৰ ভিতৰত সমাজ বিজ্ঞানৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম অন্যতম। সমাজ বিজ্ঞানৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম আগবঢ়াবৰ বাবে কেবাটাও উল্লেখযোগ্য শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান আছে। এই শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানবোৰত ছ'চিয়েল ৱৰ্কৰ আৰু পাৰ্চনেল মেনেজমেণ্ট এণ্ড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ৰিলেচনৰ স্নাতকোত্তৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম আছে—

উল্লেখযোগ্য শিক্ষানুষ্ঠান—

1. Tata Institute of Social Science, Guwahati
2. Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
3. University of Delhi

ভৱিষ্যতৰ সম্ভাৱনা : এই শিক্ষা সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে সমাজকল্যাণ, বিভিন্ন চৰকাৰী দপ্তৰ আদিত সহজে চাকৰি পোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে। তদুপৰি বিভিন্ন বাণিজ্যিক সংস্থা, খনি, চাহবাগিচা, চৰকাৰী-বেচৰকাৰী উদ্যোগ আদিত সহজেই চাকৰি পোৱা যায়।

বিউটিচিয়ান (Beautician) :

এগৰাকী দক্ষ বিউটিচিয়ান বা ৰূপ বিশেষজ্ঞা হ'বলৈ হ'লে এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ মাজেদি সুস্বভাৱে অধ্যয়ন কৰা আবশ্যক। বিউটিচিয়ানৰ বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ ডিপ্ল'মা আৰু চাৰ্টিফিকেট পাঠ্যক্ৰম আছে। বিউটিচিয়ানৰ ডিপ্ল'মা পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ সময়-সীমা ছমাহৰ পৰা এবছৰ। আনহাতে চাৰ্টিফিকেট পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ সময়-

সীমা তিনিমাহৰ পৰা ছমাহ।

হোম ছায়েন্স :

হোম ছায়েন্সৰ স্নাতক (BSc, Home Science) পাঠ্যক্ৰমত নামভৰ্তিৰ বাবে প্ৰাৰ্থী বিজ্ঞান শাখাত উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক পৰীক্ষাত উত্তীৰ্ণ হ'ব লাগিব। হোম ছায়েন্স বিষয়ত স্নাতক ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰা প্ৰাৰ্থীয়ে এই বিষয়ত স্নাতকোত্তৰ পাঠ্যক্ৰম পঢ়িব পাৰে।

বৰ্তমান অনলাইন ও তিনিমহীয়া, ছমহীয়া, এবছৰীয়া শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত উল্লেখযোগ্য কিছুমান হ'ল—

1. Digital Marketing
2. Cyber Security
3. Artificial Intelligence
4. Data Science
5. Project Management
6. MS-Excel
7. Product Management
8. Business Analyst
9. Computer Science
10. Technician
11. Book Keeper
12. Cost & Management Accounting
13. Marketing
14. Medical Billing & Coding
12. Human Resources. □

বিঃদ্ৰঃ- বিভিন্ন কেৰিয়াৰ গাইড, বাতৰি কাকত আদিৰ সহায় লোৱা হৈছে।



মা... আ :

ড° নমিতা শৰ্মা

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক, অর্থনীতি বিভাগ

চিঞৰটো দিগ্‌বিদিগ্‌ ভাঁহি আহিছিল
কৰুণ চটফটনি এটাৰ
নিৰাশ্ৰয়া, নিৰুপায় কৰুণ অথচ
বিজয়াৰ,

অসমৰ্পিত হৃদয়, অতপ্রত্যাশিত নিৰ্দয়
ইমান পাশৰিক আৰু নিষ্ঠুৰ?
ভাবি ভাগৰুৱা এটা নিৰ্লোপ সন্ধিয়া
ইয়াত প্ৰাপ্তি কিহৰ??

উদিত সুকনক দিলি আগমণিতেই বিদায়
দানবহঁত তহঁতৰ বাবেইটো আবিৰ্ভাব ধৰাত
দেবীৰ বেদীত জলালি দপদপীয়া চিতাঘি
আঁতৰাই হোমাঘি
কেতিয়া, মাথো কেতিয়া হ'ব ইয়াৰ অৱকাশ
কবি হাজাৰ বঙীল সপোনৰ কৃতদাহ
উদঙাই নাঙঠ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি প্ৰবৃদ্ধি অভিজাতৰ
নাই নেকি বিৰতি আঃ কি যে সভ্যতাৰ অসভ্যতা

জাগ্ৰত নহ'ল কি সিহঁতৰ হিয়াৰ এচুকত
অকণমান উম ধবিত্ৰীৰ
চিঃ কিযে নিলজ্জ বিকাৰ আজিৰ
যিয়ে নিদিয়ে জীয়াই থকাৰ অধিকাৰ

পৰাহেঁতেন দুহাত আঁকোৱালী দিলোহেঁতেন
সঞ্জীৱনী ছত্ৰছায়াৰ
কিন্তু হয় মই যে নিৰুপায়

হাজাৰ চাকিৰ পোহৰত বিলীন হওক
সেই দবদী হৃদয়, প্ৰাৰ্থনা .. এয়ে

প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি হওক ছাবখাৰ কৰাৰ এই বিজতবীয়া
সভ্যতাৰ লৈ ৰূপ কঙ্কি অৱতাৰ।



জীৱ আৰু জীৱন

(এটি আলোক পাত)

বঞ্জিত দাস

৯১০১৬৬৬৬৯৫

মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক, ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ

জীৱৰ পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ অৱস্থাই
হৈছে জীৱন। জীৱন
মানে হৈছে জীৱৰ
জন্ম আৰু মৃত্যুৰ যি
ব্যৱধান। জীৱন এক
বিশাল ধৰণৰ জৈৱিক
প্ৰক্ৰিয়া সংহতিত কৰা
ভৌতিক দেহ।

জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ ক্ষুদ্ৰ গোট হৈছে জীৱ। এই সকলো জীৱ ভগৱানৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত হয়। পৃথিৱীত জীৱ সমূহক চাৰি ভাগত বিভক্ত। এই চাৰিবিধ জীৱ হ'ল ক্ৰমান্বয়ে উৰণ, বুৰণ, গজৰণ, গমন। যি জীৱভাগ উৰি ফুৰা দেখা যায় তাক উৰণ প্ৰকৃতিৰ জীৱ বুলি কোৱা হয়। যেনে- চৰাই, পক্ষী ইত্যাদি। দ্বিতীয় বিধ জীৱ হ'ল বুৰণ এইবিধ জীৱ আৰু জলত স্থিতি। যেনে- মাছ, কাছ ইত্যাদি। তৃতীয় প্ৰকাৰৰ জীৱ হ'ল গজৰণ এই প্ৰকাৰৰ জীৱৰ ভিতৰত সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ উদ্ভিদসমূহক ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হয়। চতুৰ্থবিধ হ'ল গমন প্ৰকৃতিৰ জীৱ অৰ্থাৎ এখন ঠাইৰ পৰা আন ঠাইলৈ পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰে অথবা ভ্ৰমি থাকে। ইয়াত বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ জীৱ-জন্তু আৰু মানুহ জীৱ এই প্ৰকাৰত গণ্য কৰা হয়।

সকলো জীৱবোৰ এক জীৱন চক্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা এই সংসাৰত পৰিচালিত হয়। সকলো জীৱসমূহ নিৰ্দিষ্ট জীৱ কোষৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত হয়। এটা কোষৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত জীৱসমূহক এককোষী জীৱ বুলি কোৱা হয়। যিবোৰ জীৱ বহুকোষৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত তাকে বহুকোষী জীৱ বুলি জনা যায়। সকলো জীৱৰ ভিতৰত মানুহ নামৰ জীৱই শ্ৰেষ্ঠ জীৱ বুলি জনা যায়। এই জীৱৰ অনুভূতি চেতনা স্মৃতি, চিন্তামুক্তি ইত্যাদি বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ দেখা যায়। এইবাবে ইয়াক শ্ৰেষ্ঠ জীৱ বুলি কোৱা হয়।

মানৱ জাতিৰ উৎপত্তি আৰু ভাগ সম্পৰ্কে শঙ্কৰী গীতাত পোৱা যায়। শঙ্কৰী গীতখন হ'ল— শ্ৰীশ্ৰী শংকৰদেৱ আৰু শ্ৰীশ্ৰী মাধৱদেৱৰ কথোপকথন। এই কাব্যত ভগত গুৰুৱে তেওঁৰ প্ৰিয়তম শিষ্যই শ্ৰীশ্ৰী মাধৱদেৱে তেওঁৰ ক'বলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰাত তেওঁ মানৱ জীৱৰ অৱস্থান সম্পৰ্কে এইদৰে কৈছে যে— মানৱ জীৱৰ এই ধৰাপৃষ্ঠ পাঁচটা দিশৰ বা ফালৰ পৰা অহা সেই পাঁচ প্ৰকাৰৰ হ'ল— যোগী, জ্ঞানী, কৰ্মী,

সংসারী আৰু ভকত। শঙ্কৰী গীতাত জীৱৰ পৰিভ্ৰমণ আৰু অৱস্থান আৰু সম্পৰ্কে পোৱা যায়। অনন্ত স্থানৰ পৰা অহা জীৱ জ্ঞানী হয়। বিফলৰ পৰা অহা জীৱ কৰ্মী হয়। মায়া প্ৰকৃতিৰ পৰা অহা জীৱ সংসারী হয়। কিন্তু মহাপুৰুষৰ পৰা অহা জীৱ ভকত হয়।

জীৱৰ পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ অৱস্থাই হৈছে জীৱন। জীৱন মানে হৈছে জীৱৰ জন্ম আৰু মৃত্যুৰ যি ব্যৱধান। জীৱন এক বিশাল ধ্বংসৰ জৈৱিক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া সংহতিত কৰা ভৌতিক দেহ। এই জীৱন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াবোৰৰ বা জীৱন চক্ৰৰ অবিহনে জীৱন অৱিকল হৈ যাব আৰু তেতিয়া জীৱই এটা স্থানৰ পৰা আন স্থানলৈ গতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

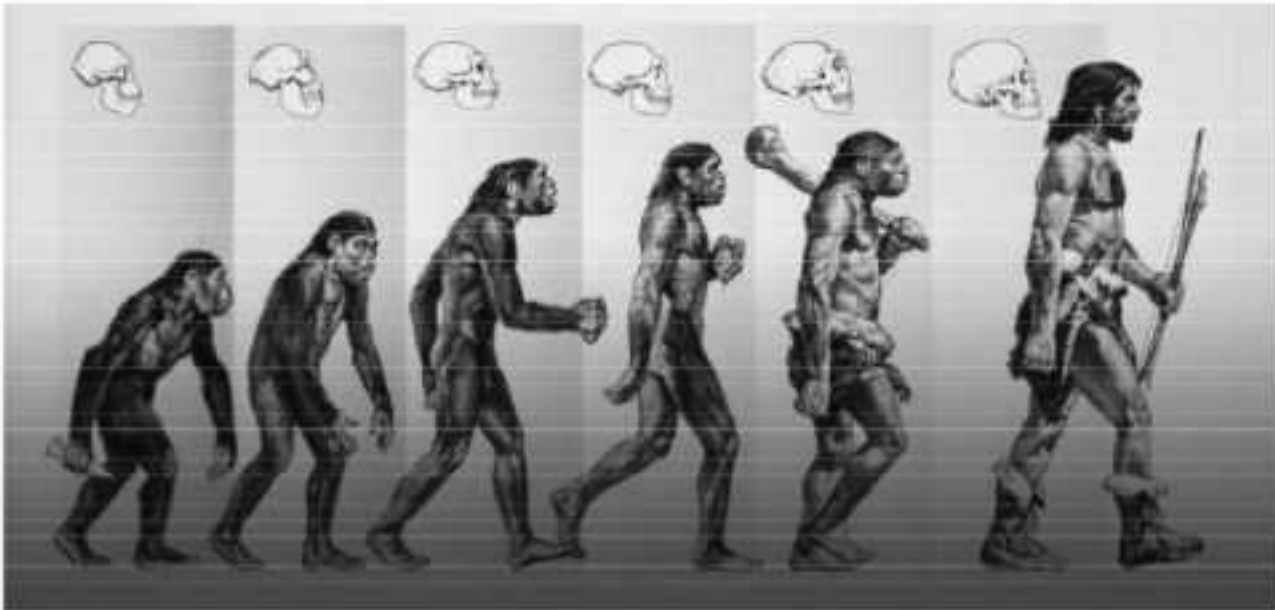
মানৱ জীৱন সম্পৰ্কে আমি কিছু কথা জানিবলৈ পাওঁ। এই জীৱন সম্পৰ্কত দুজন বিখ্যাত নেতাৰ দুটা উক্তি দিয়া হ'ল। প্ৰথমে গ্ৰীক দাৰ্শনিক কনফুচিয়াচ কৈছে যে 'জীৱন আচলতে সহজ, আমিহে তাক জটিল কৰি পেলাওঁ' আকৌ আমাৰ জাতিৰ পিতা মহামানৱ মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে তেওঁৰ জীৱন দৰ্শনত এইবুলি উক্তি দিয়ে যে 'মোৰ জীৱনটোৱে মোৰ

বাৰ্তা'।

গ্ৰীক দাৰ্শনিকৰ কথাখিনি ফঁহিয়াই চালে আমি এই বুলি ক'ব পাৰো যে - জীৱনটো সদায় সহজ ভাৱে আৰু নিয়াৰিকৈ চলাব পাৰিলে ভাল। এই মানৱ জীৱন মানুহে নিজে যদি জটিল নকৰে তেনেহ'লে এই অমূল্য জীৱন সহজ-সৰল ভাৱে কটাব পাৰি।

আমাৰ জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ মতে জীৱন এটা আচলতে বাৰ্তা কয়নো জীৱনৰ মানুহে যদি ভাল কাম কৰে বা সফল ব্যক্তি চাপে পৰিলক্ষিত হয় তেতিয়া হ'লে তেওঁৰ জীৱনটোৰ যি বাৰ্তা কঢ়িয়াই নিব পৰবৰ্তী কালত এই খবৰৰ যোগেদি ভৱিষ্যৎ তেওঁৰ বাৰ্তাসমূহ প্ৰেৰণ কৰি থাকিব।

সঠিক অৰ্থত কোৱা হয় যে মানুহৰ যি অমূল্য জীৱন, এই জীৱন মানুহে সুন্দৰভাৱে পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়ৰ পিছত মানুহে জীৱন ত্যাগ কৰিব লাগিব, সেইবাবে থকা দিনবোৰত মানুহৰ কৰ্মৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁৰ স্মৃতি যুগমীয়া কৰি থৈ যায়। মানৱ জীৱনত সকলোৱে নিজৰ কৰ্ম অনুযায়ী ফল লাভ কৰে। □



যোগ : এক শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক প্ৰশান্তি



— তৃপ্তি হালৈ

সহকাৰী প্ৰবক্তা, পৰিচালনা বিভাগ

যোগ হৈছে এক ধনাত্মক দিশ। যোগ শব্দটো সংস্কৃত শব্দ 'যুজ'ৰ পৰা উৎপত্তি হৈছে। যোগ এনে এক উৎস, যি উৎসৰ দ্বাৰা মানৱ জীৱনৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ ক্ষমতাসমূহক বিকাশ ঘটাব পাৰে। যোগেই মানৱ জীৱনৰ শাৰীৰিক, মানসিক আৰু আধ্যাত্মিক উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনৰ এক প্ৰধান উৎস। ঐতিহ্যময় ভাৰতীয় সংস্কৃতিক এক পৰিচয় হিচাপে অতীজৰে পৰা যোগভ্যাসে দখল কৰি আহিছে এখন উল্লেখযোগ্য আসন।

পৌৰাণিক কালত ঋষিমুনিসকলে যোগ কৰাৰ ফলত দীৰ্ঘ জীৱন লাভ কৰাৰ লগতে বিভিন্ন ৰোগৰ পৰা পৰিত্ৰাণ পাবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। যিসকলে সম্পূৰ্ণভাৱে ধ্যান, আত্মবিশ্বাসেৰে আৰু একাগ্ৰতাৰে যোগৰ অনুশীলন কৰি উচ্চস্তৰৰ দৰ্শন লাভ কৰিব পাৰিছিল বাবে তেওঁলোকক যোগী বুলি কোৱা হৈছিল। হিন্দু, বৌদ্ধ আৰু জৈন ধৰ্মৰ বিভিন্ন গ্ৰন্থত যোগাভ্যাসৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ আছে। খ্ৰীষ্ট জন্মৰ পৰা প্ৰায় পাঁচশ বছৰ আগতেই মহৰ্ষি পতঞ্জলিয়ে ১৯৬ টা যোগসূত্ৰৰে 'পতঞ্জলিৰ যোগসূত্ৰ' উদ্ভাৱন কৰিছিল। বিংশ শতিকাৰ শেষৰ ফালে যোগভ্যাসে লাহে লাহে গুৰুত্ব লাভ কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰে আৰু পাছলৈ ই শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক শক্তি বিকাশৰ এক শক্তিশালী মাধ্যম হিচাপে জনপ্ৰিয়তা অৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। বহুতো গৱেষণাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰমাণিত হৈছে যে নিয়মীয়া যোগভ্যাসে বহু জটিল ৰোগকে ধৰি বিভিন্ন স্বাস্থ্যজনিত সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰে। বৰ্তমান ব্যক্ত জীৱন আৰু বিভিন্ন মানসিক চাপেৰে ভৰা এক পৰিৱেশৰ মাজত বিভিন্ন ব্যক্তি ভাৰাজন্য হৈ থকা দেখা যায়। এইক্ষেত্ৰত মানসিক প্ৰশান্তি দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যোগভ্যাসে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰে। যোগভ্যাস এতিয়া কেৱল ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে নহয়, বিশ্বৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰান্তত শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক প্ৰশান্তিৰ এক উল্লেখযোগ্য অভ্যাস হিচাপে জনপ্ৰিয়তা অৰ্জন কৰিছে। বৰ্তমান ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত যোগভ্যাস বিষয়ৰ ওপৰত ডিগ্ৰী, ডিপ্ল'মা, চাৰ্টিফিকেট কোৰ্ছ

কৰাৰ পদক্ষেপ লৈছে চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী সংগঠনসমূহত। যোগভ্যাসৰ বাবে কোনো ধৰণৰ বিশেষ বয়সৰ সীমা নাই। যিকোনো বয়সৰ লোকে এই অভ্যাস গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে। বিভিন্ন সৰু-বৰ ৰোগত আক্ৰান্ত ৰোগীসকলেও বিশেষজ্ঞ যোগ-গুৰুৰ সহযোগত নিয়মীয়াকৈ যোগৰ অভ্যাস গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে। ই কেৱল শাৰীৰিকভাৱেই কোনো ব্যক্তিক সহায় নকৰে, মানসিকভাৱেও সবল আৰু শক্তিশালী কৰি তোলে।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ ৬৯তম অধিবেশন ২০২৪ চনৰ ২৭ ছেপ্টেম্বৰত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছিল। ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ অধিবেশনত ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী নৰেন্দ্ৰ মোদীয়ে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় যোগ দিৱস পালন কৰিবৰ বাবে সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বকে আহ্বান জনাইছিল আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰসংঘৰ সাধাৰণ পৰিষদে সেই বছৰে ২১ ডিচেম্বৰত ১৯৩ জন সদস্যৰে সৈতে এই আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় যোগ দিৱসৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰে আৰু বিশ্বৰ ১৭৭ দেশৰ পূৰ্ণ সহযোগিতাবে ২১ জুন তাৰিখে আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় যোগ দিৱস পালন কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰে। □

(এই প্ৰবন্ধৰ তথ্য সাধাৰণ তথ্যৰ ওপৰত আধাৰিত)





কিতাপেও কান্দে

ববষা শৰ্মা

গ্ৰন্থাগৰিক

ওবেষ্ট গুৱাহাটী কমাৰ্চ কলেজ

ধূলিময় চেলফবোৰৰ এটা শান্ত আবেলি
য'ত কাহিনীবোৰে শুইছে এটা শান্তকোণত
স্নান আৰু স্থিৰ।

এবাৰ সিহঁতেও আগ্ৰহী হাতত নাচিছিল
হৃদয়বোৰ যে ইমান লাজকুৰীয়া
এতিয়া সিহঁতে অপেক্ষাৰ দেশবোৰত টোপনি যায়।

সিহঁতৰ মেৰুদণ্ড বেৰুঁ
সযতনে সজাই ধোৱা শব্দৰ জালো অচিনাকি
এসময় গৌৰৱান্বিত হৃদয় এতিয়া ডিজিটেলাইজেশ্বনৰ অধীন।
মমবাতিৰ পোহৰৰ ৰাতিবোৰ;
বেলি ফাট মেলালৈকে কৰা ফুচফুচনিবোৰ,
এসময়ৰ সংগী এতিয়া বিৰহৰ বেদনাত কান্দে।
তথাপিও সিহঁতে ৰোগীৰ অনুগ্ৰহৰ দৰেই অপেক্ষা কৰে
কোনোবাৰ আত্মা কঢ়িয়াই আনিবলৈ ধৰা দিবলৈ বিচাৰে এখন
হাতত
যেনিবা জ্ঞানৰ হৃদয় এখনি স্পন্দিতই হয়।

ন-কেঁচুৱাৰ দৰে সিহঁতেও মাতিছে,
সিহঁতে গান গাব, শুনিব
যেন এখন কৌতুহলী হাতে সিহঁতক পৰিদ্বাৰ কৰিব।

কিতাপৰ অনুৰোধ -

‘আপোনাৰ আত্মাৰ জ্ঞান, গীত, হাঁহিবোৰ
আমাৰ আলিঙ্গনতে পাব
আমাক উশাহ অকন দিয়ক।’

এলন মাকে : উদ্যোগৰ মঞ্চৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন আৰু ব্যৱসায়ৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ গঠন

নয়ন মণি দাস

স্নাতক প্ৰথম শাখাসিক

স্পেছএক্স টেছলা
নিউৰলিঙ্ক আৰু আন
বহু উদ্যোগেৰে মাক্সে
বিশ্বৰ দৃষ্টিভংগী
পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰিছে।
তেওঁৰ জীৱন কাহিনী
নতুন প্ৰজন্মৰ
উদ্যোগপতিসকলৰ
বাবে এক প্ৰেৰণা,
যিয়ে দেখুৱাইছে যে
সংকল্প, উদ্ভাৱনী
শক্তি আৰু সাহসেৰে
যিকোনো সীমাক
অতিক্ৰম কৰা সম্ভৱ।

এলন মাকে আধুনিক যুগৰ এক উজ্জ্বল নক্ষত্ৰ, যিয়ে বিশ্বব্যাপী উদ্যোগ আৰু প্ৰযুক্তিৰ জগতত নতুন পথৰ সূচনা কৰিছে। টেছলা, স্পেছএক্স, নিউৰালিঙ্ক আৰু দ্য এৰিং কোম্পানীৰ দৰে উদ্যোগৰ মাধ্যমেৰে মাকে বিশ্বৰ ভৱিষ্যত গঢ়াৰ বাবে এক দীঘলীয়া আৰু গৱেষণামূলক প্ৰভাৱ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মাকৰ প্ৰতি একো একোটা পদক্ষেপ হৈছে এক উদ্ভাৱনী চিন্তাধাৰাৰ প্ৰতিফলন, যিয়ে আধুনিক উদ্যোগৰ মঞ্চৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ সৈতে পৰিসৰৰ বিস্তাৰ ঘটাইছে।

১৯৭১ চনৰ ২৮ জুনত দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাৰ প্ৰিটোৰিয়াত জন্মগ্ৰহণ কৰা এলন মাকে এজন জনপ্ৰিয় আৰু উদ্ভাৱনশীল মানসিকতাৰ মানুহ আছিল। সৰুৰে পৰাই তেওঁ বিজ্ঞান আৰু প্ৰযুক্তিৰ প্ৰতি গভীৰ আগ্ৰহ দেখুৱাইছিল। মাত্ৰ বাৰ বছৰ বয়সত মাক্সে ব্লেষ্টাৰ নামৰ এটা ভিডিঅ' গেম উদ্ভাৱন কৰি বিক্ৰী কৰিছিল, যি তেওঁৰ ব্যৱসায়িক সাফল্য হিচাপে গণ্য কৰা হয়।

স্পেছএক্স : মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ নতুন যুগৰ সূচনা :

২০০২ চনত এলন মাক্সে স্পেছএক্স প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰে যাৰ লক্ষ্য আছিল মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ খৰচ হ্ৰাস কৰা আৰু মানুহৰ বাবে মজল গ্ৰহত বসবাসৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। স্পেছএক্সৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰকল্প আছিল ফেলকন ৰকেট, যাৰ প্ৰথম উৎক্ষেপণ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছিল। কিন্তু মাক্সে এই ব্যৰ্থতাক শিক্ষা হিচাপে লৈ আগলৈ আগবাঢ়ি ফেলকনত আৰু ফেলকন হেভীৰে সফল উৎক্ষেপণ নিশ্চিত কৰে।

স্পেছএক্সৰ এক বিশেষ উদ্ভাৱন হৈছে ষ্টাৰশ্বিপ, যিয়ে আন্তঃগ্ৰহ অভিযানৰ বাবে নতুন দিশ মুকলি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে ষ্টাৰলিংক প্ৰকল্পৰ জৰিয়তে মাচেক উপগ্ৰহ ইণ্টাৰনেট ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা বিশ্বৰ সকলো অংশত ইণ্টাৰনেট সংযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। স্পেছএক্সৰ দৃষ্টিভংগীয়ে কেৱল মহাকাশ বিজ্ঞানেই নহয় বিশ্বৰ

প্রযুক্তি উদ্যোগকো নতুন গতিত আগুৱাই লৈ গৈছে।

টেছলা পৰিৱেশ সজাগ যানবাহনৰ বিপ্লৱ :

২০০৪ চনত তেওঁ এই কোম্পানীৰ সৈতে জড়িত হোৱাৰ পাছত বিদ্যুৎচালিত গাড়ীৰ দিশ এক নতুন যুগলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰা হয়। টেছলা ম'ডেল এছ, ম'ডেল এক্স আৰু ম'ডেল-৩ৰ দৰে গাড়ীসমূহ আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি, উচ্চ দক্ষতা আৰু পৰিৱেশ বন্ধু শক্তিৰ বাবে বিখ্যাত।

টেছলাৰ সফলতা কেবল গাড়ীৰ জগতত পৰিৱৰ্তন আনিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা নাই। পৰিৱেশ সজাগতা শক্তি ব্যৱস্থাকো উন্নতি কৰিছে। ছ'লাৰ ৰুফ আৰু পাৱাৰবেলৰ দৰে টেছলাৰ শক্তি উৎপাদন আৰু সংৰক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থাই পৰিৱেশিক শক্তিৰ বিকল্প হিচাপে নিজৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে।

নিউৰালিঙ্ক আৰু মস্তিষ্ক প্রযুক্তিৰ সংযোগ :

২০১৬ চনত মায়ে আৰম্ভ কৰা নিউৰালিঙ্ক মানৱ মস্তিষ্ক আৰু প্রযুক্তিৰ মাজত এক সংযোগ গঢ়াৰ অভিপ্ৰায়েৰে আৰম্ভ কৰা প্ৰকল্প। ইয়াৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে মানৱ মস্তিষ্কৰ তথ্য প্ৰবাহৰ গতি বৃদ্ধি কৰা আৰু ব্ৰেইন মেচিন ইণ্টাৰফেচন উন্নয়ন। এই প্রযুক্তিয়ে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিপ্লৱ আনিব, বিশেষকৈ পেলেইচ, মেমৰিচ আৰু অন্যান্য মস্তিষ্কজনিত সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত।

টুইটাৰ আৰু সামাজিক মাধ্যমৰ নতুন দিশ :

২০২২ চনত এলন মায়ে ৪৪ বিলিয়ন ডলাৰত টুইটাৰ কিনি লৈ এক নতুন বিতৰ্কৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। তেওঁৰ মতে সামাজিক মাধ্যম হ'ল মুক্ত প্ৰাতিপত্তাৰ এক মঞ্চ আৰু তেওঁ এই বিষয়ক অধিক কেন্দ্ৰভূত কৰিবৰ বাবে টুইটাৰৰ ব্যৱসায়িক ম'ডেল সলনি কৰে। ইয়াৰ ফলত কিছুমান বিতৰ্ক উঠিল, যদিও মায়েৰ উদ্যোগে ডিজিটেল দিশৰ নতুন অধ্যায়ৰ আৰম্ভ ঘটাইছে।

উদ্যোগৰ মঞ্চৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্য :

এলন মায়েৰ উদ্যোগ আৰু সাফল্যৰ একো একো অংশ হৈছে তেওঁৰ উদ্ভাবনী শক্তি আৰু সাহসী চিন্তাধাৰাৰ পৰিণতি। তেওঁ সংকল্প আৰু দৃঢ় মনোবলৰ মাধ্যমেৰে নিজৰ উচ্চাভিলাষী

সপোনবোৰ বাস্তৱ ৰূপ দিছে। এজন দূৰদৰ্শী উদ্যোগপতি হিচাপে মায়েৰ কৌশল হৈছে সমস্যা সমাধানৰ দ্বাৰা নতুন ব্যৱসায়ৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা।

মায়েৰ সাফল্যৰ আন এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাৰণ হ'ল ব্যৰ্থতাৰ পৰা শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ। ফেলবন-১ ৰ প্ৰথম উৎক্ষেপণৰ ব্যৰ্থতাৰ পিছতো, তেওঁ নিজৰ লক্ষ্যত দৃঢ় অৱস্থানত আছিল। তেওঁৰ কাৰ্যপদ্ধতি পৰিৱৰ্তন আনিবলৈ সমক্ষমতাই তেওঁক নিজৰ মঞ্চত আগুৱাই লৈ গৈছে।

ভৱিষ্যত দিশ আৰু প্ৰভাৱ :

এলন মায়েৰ উদ্যোগসমূহৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী প্ৰভাৱ সৃষ্টি কৰা। স্পেছএক্সৰ দ্বাৰা আন্তঃগ্ৰহীয় অভিযান টেছলাৰ যোগেদি পৰিৱেশ সজাগ শক্তি ব্যৱস্থা আৰু নিউৰালিঙ্কৰ দ্বাৰা মানৱ মগজুৰ সম্ভাৱনা উন্মোচন— এইসকল প্ৰকল্পে বিশ্বৰ ভৱিষ্যত গঢ়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এক বিশেষ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছে।

তেওঁৰ আন এক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী হৈছে The Boring Company, যাৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে ভূমি তলৰ পাতাল ৰে'ল ব্যৱস্থা উন্নতি আৰু যানজট সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰা। ইয়াৰ ফলত চহৰৰ যাতায়াত দিশৰ এক নতুন দিশ উন্মোচিত হৈছে।

উপসংহাৰ :

এলন মায়েৰ জীৱন আৰু কাৰ্যকাল প্ৰমাণ কৰে যে উদ্ভাৱন আৰু সাহসিকতাৰ সংমিশ্ৰণে যিকোনো অসম্ভৱক সম্ভৱ কৰি তোলে। তেওঁ কেৱল ব্যৱসায়িক সফলতাৰে সীমাবদ্ধ নহয়, তেওঁৰ লক্ষ্য মানৱজাতিৰ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী উন্নতি আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন।

স্পেছএক্স টেছলা নিউৰালিঙ্ক আৰু আন বহু উদ্যোগেৰে মায়ে বিশ্বৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰিছে। তেওঁৰ জীৱন কাহিনী নতুন প্ৰজন্মৰ উদ্যোগপতিসকলৰ বাবে এক প্ৰেৰণা, যিয়ে দেখুৱাইছে যে সংকল্প, উদ্ভাবনী শক্তি আৰু সাহসেৰে যিকোনো সীমাক অতিক্ৰম কৰা সম্ভৱ।

এলন মায়েৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী আৰু উদ্ভাবনী শক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা বিশ্বত সদায় এক নতুন অধ্যায় লিখা হ'ব, যিয়ে পৰৱৰ্তী প্ৰজন্মক উন্নতিৰ পথেৰে আগবঢ়াব। □

শীৰ্ষক : ডিজিটেল মৰীচিকাঃ অনলাইন ধনপ্ৰতাৰকৰ জালত ফচা আৰু সতৰ্কতাৰ বতৰা

নিশান্ত দাস

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক দ্বিতীয় বৰ্ষ, বাণিজ্য



অনলাইন প্ৰতাৰণাৰ পৰা
নিজকে আৰু সমাজক সজাগ
কৰি এখন সুৰক্ষিত ডিজিটেল
দুনিয়াত বাচি থাকিবলৈ চেষ্টা
কৰো আহক। আৰু সৰ্বত্ৰে
এই কথা স্মৰণত ৰাখক—
অনলাইন সুৰক্ষা ধনহীন
সৰ্বাধিক ধনৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ
মূলমন্ত্ৰ।



যিমানেই অনলাইন দুনিয়াই আমাৰ জীৱনক সহজ কৰি তুলিছে, সেই মানুহৰ ভিতৰত অলেখ লোকে ধনপ্ৰতাৰকৰ ভয়ানক অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ কৰিছে। চহৰ-বান্দৰৰ পৰাই নহয়, আসমৰ পৰিবাৰ-পৰিয়াললৈও ডিজিটেল ভূৱা প্ৰতাৰণাৰ তৰঙ্গ আহি পৰিছে। এচপৰা নীল ক্ৰিণৰ কিবা চকুত লগীয়া মেছেজ বা কলৰ আবেগীয়ে কিমান দুখ-দুৰ্যোগৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে, সেই কথাষাৰ বৰ্ণনাশীত। এই প্ৰতাৰণাবোৰ সময়ৰ সতে অতিমৰীৰ দৰে বাঢ়ি আহিছে আৰু সমগ্ৰ সমাজৰ বাবে এক গভীৰ উদ্বেগৰ বিষয় হৈ পৰিছে।

অনলাইন প্ৰতাৰকৰ বিভিন্ন পৰ্যায় : প্ৰতাৰণাৰ ভয়াল চেহেৰাবোৰ

ধন প্ৰতাৰকসকলে তেওঁৰ কৌশল যজ্ঞত ইমান নিপুণ, যাৰ ফলত কোনো সময়তে অনলাইনৰ ওপৰত ভৰসা কৰা লোকবোৰ ভ্ৰান্তিতে পৰে। সেয়েহে অনলাইন প্ৰতাৰণাৰ মূল জালৰ পৰা বাচি থাকিবলৈ ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন পৰ্যায় বুজি লোৱাটো এতিয়া অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

১। ইমোচনেল ফ্ৰড : বিশ্বাস আৰু ভাবনাৰ ভেটিত ঠগৰ শ্ৰেণী :

প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ প্ৰতাৰণাবোৰ একোটা মেছেজ বা কলৰ জৰিয়তে আৰম্ভ হয়, য'ত প্ৰতাৰণাৰ চিকাৰক এটা ব্যক্তিগত অভাৱ বা দুখৰ কাহিনী শুনোৱা হয়। বহু সময়ত এজনে হঠাৎ আহি কয়— মই অৱফেনজৰ পৰা ফোন কৰিছোঁ বা অনলাইন ট্ৰাষ্ট ফাণ্ডৰ পৰা আছোঁ আৰু ক'বাত সহায়ৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ

কৰে। এই ধৰণে কথাৰ সৈতে তেওঁলোক আশ্বাস দি মানুহৰ বিশ্বাস গঢ়ে আৰু এতিয়া দেখা যায় বহু লোকে এনে কল্পনাৰ মায়াত ফচি ধন হেৰুৱাইছে।

২। ইনভেষ্টমেণ্ট স্কেম : দুনিয়াত ধনী হ'বলৈ গৈয়ে পথত পৰাৰ চক্ৰান্ত :

ইনভেষ্টমেণ্ট স্কেমৰ মাজেৰে প্ৰতাবকসকলে লোকক ফচুৱাই তেওঁৰ ধন লগায়। আকস্মিক ধনী হ'বলৈ সাধাৰণতে প্ৰতাবকসকলে এটা উদ্ভেজনাপূৰ্ণ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়ে— যেনে : অভিজাত ইনভেষ্টমেণ্ট অফাৰ, এবাৰ লগালে দুদিনতে পাঁচগুণ মুনাফা পাব। এনে প্ৰলোভনৰ লোভত পৰি বহু লোকে নিজৰ পৰিসম্বিত ধন হেৰুৱাইছে। ইফালে এই প্ৰতাবকসকলে এক বিনিয়োগকাৰীৰ সংস্থাকপে পৰিচিত কৰাই আকৰ্ষণ কৰাৰ চেষ্টাও কৰে।

৩। ফ্ৰড ল'ন অফাৰ : সৰল সুবিধাৰ ফাঁদত বাচি থকা

বিশেষকৈ কম পৰিসৰৰ লোকৰ মাজত এনেকুৱা লোন অফাৰৰ মাজেৰে ঠগবোৰৰ কৌশল প্ৰভাৱিত। একেলগে অতি কম বিয়াকৈ লোন পাব, এনেকুৱা মিছা প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰে লোকক ফচায়। সেয়া দেখা যায় যে বহুতে এই লোভৰ পৰা ভ্ৰান্তিয়েই এডভান্স ফী পঠোৱা হয়, অথচ ফিলল সেই পোন এক সপোন হৈ পৰে।

কেনেকৈ বাচি থাকিব অনলাইন সুবন্ধাৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ

ক) সংবেদনশীলতা আৰু বাস্তৱিক বুজ : ধনপ্ৰতাবকৰ ঘাটি ধনী আপোনাৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ প্ৰতি সজাগ হৈ চাওক। ইম'চনেল মেছেজ বা কলত কেতিয়াও বিশ্বাস নকৰিব আৰু যিকোনো নতুন অফাৰ সঁচা বুলি ধৰি লোৱাৰ পূৰ্বে দুইবাৰ চিন্তা কৰিব।

খ) পৰিচয় গোপনীয়তা সুৰক্ষিত কৰক : আপোনাৰ ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য, পিন, ও টি পি, একাউণ্ট নম্বৰ কেতিয়াও অনলাইন মেছেজ বা ফোন কলৰ মাধ্যমেৰে শ্বেয়াৰ নকৰিব। প্ৰতিজন ভোক্তাই তেওঁৰ পৰিচয়ৰ গোপনীয়তা সজাগে ৰাখিব।

গ) কেতিয়াও অচিন লিংকত ক্লিক নকৰিব। যিকোনো অচিন লিংক বা সন্দেহজনক মেছেজৰ পৰা সুৰক্ষিত থাকিব, কিয়নো এইবোৰেই প্ৰধান চোকা ফান্দ।

ঘ) অভিজ্ঞতামুক্ত সংস্থাৰ পৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰিব : অনলাইন বিনিয়োগ আৰু লন অফাৰ চাবা, অভিজ্ঞানৰ পৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰি লোৱা বাঞ্ছনীয়।

সেয়েহে অনলাইন প্ৰতাবণাৰ পৰা নিজকে আৰু সমাজক সজাগ কৰি এখন সুৰক্ষিত ডিজিটেল দুনিয়াত বাচি থাকিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰো আহক। আৰু সৰ্বত্ৰে এই কথা স্মৰণত ৰাখক— অনলাইন সুবন্ধা ধনহীন সৰ্বাধিক ধনৰ সুবন্ধাৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ। □

আবহুগি

বিকাশ দাস

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

তোমাৰ আৰু মোৰ কাহিনী বিশেষ নহ'ব পাৰে
তথাপি তুমি মোৰ বাবে এক উপহাৰ
থাকিব পাৰে তোমাৰ বা মোৰ বহুতো দাগ
তথাপি দুয়ো একেলগ হৈ সেইবোৰ আঁতৰাম
যদি সমাজখন মৰুভূমি হৈ পৰে, মই ডাকোৱাল হৈ
তোমাৰ মুখত হাঁহি বিৰিঙাম
চেপ্টা কৰিম আমাৰ কাহিনী বিশেষ কবিলৈ
বিচাৰোঁ ঘূৰাৰ পৰা যেন বগৰ আবহুগি নহয়
কেৱল তাত থাকক ভালপোৱা, অকণমান অভিমান,
আবেগ, আনন্দ
আৰু শেষত মই অনুভৱ কৰোঁ, এনেদৰেই তুমি মোৰ
মনত সঞ্চিত হৈ ৰ'বা।



মৃগতৃষ্ণা

ধীৰাজ ৰাজবংশী

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

প্ৰকৃতিৰ মেঘালীসম্পন্ন চুলিকেশৰ
বিৰিঙনিৰ হাতৰ পৰশ শিৰৰ
জোনবিৰি; চকুলোৰ মৰমৰ পাৰি,
ফুলৰ সুগন্ধি তোমাৰ উপস্থিতি
শেৰালিৰ উপচয়ত, ৰঙা গোপালত।
সপোনৰ আবাসত, মই আৱাসী
তোমাৰ কিয়নো সদায় হ'ব বিচাৰোঁ
জোনালীৰ পোহৰ, বেলিৰ পোহৰো জানো
তোমাৰ আগমনিৰ প্ৰমাণ।
এয়া তুমি চিৰযুগমীয়া
মোৰ মৃগতৃষ্ণা।



প্রেম

কৌশিক ডেকা

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

প্রেম

এই যে শব্দটো...

কিমান দোমোজালিবে ভবা নহয় জানো?

সুখ-দুখ, হাঁহি-কান্দোন, খং-অভিমান

আক যে কিমান কি?

এদিন তুমিয়ে জানো মোক

এই দোমোজালিৰ মাজলৈ লৈ যোবা নাছিলো?

অভিমান কৰিবলৈতো তুমিয়ে মোক শিকাইছিলো

কিন্তু এতিয়াচোন মোৰ অভিমানবোৰ

গুচাবলৈ তুমিয়ে কাষত নহা হ'ল।

কাষত পাব বিচাৰিলে... নানা অযুহাতেবে

নালাগে দিয়া তোমাক লৈ মোৰ,

এতিয়া আক একো অভিযোগ নাই

মাথোঁ এটি কথাই এতিয়া

প্রতিপলে মনলৈ আহে

সঁচাকৈ সময়ৰ বুকুত

সকলোবোৰ সলনি হৈ যায়

কাইলৈ বুকুৰ মাজত বখা মানুহজনো

অচিন হৈ যায়

নজনা কৈয়ে

মা

জনার্দন কলিতা

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

চিৰ জীৱন জীয়াই থকা শব্দটোৱে হৈছে মা

এজন মহিলাৰ বাবে আটাইতকৈ ভাল লগা শব্দটো হৈছে

মা

মাৰ অবিহনে এই পৃথিবীখন জানো আধৰুৱা,

মাৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হৈ মাতে শেষ

যিজনী মাৰ নাম লৈ ভাগবি পৰিছিল

সেইজনী আজি ক'ত।

মা বুলি ক'বলৈ আজি মা ওচৰত নাই,

নিজে নাখায় আমাক খুৱাইছিল।

সেইজনী মা আজি ক'ত?

সেই মৰমখিনি আকৌ ঘূৰাই পাম জানো

তোমাক আকৌ ওচৰত পাম জানো।

নতুন যুগৰ ফিৰিঙতি

দৰ্শনা দত্ত

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

আমিয়েই দেশৰ ধৰণী
সকলোৰে কৰৌ আহা
মানসিকতাৰ উন্নতি
পৃথিবীখন উঠক উজলি।
সং শিক্ষা, সং চিন্তাবে
আঙুৰাই যাওক নৱপ্ৰযুক্তি,
গঢ়ি উঠক জীৱনৰ স্মৃতি।
কাৰণ,
আমাৰ পৰাই দেশে পায়
ভৱিষ্যতৰ কাণ্ডাৰী।
জীৱন হ'ব বৃথা
সাৱধানাবে আগুনাৰাঢ়িলে
এই পিছল পৰ্বতীয়া পথটি
সকলোৰে কৰা এক
দৃঢ়প্ৰতিজ্ঞা যে
কলমেৰে যুদ্ধ কৰি
জগত জিনিম
অন্যায় বধি
শান্তিৰ কপৌ উকমাম,
কিয়নো আমিয়েই
নতুন যুগৰ ফিৰিঙনিত।

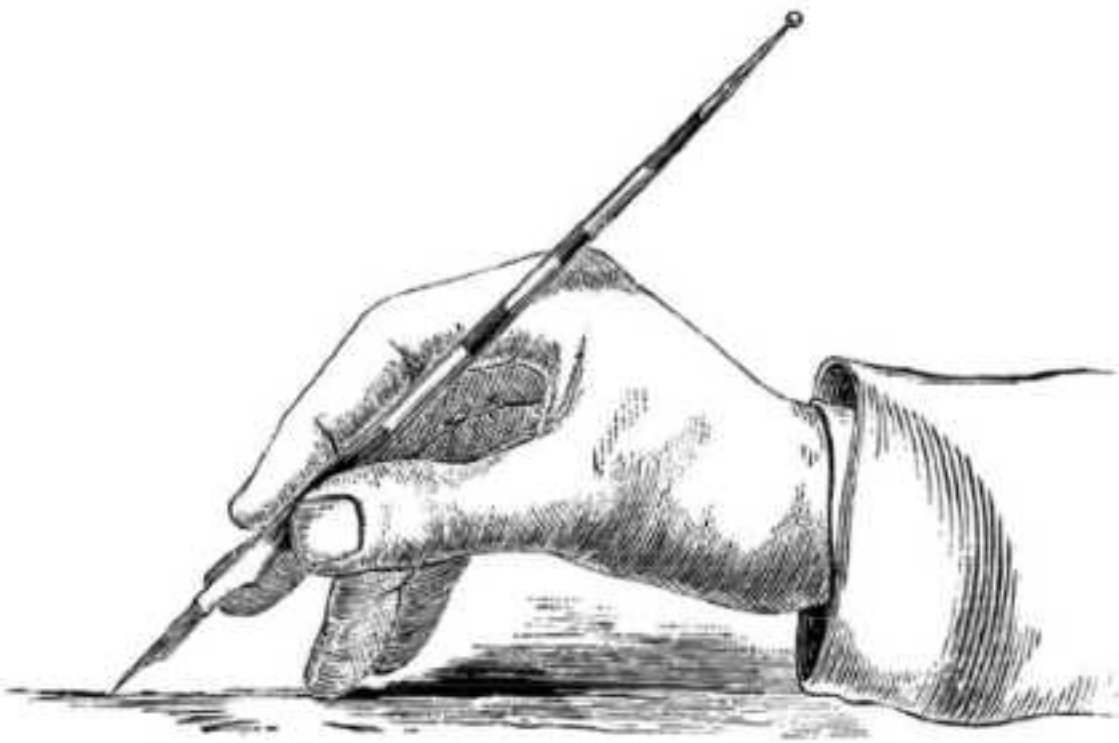


বিশ্বাস

ৰাখী ৰাজবংশী

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

আজিকালিৰ সমাজৰ কথা কিনো কম
পৰিস্থিতি এনেভাবে ঢাল খালে যে মানুহতকৈ বেছি
কাগজৰ গুৰুত্ব বাঢ়িলে।
বৰ্তমান মানুহৰ মুখেৰে ব্যক্ত কৰা কথাৰ মূল্য নাই,...
কৰং সেই একেই কথাখিনিকে যদি কাগজত
লিপিবদ্ধ কৰে তাৰ মূল্য সৰহ।
মুখৰ কথা হেনো সলনি কৰিব পাৰি।
কিন্তু নিজ হাতেৰে লিখাখিনি কোনে মোহাবিব
আজিৰ পৰিস্থিতি এনেকুৱা হ'ল!
বিশ্বাস শব্দটি মূল্যহীন হৈ ব'ল।



Bengali Section



একটি ভ্রমণকথা

সঙ্কিতা চৌধুরী

অর্থনীতি বিভাগ

জীবনের কিছু আনন্দ
মুহূর্ত সবার সঙ্গে ভাগ
করে নিয়ে পথ চলার
সময় হলো জীবন
নিজের জায়গাতেও
কতো সুন্দর আমাদের
চোখ এড়িয়ে যায়।
তাই আপাতত আমার
চারিপাশের সৌন্দর্য
অন্বেষণ করবো আর
জীবনটাকে উপভোগ
করবো।

চট্টোবতি চট্টোবতি মানে 'শুধুই চলো' সেটাকেই জীবনের মহামন্ত্র করে প্রতিবছরেই বেড়িয়ে পরি কোথাও কোনও প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্যের মধ্যে গিয়ে জীবনটাকে আরও একটু সতেজ করে নেওয়ার উদ্দেশ্যে। প্রকৃতির মধ্যে যে অফুরন্ত জীবনরসের ধারা প্রতিনিয়ত বহমান সেই আশ্বাদ টুকু নিয়ে ফিরে এসে আবার নিজ কর্মক্ষেত্রে দ্বিগুণ উৎসাহে যোগদান করাই আমার যাত্রার প্রবণতাকে আরও বাড়িয়ে তোলে, পাহাড় হোক বা সমুদ্র দুয়োই আমাকে সমান আকৃষ্ট করে। আজকে লিখবো ২০২৩ সনের সিমলা ভ্রমণের কথা। জুলাই মাসে গ্রীষ্মকালীন আকাশে আগেই ঠিক করেছিলাম যে এবার আমাদের গন্তব্যস্থল সিমলা, কুলু ও মানালী। ছোটবেলায় আমার বাবা-মায়ের সঙ্গে দেখা সেই স্থানগুলো আমাকে আবার ভীষণভাবে টানছিলো। আর আমার পুত্র ও বরের কাছে জায়গা গুলো তো একদম নতুন। তাই আর বেশী না ভেবে দিন স্থির করে ফেললাম। ১৩ ই জুলাই রওনা দিলাম দিল্লীর উদ্দেশ্যে। আমার দিদির বাড়ী ফরিদাবাদে। ওখানে একদিন থেকে ১৫ তারিখে কালকা মেলের টিকিট কাটাই আছে। কিন্তু বাদ সাবলো প্রচণ্ড ভূমিস্থলন। পাহাড়ী রাস্তা পুরো বন্ধ, ট্রেনও চলাছে না খবর পেলাম। যাই হোক দিদির বাড়ীতে আনন্দও কিছু কম হচ্ছে না কিন্তু তবু মনের মধ্যে একটা অস্বস্তি অনুভব করছি। ১৮ তারিখ খবর পেলাম আজও ট্রেন কালকা পর্যন্ত যাবে। সিমলার ট্রাট্রেন চলার কোনো সম্ভাবনাই নাই কারণ রেললাইন ধস নেমে পুরো বন্ধ হয়ে আছে। বাড়ীর সবারও খুব একটা ইচ্ছে নাই যে আমরা পাহাড়ী রাস্তায় এইভাবে বেরিয়ে পড়ি। কিন্তু মনের অদমা ইচ্ছা আর সাহস দুটোকেই অবলম্বন করে ১৮ তারিখ রাতেই আমরা ওল্ড দিল্লী স্টেশন থেকে কালকা মেলে সিমলার উদ্দেশ্যে রওনা দিলাম, কুলু মানালী যাওয়ার বার্থ চেষ্টা বাদ দিয়ে নতুন

টুবিষ্টস্পট খুঁজতে শুরু করলাম। চেইল, কুফরি দুটো জায়গা নির্ধারণ করা হলো। ট্রেনে আমার মেয়ের বয়সী একজন সহযাত্রী সেও বোল্লো আন্টি এখন তোমরা সিমলা কেন যাচ্ছে? একদিকের রাস্তা প্রায় বন্ধ। একদিক দিয়ে সরু রাস্তা আসা-যাওয়া খুব বিপদজনক। আমার বুক দুরু দুরু। বোধ হয় ভুল সিদ্ধান্ত হলো। সকাল পাঁচ টাই কালকা পৌছলাম। সিমলার হোমস্টে থেকে গাড়ী সবই ঠিক করা ছিলো। আমরা রওনা দিলাম। প্রায় আড়াই ঘণ্টার সফরে আমার দু চোখ উত্তেজনায় টান টান, মনের ভিতরে ভয় আর পুরানো দেখা শহরটাকে বিন্দুমাত্র চিনতে পারার অসীম আগ্রহ। অবশেষে ৯.৩০ নাগাদ পৌছলাম আমাদের হোমস্টে তে। খুবই সুন্দর প্রকৃতির কোলে সে এক অপূর্ব অভিজ্ঞতা, বেশ ভারী জলখাবার খেয়ে বেরিয়ে পড়লাম সিমলা ভ্রমণে। একে একে Chirst Church, Gaiety Heritage Cultural Complex দেখে আসলাম সিমলা কালী বাড়ি। বৃষ্টি মাথায় নিয়েই ঘুরে বেড়লাম সিমলা ম্যাল। হোমস্টেতে এসে রাতের সিমলা যেন অপূর্ব এক রাজকুমারী। পরের দিন কুফরি চিড়িয়াখানা, মহাসু পিক্ ঘুরে এসে দেখে আসলাম শ্রী হনুমান মন্দির জাখু হিলস্‌ত্রা সেখানে আরও এক অভিজ্ঞতা। আমার পতিদেবের চশমা নিয়ে দৌড় এক বান্দর তারপরে বিস্কিটের লোভ দিয়ে কোনোরকমে উদ্ধার হলো সেই চশমা। এবার Chial যাওয়ার পালা। পরদিন সকালে অপূর্ব প্রাকৃতিক শোভা উপভোগ

করতে করতে চললাম গন্তব্যস্থানে। ওখানে The Place, Chail এ গিয়ে বেশ সম্রাজ্ঞীর মতো দুপুরের খাওয়া মনে থাকবে। অতি মনোরম কিছু ফুলের বাগান, অপূর্ব গাছের সমাহারে মধ্যে নিজেকে হারিয়ে ফেলা সবই স্মৃতির পাতায় অবিস্মরণীয় হয়ে থাকবে, আমাদের গাড়ীর চালকও খুব উৎসাহিত হয়ে আমাদের সিমলার প্রসিদ্ধ খাওরা Siddr খাওয়ালেন। বেশ ভালই লাগলো এক নতুন ধরনের স্বাদেশব আশ্বাদ পেয়ে। এবার আমাদের ফেরার পালা। ২১শে জুলাই আমরা রওনা দিলাম আবার সেই ভয়ের রাস্তা দিয়েই। নিবিঘ্নে কালকা স্টেচনে এসে পৌছলাম রাত ১০টার সময়। অনেক ভালোলাগা, মধুর কিছু স্মৃতি নিয়ে একর ফেরার পালা, পরবর্তী গন্তব্য দিল্লী এবং সর্বশেষে গৌহাটি আমার জন্মভূমি ও ধাত্রীভূমি। এরপর কর্মস্থলে যোগদান। আবারও সেই পুরোচনা জীবনধারায় এসে নিজেকে মানিয়ে নেওয়ার পালা। এবার জীবন সতেজতায় পরিপূর্ণ তাই কর্মযজ্ঞে ছাপিয়ে পরা। আবার কোন নতুন পরিকল্পনা করে নতুন জায়গায় বেরিয়ে পরা পরের বছরের জন্য। জীবনের কিছু আনন্দ মুহূর্ত সবার সঙ্গে ভাগ করে নিয়ে পথ চলার সমই হলো জীবন নিজের জায়গাতেও কতো সুন্দর আমাদের চোখ এড়িয়ে যায়। তাই আপাতত আমার চারিপাশের সৌন্দর্য অন্বেষণ করবো আর জীবনটাকে উপভোগ করবো। □



নেতাজি সুভাষ চন্দ্র বসু

মানসী ভট্টাচার্যী

অধ্যাপিকা বাংলা বিভাগ

নেতাজি সুভাষ চন্দ্র বসু ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী নেতা ছিলেন। ১৮৯৭ সালের ২৩ জানুয়ারি ওড়িশ্যার কটক শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তাঁর পিতা ছিলেন জানকীনাথ বসু। তিনি একজন বিশিষ্ট আইনজীবী ছিলেন। সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু ছোটবেলা থেকেই মেধাবী ও দেশপ্রেমে অনুপ্রাণিত ছিলেন। তিনি কটক এবং পরে কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়াশোনা করেন। আই. সি. এস পরিক্ষায় চমৎকার ফল লাভ করেও তিনি ব্রিটিশ প্রশাসনে কাজ করতে অস্বীকৃত জানান। তাঁর দেশ প্রেম এবং স্বাধীনতার জন্য পড়াই করার প্রবল ইচ্ছা তাঁকে রাজনীতিতে টেনে আনে।

নেতাজী ১৯২১ সালে কংগ্রেসে যোগ দেন এবং খুব দ্রুত একজন প্রভাবশালী নেতা হয়ে উঠেন। তিনি ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের জন্য শক্তিশালী আন্দোলন শুরু করেন। ১৯৩৮ এবং ১৯৩৯ সালে তিনি ভারতীয় জাতীয় কংগ্রেসের সভাপতি নির্বাচিত হন। তবে মহাত্মা গান্ধীর অহিংস পদ্ধতির সঙ্গে মতোবিরোধের জন্যে তিনি কংগ্রেস ত্যাগ করেন। এবং ফরওয়ার্ড ব্লক (Forward block) নামে নতুন দল গঠন করেন।

ব্রিটিশদের হাত থেকে দেশকে মুক্ত করার জন্যে নেতাজি ১৯৪৩ সালে আজাদ হিন্দ ফৌজ বা ইণ্ডিয়ান ন্যাশনাল আর্মি (INA) গঠন করেন। তিনি সিঙ্গাপুর, মালয়েশিয়া এবং বার্মার ভারতীয়দের

সহযোগিতায় এই সেনাবাহিনী গড়ে তোলেন। তাঁর বিখ্যাত স্লোগান ছিল “তোমরা আমাকে রক্ত দাও, আমি তোমাদের স্বাধীনতা দেব।”

নেতাজী সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু আজও দেশের মানুষের অনুপ্রেরণা হয়ে মানুষের হৃদয়ের মধ্যে বেঁচে আছেন। তিনি যুব-সমাজের অনুপ্রেরণা। তাঁর সাহস, আত্মত্যাগ, এবং দেশপ্রেম প্রজন্মের পর প্রজন্মকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে চলেছে।

এক কথায় বলতে গেলে নেতাজি এবং যুবসমাজের মধ্যে গভীর সম্পর্ক ছিল। তিনি যুবসমাজকে ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের শক্তি হিসেবে দেখতেন এবং তাদের দেশের প্রতি দায়িত্ব পালনের জন্যে অনুপ্রাণিত করতেন।

নেতাজীর স্বরাজনীতি ছিল ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য অধ্যায়। তিনি স্বাধীনতা অর্জনের জন্যে কঠোর সংগ্রাম এবং সশস্ত্র আন্দোলনের উপর জোর দেন। তাঁর স্বরাজনীতি গান্ধীজির অহিংস আন্দোলনের থেকে কিছুটা ভিন্ন হওয়ার কারণ তিনি মনে করতেন সশস্ত্র বিপ্লব ছাড়া ব্রিটিশের শাসনের অবসান সম্ভব নয়।

তিনি ‘পূর্ণ স্বরাজ’ (complete independence) বা ভারতের জন্যে সম্পূর্ণ স্বাধীনতার পক্ষে ছিলেন। তিনি ধাপে ধাপে স্বাধীনতার চেয়ে সরাসরি মুক্তির পক্ষে জোর দিয়েছিলেন। তিনি বলতেন,

“স্বাধীনতা ভিক্ষা করে পাওয়া যায় না এবং এটি ছিনিয়ে

সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু ছিলেন ভারতের এক উচ্চস্থরীয় মহান নেতা,
যাঁর জীবন সংগ্রাম, ত্যাগ এবং দূরদর্শিতা আজও কোটি কোটি
ভারতীয়কে অনুপ্রাণিত করে। তাঁর জীবন সবসময় আমাদের
প্রেরণার উৎস হয়ে থাকবে।

তিনি বিশ্বাস করতেন যে যুবসমাজের মধ্যে অপরিসীম শক্তি এবং সাহস রয়েছে যা দেশের উন্নয়নে কাজে লাগানো যায়।

তিনি যুবকদের দেশপ্রেমে উদ্বুদ্ধ করার জন্যে তাঁর বক্তব্য এবং কর্মকাণ্ডে বারবার স্বাধীনতার গুরুত্ব তুলে ধরেছেন। নেতাজী শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে যুবসমাজকে উন্নত করার কথা বলতেন। তিনি বলতেন “যদি তোমরা সঠিক শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করো, তবে দেশের জন্য বড় ভূমিকা রাখতে পারবে”।

তিনি যুবকদের বলতেন, স্বাধীনতা জন্য ত্যাগ ও সংগ্রাম করতে প্রস্তুত থাকতে হবে। তিনি বিশ্বাস করতেন কঠোর পরিশ্রম এবং আত্ম নিবেদনই সফলতার চাবিকাঠি। নেতাজী যুব-সমাজকে ঐক্যবদ্ধ থাকার এবং সংগঠিতভাবে কাজ করার উপদেশ দিতেন। তিনি বলতেন, যুবসমাজকে সবসময় ন্যায়ের পথে এবং অন্যায়ের বিরুদ্ধে লড়তে হবে।

নেতাজি যুবসমাজকে যে বার্তা দিয়েছেন, তা চিরকালীন এবং আমাদের জীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে প্রাসঙ্গিক।

নিতে হয়।”

তিনি জাপান ও জার্মানির মতো শক্তিশালী দেশগুলোর সমর্থন চেয়েছিলেন ভারতের স্বাধীনতার জন্য। তিনি সনে করতেন। আন্তর্জাতিক সাহায্যের মধ্য দিয়ে ভারতের স্বাধীনতা দ্রুত অর্জন করা সম্ভব।

তার নীতির প্রধান স্লোগান-ই-ছিল —

“স্বাধীনতার জন্য আত্মত্যাগ-ই একমাত্র পথ”। তাঁর স্বরাজনীতির মূল লক্ষ্য ছিল - ব্রিটিশ শাসন থেকে সম্পূর্ণ মুক্তি। ভারতের জন্য একটি শক্তিশালী আত্মনির্ভরশীল এবং গৌরবময় ভবিষ্যৎ গঠন। ঐক্যবদ্ধ ভারত নির্মাণ সেমানে ধর্ম, বর্ণ ও ভাষার ভিত্তিতে কোনও বিভেদ থাকবে না।

তাঁর এই স্বরাজনীতি ভারতীয় জনগণের মধ্যে আত্মবিশ্বাস, দেশপ্রেম, এবং সংগ্রামের ইচ্ছা জাগিয়ে তুলেছিল। তাঁর জীবন ও কর্ম আজও ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের পথ উজ্জ্বল হয়ে রয়েছে।

সুভাষচন্দ্র বসুর জীবন এমন এক কিংবদন্তি অধ্যায়, যেখানে অনেক ঘটনা আজও সাধারণ মানুষের কাছে অজানা রয়ে গেছে। এখানে তাঁর সম্পর্কে কিছু অজানা তথ্য তুলে ধরা হলো:-

১) ইংল্যান্ডে পড়াশোনা ছেড়ে দেশপ্রেমের পথে :-

সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু আই, সি, এস (Indian Civil Service) পরীক্ষায় চতুর্থ স্থান অধিকার করেন। এই পরীক্ষায় পাশ করা সেই সময়ে ভারতীয়দের জন্য অত্যন্ত গৌরবের বিষয় ছিল। কিন্তু তিনি ইংরেজ সরকারের অধীনে চাকরি করতে অস্বীকার করেন এবং নিজের দেশমাতৃকার সেবায় আত্মনিয়োগ করেন।

২) জেল থেকে চিঠি লেখা :- কারাগারে বন্দী থাকার অবস্থায় তিনি ২০০ টিরও বেশি চিঠি লিখেছিলেন। এগুলোতে তিনি শুধু রাজনৈতিক চিন্তাভাবনা নয়, ব্যক্তিগত অনুভূতিও প্রকাশ করেছিলেন। তাঁর চিঠি গুলো আজও ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে মূল্যবান।

৩) ভাষা এবং সংস্কৃতি সম্পর্কে দক্ষতা :- তিনি একাধিক ভাষায় দক্ষ ছিলেন। বাংলা এবং ইংরেজি ছাড়াও তিনি হিন্দি, জার্মান, তামিল, ওড়িয়া এবং ফরাসি ভাষাতেও কথা বলতে পারতেন। তাঁর এই দক্ষতা বিদেশিদের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ রক্ষায় সহায়ক হয়েছিল।

৪) নেতাজি উপাধি :- তাঁর নামের আগে যে ‘নেতাজি’ উপাধিটি ভারতীয়রা তাকে দেননি। জার্মানিতে বসবাসরত ভারতীয়দের কাছ থেকে তিনি এই উপাধি পান। তাঁকে “নেতাজি” নামে প্রথম ডাকা হয় ১৯৪২ সালে।

৫) ভূমিকা রানি ঝাঁসির রেজিমেন্টে :- তিনি মহিলাদের ক্ষমতায়ন এবং তাদের ভূমিকার উপর বিশ্বাস করতেন। তিনি রানি ঝাঁসির নামে এটি মহিলা সেনা দল গঠন করেছিলেন, যা স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের জন্য একটি অনন্য উদ্যোগ ছিল।

৬) হিটলারের সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ :- ১৯৪১ সালে তিনি জার্মানির অ্যাডলফ হিটলারের সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ করেন। এই বৈঠকের উদ্দেশ্য

ছিল ভারতের স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামে জার্মানীর সাহায্য চাওয়া।

৭) আজাদ হিন্দ ব্যাংকের প্রতিষ্ঠা :- তিনি “আজাদ হিন্দ ব্যাংক” স্থাপন করেন, - আজাদ হিন্দ ফৌজের অর্থের ব্যবস্থার উদ্দেশ্যে। এই ব্যাংকের মাধ্যমে তিনি স্বাধীনতা সংগ্রামের জন্য অর্থ সংগ্রহ করেন।

৮) গান্ধীজীর সঙ্গে মতবিরোধ :- তিনি মহাত্মা গান্ধীর অহিংস পদ্ধতিকে শ্রদ্ধা করলেও মনে করতেন, শুধুমাত্র অহিংস আন্দোলনে ব্রিটিশ শাসনের শেষ করতে যথেষ্ট নয়। এই কারণের জন্য তিনি কংগ্রেস দল ত্যাগ করেন।

৯) শ্বেহশীল নাম ‘দেশপ্রেমিক পিতা’ :- আজাদ হিন্দ ফৌজের সেনারা তাঁকে “দেশপ্রেমিক পিতা” / Country loving Father বলে ডাকতেন।

১০) মৃত্যুর রহস্য :- তাঁর মৃত্যু নিয়ে অনেক বিতর্ক রয়েছে। ১৯৪৫ সালের ১৮ আগস্ট একটি বিমান দুর্ঘটনায় তাঁর মৃত্যুর খবর পাওয়া যায়, তবে অনেকেই মনে করেন তিনি বেঁচে ছিলেন এবং তাঁর মৃত্যুর সঠিক তথ্য গোপন করা হয়েছে।

১১) রহস্যময় ভ্রমণ :- ১৯৪১ সালে কলকাতার পুলিশ তাঁকে নজর দারিতে রাখার চেষ্টা করেছিল। তিনি পুলিশকে ফাঁকি দিয়ে “মোহাম্মদ জিয়োউদ্দিন নামে ভ্রমণ শুরু করেন। এরপর আফগানিস্তান হয়ে জার্মানিতে পৌঁছান।

১২) উচ্চারিত শব্দ ‘জয় হিন্দ’ :- “জয় হিন্দ” শ্লোগানটি সুভাষচন্দ্র বসুর সময়ে জনপ্রিয় হয়ে ওঠে। এটি এখন ভারতের জাতীয় শ্লোগান হিসেবে গর্বিত।

সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু ছিলেন ভারতের এক উচ্চস্থরীয় মহান নেতা, যার জীবন সংগ্রাম, ত্যাগ এবং দূরদর্শিতা আজও কোটি কোটি ভারতীয়কে অনুপ্রাণিত করে। তাঁর জীবন সবসময় আমাদের প্রেরণার উৎস হয়ে থাকবে। □

স্বাধীন দেশের পরাধীন নারী

জয়া দাস

জ্ঞাতক প্রথম ষাণ্মাসিক বাণিজ্য

ভারতবর্ষ হয়তো অনেক বছর আগেই স্বাধীন হয়েছে তবে এই দেশে আজও নারীদের সম্মানের ভীষণ অভাব, কারণ তাদের দুর্বলতার সুযোগ নিয়ে কিছু হিংস্র মানুষরূপী অসুরেরা তাদেরকে অসম্মানের শেষ পর্যায় পর্যন্ত নামিয়ে নিয়ে যায়, আর শুধু মাত্র তারা এতেই থেমে থাকেনা তাদের এতটুকুও হাত কাপে না, তবে তুমুল লজ্জাজনক কথা কি জানো নির্যাতিতার আসল কারণ যারা তারাও কিন্তু এই সুন্দর পৃথিবীকে একজন নারীর কারণেই দেখতে পেয়েছে, কিন্তু যখন তারা একজন নারীর অসম্মান করে তারা এটা ভুলে যায় যে তারাও একজন নারীরই অসহ্য যন্ত্রণার ফল, এতকিছুর পরেও নারীদের ন্যায়ের জন্য কঠিন থেকে কঠিনতর লড়াই করতে হয় তার পরে ওতারা ন্যায্য ন্যায় পায় না, যদি দেশের নারীদেরই অসম্মানের কেউ কোনো বিচার করতে নাপারে, তাদের ন্যায় দিতে নাপারে, তাহলে আমরা জানব যে দেশ স্বাধীন হলেও দেশের নারীরা আজও পরাধীন। □



চলার পথে

পিছুটান

স্নেহা দে

স্নাতক প্রথম বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

ছর্বানী পাল

স্নাতক প্রথম বাণ্যাসিক

ছোটবেলা থেকে যাদের সবচেয়ে আপন ভেবেছি
আজ তাদের কাছেই আমি নাকি পর হয়েছি।
যাদের হাত ধরে আমার প্রথম হটা শেখা
সেই হাতেই করলো আজ আমায় দান
সাক্ষী রেখে অগ্নিশিখা।
মেয়েরা নাকি পরের ধন
পরকে তাদের করতে হয় আপন।
নিজের বাড়ি ছেড়ে পরের ঘরে বাঁধতে হয় নতুন সংসার
বাপের বাড়ি নাকি তার নিজের বাড়ি নয় আর।
যাদের সঙ্গে থাকলাম আমি এত বছর ধরে।
চলে যেতে হচ্ছে আজ তাদেরকে পর করে।
বিদ্যাবেলায় ভরে আছে যেনো কোনো অভিমান
ছেড়ে যেতে হলেও রয়ে যায় শুধু পিছুটান।

সময় যে ঘনিয়ে এলো তাই
সোণালী সূর্যে রাঙ্গা হয়ে ওঠেনি
খোলা আকাশের মধুরিমা চিত্রপট,
আলতো বাতাসে ভেসে আসে
শুধুই বিষাদের করুণ নিনাদ
বুকের পুরাতন হালকা ব্যাথাটা
আবারও জোড়ালো হয়ে উঠেছে
আসের চেয়ে
ঘোরে ছিলাম বুঝি এতক্ষণ
এত খুশি এত হাসি
এই চিৎকার চোঁচামেচি, হই হম্বোড়,
সবটাই তোকে ঘিরে মা আমার,
তবে পান্ডা আর কচুর শাকে
এতোই অরুচি যে, এই তো আসা
এরি মধ্যে। অথচ এ দৈন্যতা আমাদের
এখন অনেকটাই গা সওয়া
তোকে কাছে পেলে আর কি চাই
ভুলে থাকতে পারি সকল যন্ত্রণা
কাল থেকে এ শূন্য হৃদয়ে
আবার ও শুরু, অপরাপর প্রহর গুনা
সে এক দীর্ঘ প্রতিক্ষায় নিরন্তর
চেয়ে থাকা এবং অবশেষে...
পিতৃপক্ষ পার করে দেবী পক্ষের
মাত্র শেষ তিন দিন এক ঝলক
বিদ্যুতের আলোর মতো
এভাবে আর নয় পারিস তো
গোটা মর্তটাকে তুলে নিস
সর্গের কাছাকাছি
যেন ইচ্ছে করলেই চোখের দেখা
দেখে আসতে পারি ছুট করে।

কথা হোক

রিয়া ঘোষ

স্নাতক প্রথম বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

হায় রে অবুঝ প্রেম

সুবর্ণা সাহা

স্নাতক প্রথম বাণ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

কবিতা আমায় হাতছানি দেয় বার বার
আমি প্রত্যাখ্যান করি—
এতটুকু শিক্ষা হয় না,
কি নির্লজ্জ বেহায়াপানা।
আয়নার সামনে দাঁড়িয়ে
নিজের অক্ষমতাকে যাচাই করি
কিস্তি কেন?
তবে কি কোথাও...।
তা হয় না কিছুতেই
বরং তোমার ভাবনা জুড়ে রাজত্ব
করে যদি করব, অন্য কোন কেউ
তাতে কি এসে যায় আমার,
তবু বুলি,
কালিমা মাখানো সাজে তোমায়
একদম মানায় না,
আর আমার লেখনিতে ভোঁরা আছে
অমিশ্রিত লাল, নীল আর হলুদের দ্রব
যার একনিও কলেমের পরিপূরক নয়;
পরে যেন পস্তাতে না হয়।



কথা হোক তোমার-আমার নিজীব
স্বপ্নগুলো একে একে বাস্তবে রূপ দেওয়ার
কথা হোল কোন প্রতিযোগীতা ছাড়াই
নিজের যোগ্যতা প্রমাণ করার।
আক্ষেপ নয়, কেবলই কথা হোক
অতীতের সব ভুল শুধরে নেবার,
কথা হোক একটা ক্ষুধার্ত পেট
খালী পকেট, আর একটা
ভাঙ্গা হৃদয় থেকে শিক্ষা নেওয়ার,
কথা হোক হেঁয়ালি চাঁদের বুকে
ধরিত্রীর পদচিহ্ন একে দেওয়ার,
কথা হোক হাজার ভিড়ের ফাঁকে
নিজেকে নতুন করে আবিষ্কার করার,
পায়ে পায়ে হৃন্দ মিলিয়ে কথা হোক
লং মার্চে পথ এগিয়ে চলার,
কথা হোক প্রতিকূলতায় দাঁড় বহিবার,
এখন সময় নেই নিছক আবেগে
গা ভাসিয়ে টিকটিকির ডিমের মত,
একটি একটি করে মুক্তো কুড়াবার,
নিরাপত্তাহীনতায় ফুলেরাও আজ ফোটে আতংক
এ তো নয় কথার কথা।
তাই কথা হোক শান্তি আর সমৃদ্ধির,
তোমার দশ কথার এক কথা

প্রেসমেকার

স্নেহা সরকার

একাদশ শ্রেণী
বাণিজ্য

বাঁচতে চেয়েছিলাম
বাঁচার অধিকার নিয়ে
বাঁচা আর হোল কই,
অথচ আজও বেঁচে আছি
নেহা বাঁচব বলেই
বাঁচার মত হলো কই
টেস্টিউবে জন্মেছিল যে শিশুটি
আজ সে দ্বাদশ বর্ষিয়ান কৈশোর এক
মা-বাবা, আত্মীয়-পরিজন
কি নেই এখন ওর।
কৃত্রিমতার মাঝে আসলের উন্মেষ
খাঁটি রক্তমাংসের অভিন্ন সম্পর্ক নিয়ে
ছেলেটা জানুক সে বেঁচে আছে
কখনো যেন এমনটি না হয়
যেমন হয়েছে আমার বেলায়
একটা যান্ত্রিক হৃদয় থক্ থক্
করে চলছে দিন-রাত
চিকিৎসকের চোখে মুখে ছিল দৃঢ় প্রত্যয়
বলেছিল “নিশ্চিন্তে আরো দশটি বছর”
এভাবে বাঁচতে চাইনি কখনো
খাঁটি হৃদপিণ্ডের জায়জা জুড়ে আছে
বহুমূল্যের বিদেশি টাইটেনিয়াম,
ভালবাসার মূল্য বোঝাব
নেই কোন ক্ষমতা তার
শুধু প্রাণটুকু নিয়েই তো জীবন নয়
অথচ আজও বেঁচে আছি
নেহা বাঁচব বলেই
বাঁচার মত হলো কই।



মর্ম বেদনা

পায়েল কর

স্নাতক তৃতীয় যাদ্যাসিক
বাণিজ্য

ঈশ্বর তুমি এত নিষ্ঠুর
এত কেন নির্দয়,
চেয়ে দেখ চারিদিকে
হচ্ছে পাপের জয়।
এজগতের রঙ্গমঞ্চে
কপটতা যেথা নিত্য চলছে
শাসনের নামে শোষণ শুধু,
চলছে অবিরাম।
নির্বাক হয়ে বসে আছে তুমি
করে দাও এদের প্রতিবিধান।
জন্মদাতা মাকে ভুলে
এরা করে চলে নারীর অসন্মান।
জাগিয়ে তোলাও এদের মধ্যে
মানবতার সন্মান।



Hindi Section

वक्त

सागर बासफोर

मैं समय हूँ

प्रितम शाही

मैं समय हूँ, निरंतर बहता
ना कोई रुकावट, ना कोई कहता।
क्षण-क्षण की धारा में,
मैं सदियों की कहानिया गढ़ता ॥

ना मैं ठहरूँ, ना मैं थकुँ,
सपनों की नीव में मैं बुनूँ।
जीवन-मरण का साक्षी,
मैं वो हूँ जो है सब कुछ बदलता।

मैंने देखे राजमहल टहते,
देखे मैंने पीरो को झुकते,
हर क्षण में छुपी है मेरी चाल,
सफल वही जो समझे मेरा हाल।

कभी मैं धीमा, कभी तेज
जीवन की किताब का हूँ मैं पेज
कभी हँसी, कभी अश्रु की धारा
मैं ही तो हूँ हर जीवन का सहारा,

मैं समय हू ना किसी का बंधन
मुझे समझो, तो जीवन का है, सच्चा दर्पण।
हर पल में बसा मेरा सार
जो इसे समझे, वही होगा पार।

वक्त नहीं किसी के पास
लड़ रहे सभी दिन रात
जुज रहे हैं। टुट रहे हैं।
सोच रहे हैं। एक ही बात

आओ मिलकर वक्त बचाएँ
वक्त का सही उपाय लगाएँ
ना करो खराब इसे तुम
करलो इसका सही उपाय

माता पिता का करो सम्मान
उनके चरणों में है धाम
एक वक्त आएगा ऐसा.....
ना रहेगा धाम ऐसा।

एक वक्त जब होगा पैसा
याद करोगे ये धाम हमेसा
टुटोगे, रोओगे, चिल्लाओगे
ना आएगा ये वक्त हमेषा।

क्योंकि ये वक्त नहीं है रुकता
चलता रहता है ये वक्त
नहीं देखे ये दिन रात।
आज तुम्हारा कल है उनका

रहना नहीं ये एक जैसा।
सीखलाता ये सबक हमेसा
क्योंकि वक्त का पहियाँ
चलता रहता L..

पेड़ कि जान धरती की सान

सागर बासफोर

एक पेड़ धरती की सान ।
जिते जिनसे सारे इंसान ।
लेते हर वक्त साँस इनसे ।
तो क्यो काटे इन्हे इंसान ।

गरमी में वो छाँव देते ।
बदले में वो कुथ नही लेते ।
हमसे इतना चाहे वो बस
ना काँटे इन्हे दिन-रात...

धरती पर है कुछ मुख इंसान
करते वो बस पैसो का गुमान
काँटे इनको वो दिन रात भुगत रहें ।
सारे इंसान...

ना काँटे ना जलाओ इनको क्योकि
पेड़ है धरती कि सान
आओ मिलके कसम लेते
पेड़ लगाओ पेड़ बचाओ...

ईश्वर

कोमल बासफोर

क्या मिला तुझे जो करता तु उसकी भक्ति
क्या देता तुझे जो करता हर वक्त बाते उनकी
हे कौन दिखा कभी था मिला तुझे
हर वक्त कहते और सुनाते मुझे
कौन है कौन है
ईश्वर कभी तो दिखाई नही देता
पर दिखाई तो वो देता नही
मगर वो सब कुछ देखता रहता है ।
दुनिया उसकी है और वो यहाँ का राजा है ।
कठपुतिली तो सब है उसकी इसलिए तो
सब को नचाते रहता है ।
बस इतनी सी बात है । कभी न करो सक
उस पर वही अत्मा है, वही परमात्मा ।
दिल से करो ध्यान उसकी
क्योकि पूजा-पाठ से नही सच्चे
दिल से दिखते है परमात्मा
किसी दिखावे से नही इसलिए तो
कहते है दिल से दुढ़ने पर
ईश्वर भी मिल जाते है ।

संस्कार

पुटुल बासफोर

जन्म लिया हूँ धरती पर
अच्छे बुरे का ज्ञान नहीं
बचपन से सिखाया माँ ने
पिता ने दिखाई दुनिया

माँ ने हमेशा सिखाया ज्ञान
बड़ो से ना मुँह लगते
पिता ने दिया ज्ञान हमेशा
बड़ो से कभी ना आँख मिलते
इसलिए तो अच्छा हूँ
सबके लिए मे सच्चा हूँ
कभी ना करना इसमे अहंकार
माँ बाप ने सीखाया जो यही
वै संस्कार...

चले चलो

चदां कुमारी रजक

ना रूको कभी, ना थमो कभी,
बस रहों पर अपनी चले, चले चलो ।

मुश्किले आएंगी हजार, मानना ना कभी हार,
मंजिलों की ओर ए मुसाफिर, बढ़े चलो, चले चलो ।

जिंदगी की कविता को समझो, अल्फाजों में न
उलझो,
हर एक नज्म को तबियत से पढ़े चलो, चले चलो ।

चट्टानों को पार करते हुए, सपनों पर धार करते हुए,
जीवन पर्वत शिखर पर चढ़े चलो, चले चलो ॥

छट पूजा

कृष्णा सहानी

छट पूजा हिन्दु धर्म के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार है खास कर हम बिहारीयो के लिए और यह त्योहार खास कर बिहार, झारखण्ड, उलार प्रदेश मे मनाया जाता है। इस पूजा में सूर्य देवता और छटी मईया का पूजा किया जाता है और यह पूजा चार दिनो का होता है। पहला दिन को नहा खा कहा जाता है और दुसरे दिन को खरना तथा तीसरे और चौथे दिनको संध्या का अर्घ्य और सुबह का अर्घ्य कहा जाता है। पहला दिन सब नहा के लौंकि भात खाते हैं, दुसरे दिन रात को पूजा किया जाता है और गुड़ की खिर और रोटी खाया जाता है और तीसरे दिन जो यह पूजा करते हैं वह पवित्र जल में खड़े होके डुबले सूर्य को अर्घ्य देते है। चौथे दिन यानी कि लास्ट दिन सुबह को

आते सूर्य को अर्घ्य दिया जाता है और यह पूजा जो करते है वह अपना उपवास कच्चे दुध से खोलले है। यह पूजा हमारे घर पे भी किया जाता है हम यह पूजा को पूजा नहीं अपना इमोसन कहते है। इस पूजा मे बहुत लोग बाहर से घर आते है क्योकि यह एक बहाना है घर आने का यह माँ का प्यार है और यह पूजा करने का मैन कारण तहै। बच्चे तथा अपने पति के आयु बढ़ाने के लिए करते है तथा घर मे खुशी तथा शांति रहे। हम यह पूजा मे बहुत मस्ती करते है जैसे रात को जागना, खजुरी और ठेकुआ बनाना तथा फलो और पुजा के कुछ विशेष सामग्री का बाजार करना आदि। पर यह पूजा खत्म होता है तो बहुत बुरा लगता है। तथा हम फिर एक साल इस पूजा का इंतजार करते है। □



सूविचार

मनिसा चौधुरी

जीवन की नई राह दिखाने वाली बातें

१. अगर मेहनत को आदत बना लिया जाए तो कामयाबी मुकद्दर बन जाती है।
२. परवाह ना करो चाहै सारा जमाना खिलाफ हो, चलो उस रास्ते पर जो सच्चा और साफ हो।
३. एक अच्छी किताब हजार दोस्तों के बराबर होता है, पर एक अच्छा दोस्त पूरी लाइब्ररी के बराबर है।
४. सपने वो नहीं जो नींद में सोते समय देखते हैं, सपने वो हैं जो रातों को सोने नहीं दे।
५. जब बारिश होती है तो सारे पक्षी अपने अपने आश्रय ढुंढने लगते हैं। पर बाज ही है जो बादलों को चीरते हुए खुले आसमान में उड़ने लगता है।
६. परीक्षा आप अकेले एक हालैं में देते हैं पर रीजल्ट सबके सामने दिया जाता है जीदंगी भी कुछ परीक्षा हालैं के ही जैसा है।
७. मुस्कुराओ.... क्योंकि दुनिया का हर आदमी खिले फुलो और खिले चेहरे को पसंद करता है।
८. आच्छा काम करते रहो कोई सम्मान करे या ना करे, सूर्योदय तब भी होता है जब करोड़ों लोग सोये होते हैं।
९. अगर आप ऐसा सोचते हैं कि मुझमें कोई कमी नहीं है तो आप में बहुत बड़ी कमी है क्योंकि ऐसा कोई नहीं जिसमें कोई कमी ना हो।
१०. जो पानी से नहाएगा वो सिर्फ लिबास बदल सकता है, लेकिन जो पसीने से नहाएगा वो इतिहास बदल सकता है।
११. जिनका वक्त खराब है। उसको साहारा जरूर दे मगर जिनकी नियत खराब है उन से दूर रहना दी बेहतर है।
१२. कोई दिल से दुआ करे तो बात बने जुबान से तो हर कोई कह देता है, खुश रहो।
१३. कोई दिन हर सुबह इस यकीन के साथ उठो कि मेरा आज का दिन मेरे कल से बेहतर होगा।
१४. जीवन एक यात्रा है रो कर जीने से बहुत लम्बी लगेगी और हसंकर जाने पर कब पुरी हो जाएगी पता भी नहीं चलेगा। □



NSS Section



NSS unit of West Guwahati Commerce College

Dr. Prateeksha Barman

Programme officer, Deppt. of Accountancy
WGCC, NSS

The National Service Scheme at West Guwahati Commerce College was established in the year 2007, with a vision to install social responsibility and leadership qualities among students. The pioneer program officer of our NSS unit was Mr. Ranjit Das, Department of Management, who played a key role in shaping and strengthening the foundation of this initiative. Guided by the motto "Not me, But you", our NSS unit has been actively engaging in community service and nation building activities.

Objective:

- to create awareness and encourage students to take part in social service.
- to promote cleanliness, health education and environment sustainability
- to develop leadership skills and a sense of responsibility among volunteers.

Major activities & initiatives:

- Organizing cleanliness drives under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- Conducting blood donation camps and free health check-ups.

- Running awareness programs on road safety, health and sanitation.

- Tree plantation drives and environmental conservation projects.

- Campaigns promoting waste management and plastic free initiatives.

Special camps & Outreach Programs:

- Rural development camps in nearby villages.
- Disaster relief camp
- Celebration of important national and international days.

Since its inception in 2007, the NSS unit of West Guwahati Commerce College has been a driving force in social service and youth empowerment. Under the leadership of program officers, the unit has successfully carried out numerous initiatives making a significant impact on community.

With a strong foundation and an unwavering commitment to social welfare, the NSS unit continues to inspire and empower students to contribute positively to society. Through active participation, our volunteers are shaping a better future while developing essential life skills and leadership qualities. □



NSS: Empowering Youth, Transforming Communities

Sibjee Sah
B.com 5th Sem College Deputy Leader
WGCC, NSS

As the National Service Scheme (NSS) College Deputy Leader, I Sibjee Sah feel proud to share our team's journey and experiences. NSS has been a catalyst for social changes fostering a sense of responsibility and civic engagement among our students. “Our Initiatives

This year, our NSS unit has undertaken various projects, including:

- Blood donation camps
- Conducting cleanliness drives, adopting nearby localities for beautification
- Hosting awareness programs on environmental conservation, mental health, and social justice
- Collaborating with local NGOs for charity events, raising funds for social causes

NSS Special Camp

One of the highlights of our year was the NSS Special Camp, where we spent seven days in a rural

village, engaging in community service and development projects. We conducted health camps, making a tangible impact on the lives of the villagers.

Empowering Youth

NSS has not only helped us develop our skills and knowledge but has also instilled in us a sense of empathy, compassion, and social responsibility. As young leaders, we recognize the power of collective action and the importance of giving back to our community.

A Call to Action

As we move forward, we invite all students to join us in our mission to create positive change. Together, we can make a difference and build a better future for ourselves and our communities.

Contact Us

If you're interested in joining NSS or want to learn more about our initiatives, please feel free to reach out to me or our NSS Program Officer. □

IQAC CELL & ACTIVITIES



SEMINAR/WORKSHOP



COLLEGE EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES



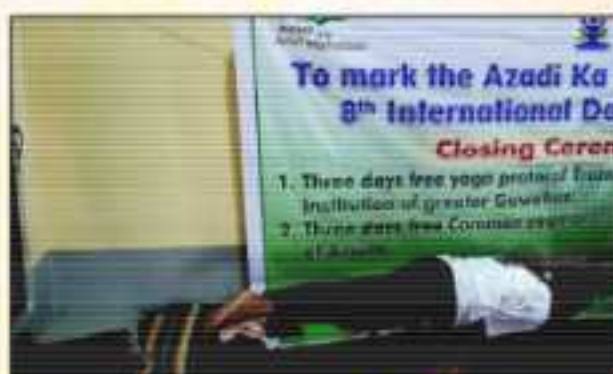
COLLEGE EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES



COLLEGE EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES



YOGA ACTIVITIES



NSS ACTIVITIES



SNAPSHOTS



SNAPSHOTS



OUR PRIDE



ART GALLERY



ADDITION IN INFRASTRUCTURE



Permanent Home for Devi Saraswati Maa



An open stage being constructed



ICT Room



New Field Constructed

PAPER CUTTING





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