

পলিটিকা

ষাঢ়নীটি বিজ্ঞান বিলোগৰ
হাতেলিখা মোলোচনী

লক্ষ্মীমুৰ ঘণ্টিজ্যু মহাযিদ্যালয়

প্ৰথম সংখ্যা

সম্পাদিকা
পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষা বৰ্ণনা
হাংশ দৈৰ্ঘ্য

ଶ୍ରୁଦ୍ଧାବଳୀ

ବାଜନାଟି ସିଙ୍ଗାନ ବିଲାଗେ ପ୍ରାଚିର ପାଞ୍ଜା
ଏମାନି ପ୍ରକ୍ଷୁତ ସବ୍ବା ବୁଲି ଜାତିର ପାଖି ବର
ଜୀବ ପାଇଛୋ । ଗାଢାବ୍ୟାହ୍ରା ପ୍ରାଚିର ପାଞ୍ଜାମାନିଯେ
ଦୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ-ଚାରୀମହାବ୍ରାତ, ପ୍ରତିମେ ବିଳାଶର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏକ
ପ୍ରଧାନ ହୃଦୟକା ଲବ୍ । ସିଙ୍ଗେର ମହାଜୀବୀ ପରା
ଉତ୍ସୋହେ ଶ୍ରୁଦ୍ଧାବଳୀ କାବିଜୀବିଂ ।

ଲୋକିତ ୨୧୭ବିଶ-

ମୁଖ୍ୟାଦିନା ମାଗିତି

ଅବନ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବର୍ମନ, -ଶୁଧ୍ୟ, ଉପଦେଷ୍ଟା-
କୁଳଦୀପ ନାନ୍ଦାଯନ ଦତ୍ତ, ଉପଦେଷ୍ଟା
ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ସର୍ବା- , ତତ୍ତ୍ଵାବଧିକ
ଶ୍ରୀତି ଆହମେଦ, ତତ୍ତ୍ଵାବଧିକ
ପରିଚିନ୍ତଣ ସବୁ, ସଂଶ୍ଲେଷଣା, ମୁଖ୍ୟାଦିକ୍ରୀ
ଆଚାନ୍ତୁଳ ହକ୍, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ମାନିଧା ସବୁ, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ଆଛୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ଧୂତୁରାଜ୍ ଗୌଗ୍ନ, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ଆଞ୍ଜଳ ମିଲି, ମଦମ୍ୟ
କମା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ନରଦ୍ରୋତ ଶିରିକାଯା, ମଦମ୍ୟ-
ବନ୍ଦାକାନ୍ତ ଗୌଗ୍ନ, ମଦମ୍ୟ
ଆଞ୍ଜଳ ଏତିମ ମୌଗ୍ନ, ମଦମ୍ୟ



ରାଜନୀତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ବିଭାଗ-

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀମୁଖ ଶାଣିଙ୍କ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ

ସାର୍ଵିକ ଜୋଲୋଚନୀ : ୨୦୨୩-୨୪

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Monisha Moniarg
B.A 5th Semester

ଓପାନ୍ତା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ହୈଜେ ଦିଏ ନିକାଯା ମାଧ୍ୟମେ ୨୮ ଟଙ୍କା

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ । ଏଇ ମୁଦ୍ରଣମୂଳରେ ବୁନ୍ଦେବେ ଦୂଜନ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ କ୍ଷମେ
ପରସ୍ପରା ଆରୁ ସଂଗଠିତ ପ୍ରେସର କଷା ଏକ ଜୀବନ ବା
ବକ୍ତ୍ଵର ବିଷୟ ସର୍ତ୍ତା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ । ଯି ଦୂଜନେ ବୁନ୍ଦେବେ ଶିଳ୍ପ
ଲାଭ କଷାବ ହାର୍ମଟେ ଟ୍ରେଲାକ୍ସର ପରିଚ୍ଛାଳା ଧ୍ୱନି ଦ୍ୟା
କଷାବ ଲାଭରେ ନିଜ ଡାକି ପରିଚ୍ଛାଳା କଷି ମନ୍ଦ୍ୟମୀ
ଧର୍ମ ଏଥିର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ । ବୌଦ୍ଧ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ମଦନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରେସର
ବ୍ରିଟିଶ୍‌ର କଷାବରେ ଟ୍ରେଲାକ୍ସର ଦୂଜନକ ନିଜ ଡାକି
ଆରୁ ସାରକ ନୈତିକତାର ପ୍ରେସର ଆରୁ ଧର୍ମର ମେତେ
ବୁନ୍ଦେବେ କଷି ଜୋଗାଯି କିନ୍ତୁନେ ଚାରିଟା ଡାକି-ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ
କଣ୍ଠିୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ଜୋଗ ହୈଜେର ଶିଖନେ ବ୍ୟାକିଯେଇ
ମନ୍ଦ୍ୟମୀ ହସି ପାଇଁ ଆରୁ ଅବିଶ୍ଵଳ ବାଜ୍ୟତ ଉପନିତ
ହସି ପାଇଁ । କହିଁ ଉପନିତ ମର୍ମର୍ଯ୍ୟତ ବୌଦ୍ଧ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଦିଏ
ନିମିଧ୍ୟରେ ୩୫ ଟଙ୍କା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ହିବେତେ ୨୭ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଓପାନ୍ତା
ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ଉନ୍ତରୁକୁ ଆଜେ । ଏହି ତୁମ୍ଭମେ ଏକ ପ୍ରେସରର
ଅର୍ମ- ହକ୍କିଟିକ୍‌ର ତୁମ୍ଭ ବୁନ୍ଦି କଷି ପରା ହାତ୍, ଯିଟୋକ
ଅର୍ମିକି ହୁଅଟ ହୁଅ, ଲାକ ଆରୁ ବନ୍ଦରେ ମଞ୍ଚମାର୍ଗିତ
କ୍ରପତ ମାମାଜିକ ହୁଅଟ ତୁମ୍ଭ ହିଚାପେ ବ୍ୟାମ୍ୟା କଷିତିଲା ।
ଓପାନ୍ତା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ମତେ ପ୍ରେସରେ ଅନ୍ତରୁକୁ ମାନୁଷ
ପାହ୍ୟକି ଜୋନ ହିଚାପେ ଧର୍ମକ ଜୀବନରେ କଷି
ମୁମ- ଶାନ୍ତିରେ ନାନାତ କଷିତିଲା ।

ମୌଳିକ ଅର୍ଥିକାର

ASSU BASKEY

B.A 5th (SEM)

ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନ ପ୍ରାଣତାମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳ ଡାକ୍ତର ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନ
ବୁନ୍ଦେଶ୍ୱର ହରିହର ନାମବିକାର ମୌଳିକ
ଅଧିକାରଜମୟର ଅନ୍ତିମ କାହାରେ । ଅଭିଭାବିତ
ଖୁବ୍ ୧ ଲକ୍ଷୀରମ୍ ମୌଳିକ ଅଧିକାର ଅଂବି-
ବୁନ୍ଦେଶ୍ୱର ଲିପିବନ୍ଦୁ କାହାରେ । ମେଲ୍ଲ ୧୯୭୮
ଚନ୍ଦ ଡାକ୍ତର ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନ ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନ ୧୨ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଅଂ-
ବିର୍ଦୀନ ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନ ଡାକ୍ତର ଅଭିଭାବିତ ଅଭିଭାବିତ
ଅଧିକାର ମୌଳିକ ଅଧିକାରର ପରା
ମାତ୍ରିକ କବି ଏହା ସିଦ୍ଧି କରୁ —

୧) ଅଭିଭାବିତ ଅଧିକାର :— ଡାକ୍ତର ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନଙ୍କ
ନଂ ଅନୁଭୂତର ପରା ୧୮ ନଂ ଅନୁଭୂତରୀଳାକୁ
ଅଭିଭାବିତ ଅଧିକାରର ବିଷୟ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରା
ଦେଇ ।

୨) ଅଧିନାତର ଅଧିକାର :— ଡାକ୍ତର ଅଂବିର୍ଦୀନଙ୍କ
୧୯ ନଂ ଅନୁଭୂତର ପରା ୨୨ ନଂ ଅନୁଭୂ-
ତରୀଳା ଡାକ୍ତର ନାମବିକାର ଆଧିନାତର

अविकास उत्तम आठ ।

१) लोकनस विकास अविकास :- डाकघर अं-
विर्द्धान २० अर्थ २४ नं अनुच्छेद ८
अविकास विकास ब्राह्मा का देश ।

२) ईश्वरीय आधीनता :- डाकघर अंविर्द्धान
ईश्वरीय अविकासक रूपालिका अविकास
मिलान द्वेषना करिए । अंविर्द्धान २५
नं अनुच्छेद परा २५ नं अनुच्छेदलिक
८८ अविकास उत्तम ब्राह्मा का
देश ।

३) आंखुडिक आस शिक्षा विषयक अविकास
:- डाकघर अंविर्द्धान २९ अर्थ ३० नं
अनुच्छेद जसेड गलमार्दानम् शुर्णि-
अंखुडिक आस शिक्षा प्रबन्ध आधीनता
मिला देश ।

४) अंविर्द्धानिक प्रतिकालम् अविकास :- डाकघर
अंविर्द्धान ३२ नं अनुच्छेद परा ३५ नं
अनुच्छेदलिक आंविर्द्धानिक प्रतिकालम्
अविकास उत्तम आठ ।

३२ नं अनुच्छेद नागिकर मूलिक
अविकास आग्नितर्णा शुल्कान आनुच्छेद ।

• অধিক - মাতা - প্রাচুর্যাদিক - সাধারণত বাহ্য
ক্ষেত্র - আন্তর্গতিক - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে অবস্থা - অন্তর্ভুক্ত ।
- মানবিকশক্তির মাতা - জীবনে - সাধুভাবিক সম্পর্ক,
বাণ্যাদিক দিশে অবস্থার মুদ্রণ । - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে
বাস্তুর দ্বিতীয় ক্ষেত্রে, শী স্থান, জীব বা
জীবের দ্বিতীয় ক্ষেত্রে পৃথিবীর ক্ষেত্রে মূল - বাধা ।
শান্তি এই অঙ্গের মুক্তির পূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রে মূল - বাধা ।
সাধারণত ছিট করি ছিট প্রাচুর্যাদিক - মূল প্রক্রিয়া
ক্ষেত্র - করা প্রক্রিয়া - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে মূল - প্রক্রিয়া
গান্ধি, ধূম, জীবা, কর্ম অঙ্গের শীঁড়ি - নাড়ি, মানব -
ক্ষেত্র পুরুষ ক্ষেত্র - কর্মান - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে - ক্ষেত্র
কর্ম পুরুষ । - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে শান্তি - প্রিয় - বাধা
শান্তির ক্ষেত্র - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে শান্তি - প্রিয় - বাধা । প্রক্রিয়া
প্রক্রিয়া - সাধারণক্ষেত্রে মূল - দিশ - মূল প্রিয়বাধা
- মূল পুরুষের ।

① କର୍ମଚାରୀ - ପିଲାତୁର ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଯଣ ମହାନ
ଶାହ, ଥାନ, କାନ ଅଳ୍ପ, କାନାନ୍ଦୁଳି, ପ୍ରାଚି-ନୀତି; ମାତ୍ରାମ - ବୃଦ୍ଧି
ମାର୍ଗିତାକୁ - ଲୋକ ମାତ୍ରାମ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ କାହୁଣ ।

② କୁଳତ୍ରୀମାଳା - ଶାନ୍ତି ଲିଙ୍ଗମହିଳା ଯାତ୍ରା ଧି
କୁଳତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ମିନିଟ୍ ଶିଖିବା ହେଲା - କୁଳତ୍ରୀ କୁଳତ୍ରୀ
ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିଲା ।

ମୁଣିପ୍ରସ ମାର୍ଗ

Monisha Moreang
B.A 5th Semester

ବର୍ଜୁପାଲ ଓ କିମ୍ବା ଉପରେ ଫୁଲଦିଳ ମିଶେ
ଏହିତେ ନାଗରୀଯ ମାନ୍ୟର ମଦମ୍ୟମଳୀର ମୈତେ
ଏମନ ଶାନ୍ତି ସମିତି ଗୀତ କଷା ହୁଏ । ମଣ୍ଡିଯୁ
ଅନୁମନାନ ମାହୁଧୀ ହିମାଛୁନ କର୍ମକାଳାପର ମହିତେ
ମୈତେ ଅଢ଼ିଟ ୮ ମେ ଖର୍ବ ଦନ୍ତ ବରିବ । ଇଥାର
ଫୁଲତ ମାଧ୍ୟରେ ମୂଳ ଧାରାମଚୁମ୍ବ ଉତୋଚନ କରିଲେ
ଦନ୍ତ ଲିଖିତ କଷା ହୁଏ ।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

Asadul Haque

B.A. 5th sem

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political ; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all ;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation ;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Electronic governance or e-governance is adopted by countries across the world. In a fast-growing and demanding economy like India, e-governance has become essential. The rapid growth of digitalization has led to many government across the globe to introduce and incorporate technology into government process. Electronic governance or e-governance can be defined as the usage of information and communication Technology (ICT) by the government services, exchange of information communication transactions and integration of various stand-alone system and services. In other words, it is the use of technology to perform government activities and achieve the objective of government.

Through e-governance, government services are made available to citizen and businesses in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. Example of e-governance include Digital India initiative National portal of India, prime Minister of India portal, Aadhar, filing and payment of taxes online, digital and management system common Entrance Test etc.

The objective of E-Governance

- To Support and Simplify governance can be started for government, citizen and business.
- To reduce corruption in government.
- To ensure Speedy administration of services and information.
- To reduce difficulties for business provide immediate information and enable digital communication by e-business.

WORLD WAR - III

- Soniya Gupta

B.A 5th Semester.

World War III or the Third World War, often abbreviated as will WWIII or WW3, are names given to a hypothetical worldwide large-scale military conflict subsequent to World War I and World War II. The terms has been in use since at least as early as 1941. Some apply it loosely to limited or more minor conflicts such as the cold war or the war on terror. In contrast, others assume that such a conflict would surpass prior world wars in both scope and destructive impact.

Due to the development of nuclear weapons in the manhattan Project,

Before the beginning of world war II in 1939, world war I, (1914 - 1918) was believed to have been 'the war to end all wars.' It was popularly believed that never again could there possibly be a global conflict of such magnitude. During the interwar period, world war I was typically referred to simply as "The Great War." The outbreak of world war II disproved the hope that humanity might have "outgrown" the need for widespread global wars. With the advent of the cold war in 1945 and with the spread of nuclear weapons technology to the soviet union. the possibility of a third global conflict increased. During the cold war years, the possibility of a their world war was anticipated and

which were used in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki near the end of world war II, and their subsequent acquisition and deployment by many countries afterward, the potential risk of a nuclear apocalypse causing widespread destruction of Earth's civilization and life is a common theme in speculations about a third world War. Another primary concern is that biological warfare could cause many casualties. It could happen intentionally or inadvertently by an accidental release of an agent or its adoption to others species after use. Large - scale apocalyptic events like these, caused by advanced technology used for destruction, could render most of earth's surface uninhabitable.

planned for by military and civil authorities in many countries. Scenarios ranged from conventional warfare to limited or total nuclear. At the height of the cold war, the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD), which determined that an all out nuclear confrontation would destroy all of the states involved in the conflict, developed. The potential for the absolute destruction of the human species may have contributed to both American and Soviet leaders avoiding such a scenario.

First World War.

Hangma Daimary

B.A 5th Sem.

First World War was a major global conflict lasting from 1914 to 1918. It was fought between two coalitions the Allies and the central Powers. Fighting took place throughout Europe, the middle east, Africa, the Pacific and parts of Asia. The first decade of the 20th century saw increasing diplomatic tension between the European great powers. This reached a breaking point on 28 June 1914, when a Bosnian serb named Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand heir to the Austro Hungarian throne. Austria Hungary held Serbia responsible and declared war on 28 July. Russia came to Serbia's defence, and by 4 August Germany, France and Britain were drawn into the war, with the Ottoman Empire joining

in November the same year.

German strategy in 1914 was to first defeat France by moving and attacking through Belgium before turning to face Russia. However this failed and by the end of 1914, the western front consisted of a continuous line of trenches stretching from the English channel to Switzerland. The eastern front was more fluid, but neither side could gain a decisive. As the war expanded onto more fronts, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece Italy and others also joined in between 1915 and 1917. In early 1917, the United States entered the war on the side of the Allies. While in late 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power in the Russian October Revolution making peace with the central powers in early 1918. Germany then launched an offensive in the west on March 1918, but despite initial success, it left the German army exhausted and —

demoralised and a successful Allied counter-offensive later the same year caused a collapse of the German front line. By the end of 1918, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary, agreed to armistices with the Allies, leaving Germany isolated. Facing revolution at home and with his army on the verge of mutiny, Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on 9 November.

World war I was one of the deadliest wars in history; an estimated 9 million soldier's were killed in combat, plus another 23 million wounded, while 5 Million civilians died as a result of military action, hunger and disease. Millions more died as a result of genocide, and the devastation of the war hearing contributed to the 1918 spanish flu pandemic that followed. Failure to manage the instability that resulted from this upheaval during the interwar period contribute to the outbreak of world war II in September 1939.

SOCIAL LAW

NAME - Soniya Gupta
CLASS - B.A 5th Sem.

As the name suggests, Social Laws deals with Social Rights, which are intangible rights recognized by positive laws and that are part of a person's fundamental covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which come into force internationally in 1976. Social Law is a body of laws, rules, and regulations that establishes and distinguishes the values and safeguards for those in society who are economically vulnerable. This is the system of law that regulates potential disputes within society and between the social classes that make it up. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was published in 1948, also recognized these Rights. They frequently differ from natural rights and as a result, they are subject to different laws.

- * Right to work and be paid fairly.
- * Right to social protection when necessary.
- * Right to suitable place to live.
- * Education is a right.
- * Health as a right.
- * Rights to food and control over food etc.

BRAHMANISM

Hangma Deimury
BA 4th Sem.

Brahmanism ancient India

religious tradition that emerged from the earlier Vedic religion. In the early 1st millennium BCE, Brahmanism emphasized the rites performed by, and the status of, the Brahman or priestly, class as well as speculation about brahman as theorised in the Upanishads. In contrast, the form of Hinduism that emerged after the mid-1st millennium BCE stressed devotion to particular deities such as Shiva and Vishnu.

During the 19th century the first western scholars of religion to study Brahmanism employed the term in reference to both the predominant position of the Brahmas and the importance given to Brahman. These and subsequent scholars depicted Brahmanism either a historical stage in Hinduism evolution or as a distinct religious tradition.

today or vice versa of justice. First, the concept is related to dealings among human Rights.

Second, it implies impartiality in the treatment of various persons and requires that no discrimination should be done amongst the various members of religion, caste, sex, place of birth, family etc.

Third justice does not essentially mean doing among with all types of discrimination, It permits some grounds.

Justice tries to reconcile the individual right with social good.

Legal Dimensions of justice.

In a nutshell it implies equality before law. and equal protection of laws.

শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ

আছাদুল ই'ক পঞ্চম শাশ্বাসক স্মাৰক

শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ ইংৰাজী অতিশায় হ'ল-'United Nation', ই' এক আন্তঃ বাস্তীয় সংগঠন আৰু ইয়াৰ পুলে
 লক্ষ্যসন্ধূই হ'ল আন্তঃ বাস্তীয় আইন, সুৰক্ষা, অখণ্ডিত
 উন্নয়ন, আমোজন অপ্রগতি, মানব অধিকার আৰু বিশ্ব-
 শাস্ত্রৰ বাবে কাৰ্য কৰা। ইতিয়ু বিশ্বযুক্তিৰ পৃষ্ঠাতে
 ১৯৪৫ চনত শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ অতিথিৰ কৰা হয়। ই-ইয়াৰ
 মূৰ্বসূৰ্যী জাতিসংঘ অৰ্থাৎ 'League of Nations'ৰ স্থান
 দখল কৰে।

শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ কুৰ্য্য কাৰ্যালয় নিয়েক অবানগৱত
 আছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও টেনেটা, নাইগোয়ী আৰু ডিয়েনাত
 শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্যালয় আছে। শাস্ত্রসংগ্ৰহ ইয়াৰ সদস্য
 বাস্ত্রসন্ধূই পৰা অৰ্থগাণ্য লাভ কৰে। কাৰ্যাবন্ধু-
 চৈতা- অধীত ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য কাজসন্ধূই কৰা হয়- আৰো,
 ইংৰাজী, চীনা, ফার্গাচী, কুচ আৰু পেনিচু।

১৯৪৫ চনৰ ২৪ এপ্ৰিলত আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে
 নিখিলা- বিষয়ৰ পাঁচখন খায়ী শাস্ত্র অৰ্থাৎ আছে-

ବିକା ଯୁକ୍ତରୀଣ୍ଟ୍, ଇତିହେଁ ସଂଘ, ବୈଚିନ୍ତ୍ଯ ଏତେ ବିନିମ୍ୟ ଆଜି ଏକ
ଚାନନ୍ଦ ଲଗାତେ ଆଜି ୧୦୫ନ ଶାନ୍ତିଷ ଧ୍ୟାନପ୍ରେସ୍ ବାନ୍ଦୁଲ୍ୟ
ଆତିଥ୍ୟ ହୁଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଶାନ୍ତିଅଂଶର ଖୁର୍ଚ୍ଛ ଅନ୍ୟା-
ନ୍ୟା ଶାନ୍ତି ୧୯୩ ହୁନ ।

ଶାନ୍ତିଅଂଶର ଏବେଳେ ଏଠା ଅଂଶ ଆଛି ।

କେଇକେହିଟା ହାଲ -

i) ଜୀବିଷନ ପରିଷଦ ଏ- ମଙ୍ଗ

ii) ନିରାପତ୍ତା ପରିଷଦ

iii) ଅନ୍ତିନୌତିକ ଓ ଆମାର୍ଥିକ ପରିଷଦ

iv) ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ

v) ଆପ୍ରତିଃଶାନ୍ତି ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ

vi) ନ୍ୟାୟବନ୍ଧୁ ପରିଷଦ ।

ଶାନ୍ତିଅଂଶର ଏହି ଅଂଗଜନ୍ମୂଳ୍ୟ ଉପରିତେ

WHO, WFP, ILO, UNDP, FAO, IMF, UNESCO
ଆଦିଷ ନାମ ଉପରିଥିଯୋଗ୍ୟ ।

ଶାନ୍ତିଅଂଶର ମୂଳ ପଦାର୍ଥ ହାଲ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଶାନ୍ତିଅଂଶର ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ
ଏକନିତି ଉପରିତେ । ଇଥାର ଉପ-ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଆମୀନ
ମହମ୍ମଦ ।

ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ପୁଣେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁ ଶ୍ରୀଲିଙ୍ଗ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣବ୍ୟାପ

B. S. 5th Jan.

Mimukhi Bhakta

ଲିଖିବାରେ ଟୋକୋ ଏପର୍ଶାରୀ ମିଳାଯାଇଲା, ସାଥ ଦିବସରେ ଏନା ବ୍ୟାହାରେ ଆଜା
ଅଣିବାରେ ତେବେ ପାଇଁ ଆଧିକ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ଏହି ପ୍ରେତ
ଟେଟେବା ଆହୁରେ ଝୁରୀଧିକ୍ଷେ ।

ବେଳେ ବସନ୍ତମାସ ଦ୍ଵେଷାଲୀପନୀ ନାମ
ବନକାଳରୀ ବରହା । ତେମେତେ ଏମ ଲାଗେ
କାଷିତୁଳ ଚାଣିତପୁର ବିଲା ବରହାବାବୀ ନମର
ଠାରିତ । ତେମେତେ ମିଶ୍ରପୁର ନାମ ବିଲ କନ୍ଦେଶ୍ଵରୀ
ବରହା । ମାତୃପୁର ନାମ କନ୍ଦେଶ୍ଵରୀ ବରହା ।

୧୯୪୨ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର - ଶ୍ରୀନାଥ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର
କ୍ଷେତ୍ର - ବିଶ୍ଵାରୋତ୍ତମ କନକାଳରୀ ମର୍ମର କାବେ
ନିଜକେ ସିଲାଦାନ ଦିବିଲେ ହିରିଦେଖ ନକାଷିତୁଳ,
ଦୂର୍ଦ୍ରୁଷ୍ଟ ଦ୍ଵେଷାଲୀ ଆମସରେ ସୁଲିଙ୍ଗ ଦୂର୍ଦ୍ଵାରାବୈଲେ
- କୃତ୍ତ ନକାରୀ ଏତୁପୁର ମାନ୍ୟ - ଲାତୀଙ୍କ ପତାକା
ପତାକା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଟୁଳିତୁଳ । ସୁଲିଙ୍ଗ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ
ଟେଟେବା ବୁଝ ଗୈନ ଏଲ । ୧୯୩୮ତେ ବାପିଶ
ଲିଙ୍ଗ, ଧିନ୍ତୁ ଗାଣ୍ଡିଯ୍ ନିରାମିତ ପିଧିବୈଲେ
ନିରିଲେ । ୧୯୪୫ ଆମ୍ରିକର୍ତ୍ତା ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ ।

କଥି ତୁମ୍ହାର ବବେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ କରିଲେ । କିନ୍ତୁ
ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦାବୀ ମଧ୍ୟାନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ ନାହିଁ ଟିକିଯାଇଥା
ବାବେ ଅକଳୋଷେ ଅଠିକ ହେ ଛାଲ ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ ତେବେ ସବୁଠେ
ମରିଲା ଆତ୍ମ ଆମାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ- ମିହୁ ଦୂର
ବାବେ ଅବଳ ଦ୍ଵୀପରୀଣ ଉଚିତ ବବେ । ତେବେ
ମରିଲାଟି ଫିକିଟ୍ଟେ ଦେଇ ତେଣେ ଲୋକର ପାଶରେ
ପିମକଳ ଦୂରାର ବାବେ ନିଃକେ ବିଲିଦାନ
ଦୂରିଲେଟି ସବୁଠେ ହର୍ଷାବେଦ ନକରେ । ତେଣେ ଲୋକର
ଅନୁଭେଦପାର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ- ମରିଲା ବାବେ
ଆମର୍ତ୍ତା । ସାବ ଓରା ଦ୍ଵୀପିଦ୍ମା ଈତ୍ତୁଲାବି
ତେଣେ ଆମର୍ତ୍ତା, ରତ୍ନର୍ତ୍ତା ନୀତି ଅକଳୋଷେ
ବାବେ ନନ୍ଦନ କୁଟି ଅଠିକ, କି କୁଟିଙ୍ଗେ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ବିଜନ- ନନ୍ଦନ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବି
ବାହାରାଣ । କାଢିଭାବି ଲେ ଆମର୍ତ୍ତା ଅକଳୋଷେ
ବାବେ ନନ୍ଦନ ପ୍ରଭାବ । କ'ତ ଆମି ଲ'ାଖ
ପାଶେ ଖାତ୍ରିବ ଉପାଦାନ ॥ ॥ ଏହୁ ହିନ୍ଦ ॥
॥ ଏହୁ ନେବାତ୍ସବ ॥ ॥

ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ଇଂଟରେଫ୍ରସ୍ ମୁଦ୍ର, ଜାହୁ : ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଆକାଶ ଉତ୍ସବ ଛୁମିକା

ଜୀବନ ଶାଖା

ଲଭନୀଶ୍ଵର ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପଦିକା
ଲଭ ବାଜାରୀତି ବିଭାଗ ବିଭାଗାବେ
ତୃତୀୟ ଶାଳାନିବାବ ଦ୍ୱାରୀ

ପ୍ରଭିତୀବ ଅକାଲୋଠିଯେ ଡାକ ଦେଖ ଦେଇ
ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ରିଚର୍ଡ କାଷତେ ଅବା ଦେଶଭାରିରେ
ଦେଇ ରୁଟେଫେର୍ଟ, ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ପୁଲହାତ ଇଂଟରେଫ୍ରସ୍
ରିଚର୍ଡ ଅକୁ ଦେଶ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଇଂଟରେବାଣୀରେ ଦେଶମୁ
ହଜେଇ କିନ୍ତୁ ଆହେ ! ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ଜନାବ ଇଂଟରେ
କାନ ଦୂରୋଧାରୀରେ ଦେଇ ଥିଲା ଦେଶ, ଆମେହେ
କୁନ୍ତ ଏହି ଦୁରୁଷୀଯା ଦେଶ ଦୂରୁଷ ମାଜ
ମୁକୁ ଲଗା କାବଣ୍ଡିଆ କି ଏ ପାଇ, ଏହି
କଥା ଜୀବିଷଳେ ହୁଲେ ଭାଗି ଦୂରୁଷ ଇତିହାସ
ମୁଖୀ ମାପ ଲାଗିଥାଯି, ମି ଅନ ଘୋଟିମେଟି
ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ୧୯୭୧ ଫତ ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ ହଜ ପିନ୍ତୁ ଦୁଶ୍ରୀ
ଜୋଖାତ ବାନ୍ଦୁଶ୍ରୀଭାରତ ୨୫ ଜାନ ଦେଶ ହଜ !

অবৰ্ব ইউকেনেল মাত্ৰত কোনো প্ৰাৰম্ভ নাইল।
কৃষি- অৱক্ষণি অৱলো প্ৰেৰণৈ নাইল। বাচ্চুশৰ
ইউকেনেল কৌতুহলি বেলশ অৱ ইল কো
ৰাছিল। কিন্তু বাচ্চুশৰ ১০৬৪ নেও- ইউকেনেল
বিজীবন নামৰ এট অংশ ঝুঁক কৰি সুখলা
কৰিল। আৰু দেন্দোৱ বাবপত্ৰৈ-
ইউকেনেল NATO ৰ অধীনলৈ- শাৰ বিবিধভূল
NATO ৰ শাৰণ কৰিল আৰু বিকাশ- দুটীঁ
বিশ্বসুন্দৰ পাছত- ১৯৪৯ চনত। NATO
(North atlantic Treaty organization) মানে
ইউকেনেল কোনো অনুমান দেল একে লগ ২৩ ৭৫
কোনে পৰিষ্কৃতি দেকেলো হ'ল দিল।
আৰু এই NATO ৰ অধীনত ৬০ অৱ দেল
অৱক্ষণি আৰু এই ৬০ অৱ দেল দৰ্শক লগত
ইউকেনেলে অংশৰ বোৱাৰ ইছা অৱৰ
বিবিধভূল আৰু NATO ৰ অধীনত- ইউকেনেল
অংশৰ কৰিব পিচিলি। কিন্তু ইউকেনেল
১০% আত্ৰেণা আৰুৰে পিচাৰে NATO অধীনত
চৰকাৰি আৰু ১০% আৰুৰে পিচাৰে ছৌলিষ্ঠে
ইউকেনেল বৈচিত্ৰ্যৰ লগত- মৰণত। কিন্তু
বাচ্চুশৰ বাটুপতি জলদিমৰ পুটনে

ନେପାଲେ ଈଟିଜେ ଖଣ ନାଟୋ ର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଯେତ୍ରଭ୍ୟା
କାହାର ପୂର୍ବଜେନ ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ ଏହି ଆଶମ । ତାର
ବସ୍ତେ ଆକ୍ରମିକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ଥାଏ । ଏହିବେ
ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ କୋଣେ କାହାର ଈଟିଜେନଙ୍କ ନାଟୋର
ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେବାଟେ ମାନି ଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ନେୟାବିହିଲ ।
କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନଟେ ଈଟିଜେନ ନାଟୋ ର ଅଧିକାରୀ
ଯୋହା ନାହିଁ ହୀଡ଼ି ହୋଇଥାଏ ଅଞ୍ଜଳିନା ଆରକ୍ଷ
ବାବେଇ ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ ଈଟିଜେନଙ୍କ ଲାଗୁ ହୁଏ
ଆବହ କରି ଦିଲେ । ହୁଏ ଲୀଟି ଆନିକ
ନୋହାବେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ- ଆରକ୍ଷ ଈଟିଜେନଙ୍କ
ହୁଏ ଅମର ପିଲ୍ଲାଟ- ମଲକାନି ହୀଲି ଆହେ ।

ଭାଗ୍ୟ: ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶ:— ଈଟିଜେନ ଆରକ୍ଷ
ବାଚିଫ୍ରାଙ୍କ ବାନିପିଲ୍ଲାଟ ନିର୍ମିତ- ହେଲ୍ପ ଡ୍ରାଫ୍ଟ
କର । ହୁଏ ଏହି ନିର୍ମିତି- ଅମର ବିଷ୍ଟତ
ହୁଏ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ଅଛି ହେବେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆରକ୍ଷ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ପରା ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
ପାଇଁ ତାତ୍କାଳିନ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଆବାନ ଏହାବେ ।
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ହେଲ୍ପର ବାହୀନି ଧୂଳି ଦିଘାର
ର ପିଲ୍ଲାଟ ଏବଂ ରାଶମଧୁରେ ଆବାନ
ହେବେ । ନିର୍ମାଣ ହେଲ୍ପର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ହେଲ୍ପ

ইতিবাচক কান্তি কলম। পুরুষ ১১%
হেম্পথ ইঞ্জিনি রচিতা আৰু ইন্ডোপুর্বীন
অভিযন্ত কৰে, পুরুষ স্বামী বল্কি দু'
পৰিশে দুই বাঞ্ছণ হেম্পথ যোগান।
চৰিবাবে শাফেজ প্ৰথা কুট অৱগত
জৰুৰতৰ জৈবে— হেম্পথ ইঞ্জিনি বাবে
আলোচনা কৰিছে।

NATO ক দেশবন্ধুৰে শান্তিযোৰ
গোষ্ঠ— আৰু কৰিছে অৱস্থানিক
নিষ্ঠে কুঠো। আমৌৰিকাৰ— বেংক ব্ৰহ্মাৰ
প্ৰাৰ্থ বন্দীয়া কৈছে আমৌৰিকাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থ
শান্তিযোৰ বেংক দুৰ্গাৰ। আমৌৰিকাৰ
জৈবে— নিষ্ঠে কুঠো কৈছে ব্ৰহ্মাৰ।
শান্তিযোৰ Sanctism লগোৱাৰ পাছত—
ইউৰোপীয়া আৰে আৰু শান্তিযোৰ তেলৰ
পৰিমাণ এখন পাৰ্বতীল। বৰ্তমান
অমৃত বৰ্ধাব মূল্য

ক্ষেত্রস্বরূপে কুলি পোষা দেশ। আব
শব্দে ১৭ বছৰ্বৎ ছাত্র হিসে (Highermiddle
class) জেতিওন্স অধিক। আবো বছৰ্বৎস্বে
গৈত্তত- কুল ৪৫% যাথত- কুলি পোষা
দেশে জীবিত। বর্তমান অভয়তে শাস্তি
ক্ষেত্র বাচ্চা গৈত্তত বৈধিক ১২%
পৰিচৰ। ইয়াখন মিলিটারি- গৈত্তত শাস্তি
বিশেষ দেশাত ক্ষেত্র ২৫% ব পৰা ৪৫%
চৰি কুলি পৌঁছে।

ক্ষেত্র ক্ষেত্র পৰ্যন্ত- ক্ষেত্র পৰ্যন্ত-
অভয়ত দেশ গৈত্তত বাচ্চা
জৈব পৰিচৰ। বৈধিক উই অভয়
বিশেষ জনতার ছবি অধিক।
অভয়ত জনতার ক্ষেত্র লগত-
পৰিচৰ ক্ষেত্র। ক্ষেত্র লগত-
ক্ষেত্র- ১২- ক্ষেত্র এন্ড- দেশ
পৰিচৰ ক্ষেত্র। গভীর পৰিচৰ
ক্ষেত্র- অভিত- অভয়তে ক্ষেত্র

ପେଶାର ପରିଚ୍ୟ ।

ଗ୍ରହଣ କାର୍ତ୍ତିମାସ ପଞ୍ଜା 2. ୫

ମିଲିଯନ ଲେଖ ତଳେ ଜାରୀ ଆନିଷ୍ଟ
ପଦାର୍ଥ ୮. ୩୨ ମିଲିଯନ "ଆହୁ ଆଖି
ପାଞ୍ଚବର ଲାଗୁ ୫୦୯ ମିଲିଯନ ଟଙ୍କାରେ
ଦର୍ଶ ଆମଦାନି ରଖୁଥିଲା । Sanction ୩
ଲିଟିଟ ଏକ୍ସାର ଅଧିକାରେ ତଥା ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟରେ
ଏ ଉଚ୍ଚାରନ ଦେବିତ ।

ଭାବର ପ୍ରକାଶକ :— ଅଧିକାରୀ

କ ଶାକୁଥ ପଞ୍ଜା ଗ୍ରହଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ରୋଗ କାର୍ତ୍ତିମାସ । ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ରୋଗ-
ମାଧ୍ୟତ ଆନିଷ୍ଟକ ଜାରୀ ଆମଧିକାର-
ମାଧ୍ୟତ ଆମଦାନି ଟଙ୍କାରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ
କୁଟ୍ଟି ପରିଚ୍ୟ । ଅନ୍ତିମ ମଧ୍ୟବନ୍ଦି-
ମିଶନର ରକ୍ତଗ୍ରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଆଖି କାର୍ତ୍ତିମାସ
ଏବେଳେ କଣିକ ଘଣ୍ଟି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି । ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ

ମୁଖ୍ୟତ ଉପରେ ୧୯୫୩ ମେତା : ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ ଅଥବା ମିଶ୍ର
ହିନ୍ଦୁନ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ , ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ ଉପରେ ମନ୍ଦୀର ଜୋଗୀବି-
ଜ୍ଞାନୀ- କଣ୍ଠ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବିନ , କାଳୀଷ ଅମ୍ବଙ୍ଗତ ଗୋଡ଼େ
ମୁଖ୍ୟତ ଉପରେ ୧୯୫୩ ମେତାମାନ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବିନ ହୋଇଥେ
ହେଉଥିଲେ । ଜୋକ ଗୋଡ଼ା କାଳୀଷବ ଅମ୍ବଙ୍ଗତ
ଉପରେ ମନ୍ଦୀର ହି ଗୋଡ଼େ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ । ଚିତ୍ତବୈବୀ-
ଜୀବିଜ୍ଞାନକ ହୋବାବିନା କଣ୍ଠବନେ ଶିତଳ ଝୁକ୍କରେ
ମମ୍ଭାବ ଧାର୍ତ୍ତ ଉପ- ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁ-ମାନ୍ତ୍ରିତ କଣ୍ଠ
ଗୋଡ଼ିନ ହୋଇଥେ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ । ମିମ୍ବ ଝୁକ୍କାକ
ବିମାନ ଉପରେ ଜୟାବ ପାଦତ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠଜୀବାକ୍ଷେ
ଖୋପର ଧାର୍ତ୍ତରେ ବିଶ୍ୱବ ମନ୍ଦୀରରେ କାନ୍ତିଶାଳୀ-
ବ୍ରାନ୍ତି ପାଦତ- ୪୦୫୫୦୦୧ ଧାର୍ତ୍ତରେ ହେଲେ । ଏହି ପାଦ-
ଆମ୍ବାକ ଧାର୍ତ୍ତରେ ହେଲେ ଉପରେ ଖୋପାଳ ଧାର୍ତ୍ତରେ
ହୋଇଥେ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ । ୧୯୭୧ ଟରତ ବାଂଲାଦେଶ ଝୁକ୍କତ
ଉପର ବିଷୟୀ ମୋରା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଓପଢ଼ିବୁଗ ଉପରେ
ଗୋଡ଼ିନ ହୋଇଥେ ବାଦ୍ୟାବ । ୧୯୭୧ ଟରତ ସ୍ଵତ-
ଜୀବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପାଦତ ଝୁକ୍କିଲେ ଡେଲ୍ଟା- ଗୋଟିବ ମୁଣ୍ଡିନ
ଜୋମେରିବା । ବିଶ୍ୱ ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ବ ବଂମୋଦ୍ମାମାବତ-
ଉପରେ ମନ୍ଦୀର- କାବେ ପାଦଜୀବିବ ଚାବମେରିବ-
ପ୍ରେବନ କଣାତ ଉପର ମିନ୍ଦଭ୍ରାନ୍ତିକ ମକା ନାକିନ ।
ଫଳତ ଝୁକ୍କତ ଉପର ଜୀବିଜ୍ଞାନକ ଶ୍ରୋତ୍ତମୀୟଙ୍କରେ
ପରାପର କଣ୍ଠବନେ ମନ୍ଦୀର- ୧୯୫୮ । ପରାପର ମନ୍ଦୀର-

ବାମିର ଘୁଞ୍ଚ । କୁଳ- ବାଜାରର ଏବା ୬୧୦ ଟଙ୍କାରେ
ଅଗ୍ରହାରେ ଡକ୍ଟରପୁଣ୍ଡ ମମ୍ବାତ ଓ ବରେ ଏଥାଠ ଘୁଞ୍ଚ
ମିଶ୍ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ- ବାଚିଯାର୍ତ୍ତ । ବରେ ଉନ୍ନାମିଷିକ ଧରମାର୍ଥ
ଶାନ୍ତିର ମେତଳେ ଅଛୁଟ ମହାଯାତ୍ ଗୋପାଟି ଗୋପିତେ
ବାଚିଯା । ବରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ- ଆନ୍ତର ଲାଭମାନାବିକ
ଶାନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତର ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର- ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବାଚିଯାର୍ତ୍ତ-
ଘନେଟ୍ ମହାଖୋମିତା ଗୋପାଟି ଗୋପିତେ । ବାଚିଯାର
ମହାଖୋମିତା- ଗୋପକ- ୨୦ ଏକାବ୍ଦ ଭାବରେ ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସ କବା
୨୯ । ୨ ଟାଙ୍କେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତ ଲାଭମହେଟ୍ । କ୍ଷେତ୍ରବାବେ
ଏମ- ମିଶ୍ର ବାଚିଯାକ ଟଙ୍କେ ମହାୟ ଗୌରର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର- କବେ
ବରେବାନୀଯେ ।

United Nation Security Council ବି ଗୋପିତ-

୨୦/୧/୨୦୨୧ ଆକ୍ରମାଣିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର- କବା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରନାମକିଧାତ୍
ବରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୌଦ୍ରୀ- ବିଷତ ଗୋପିତ ।
କାବଣ ଭାବରେ ବିଭାବେ ବାଚିଯା ଜାକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଘୁଞ୍ଚ
ବୁଝା- ବୁଝିବ ଆଣ୍ଟ ମମାନ୍ତ କବା । ଘୁଞ୍ଚି- କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିଯାଙ୍କ
ଶାନ୍ତି- ଗୋପି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ । ଘୁଞ୍ଚି- ମାବଲୋକେ କିଂଦମେ
କବେ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏକବେ । ଜ୍ଞାପତ ମହାଯାତ୍ ବରେ ହୁଣି
କି ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରା ମାକଲୋବେ ବାବେ ଲ୍ୟାନ୍‌ଡିଯ- ଏବା ।

କୌଣସି ଆମେ ହୁଏ

ଲେ ଅଜ୍ଞନ ପିଲା
ଜୋରୀ - ବି.ଐ.ଟିଆର୍ଥ୍ୟ
ଶାଖାକ୍ଷିଳ ,

* କାଳି ହାତକୁଠି ଠାଟ ଦେଖି ପାଇଁବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଁବିଜୋ
ନାହାରୀ ଠାକୁର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଅଛେ ଫିଲିଂ କିମ୍ବା କୁଣ୍ଡିଲ୍ କିମ୍ବା
ଲିପିତ୍ରି କେ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଅମ୍ବାର ପାଇଁଲାକେ ବାଟି ପାଇଁବିଜୋ କିମ୍ବା
କମ୍ବାର ହୁଏ ରୋଲ୍ ରେel scroll କବି ଆହିଲା , ୩୦୩୯
Share କବି ଆହିଲା କାହି ମୋହା କବି ଆହିଲା
ମିଶ୍ରତ ରୋଲ୍ ରୋଲ୍ ଆହାରିଲ ୩/୫ ବଜାର ଟାର୍ଟିବିଷ
ଟାର୍ଟିଲ ରୋଲ୍ ହୁଏ ୧୦/। ବଜାର ଲୈକ୍ କେବେ ଗାହିଲି
ଶିତିହ୍ୟ ରମ୍ଯ ଅମ୍ବ ମେରିଦିନ ଖୋଜିଲି ବିଷାରିଲ ଶିତିହ୍ୟ
ଅଲପ ଲଙ୍ଘବ କାବଲେ ଡାକବିଷ ପରା ବକ୍ଷିତ ଏକବ ଆର୍ଥି ।
..... ଆମି କି କୁ କବା ନାହିଁଲି । ଆପ୍ନି
ଆମାକ ଆର୍କି ହିତିହ୍ୟବ ଲୈକ୍ ରୂପୀ କବିଦା ହୁଏଲି କେବା
ହିଲ ଲାଗେ ନେ ତାନ ଲୋହ ନାହେ । ... କି କେତୋଲାକେ ଆର୍ଥି
କାବି ପାଇଁଛୁ ନିଜି ୧୦୦% କେହି ଦିଲ୍ କାହି ତାତ ଆମି କେବୋ
ରୋଲ୍ କାହି ପିରେହୁ ପଚା ଅର୍ଥାଗିତମ୍ବନକ ଗାହିଲି । ...
ଅବିରମିତି : ଅନାହିଁଛୋ... ଯାତେ କାବି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ତାନ
ତାନ କାହି ଦିଲାକ କବି ଯାଏ... କିନ୍ତୁ ଆପ୍ନି ଅଲପ ଲଙ୍ଘ
ଲଙ୍ଘବ କାବଲେ ବକ୍ଷିତ ଉପରି ଲାଗା ଲାଗା. ଟହୁରାନୀବୋଲକ ଲୈପିଲ
ପରି ଲକ୍ଷଣେ । ୦୦୦୦୦

କିଟିକ କିହେଁ ମହୁର ଓଲାଇଁ ଏ କିହୁ ଆପ୍ନାନ ଦୈଖିକିଲ
ନେଇ ଦିଲେ ୧୦/। ବଜାର ଲୈକେ କେବେ ମକା ଆହିଓ ମେରି-
ବିହ ବବସ୍ଥା କୈଜିଟି ଆହି ବୁବ ବୁବ ହୋଇ ଆଖିଦ୍ଵେ
ଜିଦ୍ଧାରୀ ଆଖିଦ୍ଵୀ । ... କେତେହୁ ମେରି ଦୁଇ ପାଇଁ କେବେ
କେବେ ଲୈକେ କାହି ଲାଗା କୁଣ୍ଡିଲ୍ । ତଥାଗିତ ରାବ ମନା ନାହିଁ-
ଆମ କାଶାଲା, ' ବସମେ ଆମାବ ଓତବତ ଥାଏ ଶାନିଷ
କାଶା, ' -କିନ୍ତୁ ମରଟିଲେ ମେର ମାଘି ଭାଗବ ଜୋଖ
କେବେ ମାଲି କହି କବିଦ୍ଵୀ । ୦୦୦୦୦

ଦ୍ୟାତିଜ୍ଞା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କଣ୍ଠରେ ହୁଏ : ହୀନେ ରୂପୀ ଏବଂ ମିଳି-
ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ନିଯମ ଅଛି କେବଳ ଶିଖ ଆମାକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
ପିଲାକ, ଉଚ୍ଚ ଦିଲାକ, ଆମୀରାଙ୍କ ପିଲାକ ଥାଏ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କଣ
ହୁଏ ଥାଏ । ଡାକିବି ପୋଷା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିବା
ପିଲାକ ମାତ୍ରର ଅଛି ତାହାର କିମ୍ବା ଅମର ଅମର ପିଲାକ
କାହାରେ ଦେବ ଓଲାର୍ଟି ହାଲିଜା (୩) ପାଇଁ ପିଲାକ ନିଯମ
..... ମାତ୍ରମ ପିଲାକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରି ତାହାର
କାହାରାଙ୍କ ନମ ।

ଲାଭିଶାର ଶୁଣି ମାତ୍ର ଅକ୍ଷରର ଲିଙ୍ଗର ଅଭ୍ୟାସ
ଅବିଭାବ ଓ ପୂର୍ବମୋତ୍ତର ବୁଝାଇଁ । ବୈଚିତ୍ରିମଧ୍ୟ ଶହିଲାର
ଅଭିଜ୍ଞାତୀ, ଜ୍ଞାନ, ଶକ୍ତିର ଅବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷର ଓ ଏକ ପରାମେତ
ଶହିଲାର ତେଣେରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ବୈତାତୀ ବିଭଳିକି
କାଷିଯିବି ନ୍ୟାଶାର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଛେତ୍ର କବେ । କାନ୍ତର ଲାଭିଶାର
ଦୟାରେ ଉତ୍ସବ- ମହିଳାଧାରର କ୍ଷମି ଅତ୍ୱ କାର୍ତ୍ତିନିତି,
ଅଶ୍ଵମେତିକ ଏକ ଅଭ୍ୟାସିକ ବୈତାତୀ ବନ୍ଧୁମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ
ବୋଲେଲାନ । ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ତିଶ୍ୱର ନ୍ୟାଶାନୀ ଅଶରମାମତିଲାର
ଦୟାରେ ଲାଭିଶାରୀମନେବେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅମଲ ବିଚାରେ,
କ୍ଷମି, ଶିକ୍ଷ୍ୟା ଏକ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ମହୁରିବ କ୍ଷମି କବ୍ୟ କଥାର
ବୈକାଶ ବିଚାରେ । ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ନ୍ୟାଶାନୀ ବୋଲେଲାନ-
ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଉତ୍ସବ ଲାଭ କଥାର ବିରତ୍ରେ ଶେଷିନିକ-
ଲେବରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କଥା ଶହିଲାରକାଳେ ପାଇୟାଇ ଏହି
ଦୟାରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ପରମ୍ପରାର ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ଦୟାରେ । ଦେବତାଙ୍କ ନ୍ୟାଶାନୀ
ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କଥାର ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ ହିଚାରେ ଗର୍ବ
କଥା କ୍ଷମି ଏକ ନ୍ୟାଶାନୀଙ୍କ ଦେବତାଙ୍କରକାଳେ ଆଧେ
ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ବିବିହାରେ ନ୍ୟାଶାନୀ ବୈକାଶର ବୁଲି ପରିହିତ
କବେ ।

ପୋଲକୀୟ ନାଗାରିକତ୍ବ

- ଜ୍ଞାନକାନ୍ତ ପୃଷ୍ଠା - ୫

ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଶମ୍ଭାସିକ

ପୋଲକୀୟ ନାଗାରିକତ୍ବ ହୈଛେ ଏତିଜନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକ
ମନ୍ଦିର ନାଗାରିକ ହୁଲି ସାକାର କଣ୍ଠ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏବଂ
-ମଧ୍ୟନାୟମମୂଳେ ଏହନ କଣ୍ଠ ମାଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ, ପାରିବାହି
ଆରକ୍ଷ ଅଥିନେତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ବୁଣ୍ଡାବଳେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କଣ୍ଠ
ପଢ଼ି ଆହୁ । ଇଥାବ ଅର୍ଥ ପହଞ୍ଚି ଲହୁ ଯେ ଏହି
ଯେ ନିଜର ଜାତୀୟତା ବା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦକ ଛାପି
ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟବକ ନିକା ତା ଆମ କଣ୍ଠ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ପରିଚୟ
ମନ୍ଦିର ମଧ୍ୟନାୟମ ମନ୍ଦିର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ହିତ୍ୟାଙ୍କାନ
ଦିଯା ହୁଏ । ବରଳକୁ କବଳେ ଗଲି ଓହ ଧୀରବନ୍ଦିତୋରେ
ବିଶ୍ୱାସନର ଯୁଗର ବିଶ୍ୱ ମନ୍ଦିର ଅନ୍ତରେ ପେବତେ ଅଞ୍ଚ
ଟେକ୍ଷଣର କବର । ହୀରେ ଆର୍ଦ୍ଦନ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଶକ୍ତିରେ
-ଅର୍ଥ-ବିଶ୍ୱ ନାଗାରିକ ଯା *cosmopolitan* ର ସୈତାତେ ବହିଧିନ
ପଢ଼ୁଥିବ ଶାହେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଇଥାବ ଧିକ୍ରିରେ ଅମଂଗତ
ଆତିଷତ୍ତ୍ଵ, ସିଲେଷା ଅର୍ଥର ଆଚୁଚ । ବିଶ୍ୱ ସେବାର
ବହୁମନ୍ଦର ମୂଳେ ବିଶ୍ୱ ରାଜ୍ୟାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପୋରକତା
-କୁହାଇ ।

चीन आवास बुक, १९८२
(China - India Walk, 1982)

- Soniya Rajhans
B.A. 1st Sem

१९८२ चंद्र २० अक्टोबर एवं चीन के मेनांग-
मीया पश्चिम और पूर्व श्रीमान्त्रे त्रृप्ति
आक्रमण चलाय়। ओस्मि प्रश्नाहाजारा
एवं एषां प्रभाकर चीन के मेनांग अफगा-
न के अद्वार (खिल्गार नेप्ता) किछु शान्ति
उक्त पूर्ण अक्षल अद्विकाष करें।
वर्षावृष्टि श्रीहृष्टि आक्रमण
करें। चाषडीय सेनांति पश्चिम श्रीमान्त्रे
चीन के मेनांग आक्रमण, अतिहृषि कवियोंने
शक्ति इस्यु रुदि ८ पूर्व श्रीमान्त्रे चीन के
मेनांग द्विनीय ओस्मि प्रश्निहातारे
चाषडीय श्रीमान्त्रे अतिक्रम करि अमर
देश प्रवृत्ति आगवाणि आद्वियों देखा
करें। चीन अमरकृत भवते त्रृप्ति एवं
निष्ठाते ओस्मि लिखिते हैं परे।

-আবৰ্ধি এধান শব্দী জোহকয়ে আগ্রহক
ভাৰতৰ হুমিৰ পাৰা বিদ্যালু দিল্লীৰ দৰ
হামলে দিল্লে। ওকলু মুগজিৰে ইঙ্গ চীন
এক পঞ্জীয়নতাৰে হুদু বিবৃতি ঘোষণা
কৰি মুকু পূর্বৰ স্থানীয় টেক্সেলকৰ
মেনা বাবুনী কৰ পাশাৰণ কৰে। তীনৰ
এই কাৰ্যই যুগৰ বিশ্বৰ বাবে আছিৱ
ৰহস্য হৈ আছে। ভাৰতৰ আৰু চীনক
বৰ্তমান বিশ্বৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ স্থানান্তিক্ষণে
আপ্যা এদান কৰে হৈছে। বাস্তু চৰনৰ
অপ্রগতিব বাবে হুম্মাৰন বাস্তুৰ প্ৰশংস
-নৰিক বিভিন্নীয় দৰকাৰ। বিভিন্নীক
ইন্দুৰ আৰু পৰিবেশৰ বিষয়ত আনু:
-শব্দীয় ক্ষেত্ৰে হুম্মাৰন বাস্তুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ
হুম্মাৰন -বাস্তুৰ ঘনিৰ্ব সহযোগিতা
অভ্যাস্যকীয়। প্ৰক্ৰিণানৰ আৱিধিক
আৰু প্ৰক্ৰিণা অধিক মাঝৰ বৃত্তিৰ
বাবে চিন পৰাণি গতভাৱে কৰি আহা
হৰয়ে ভাৰতৰ প্ৰতি আবুকিৰ সৃষ্টি
কৰিছু। চিন এনট মেঠ ভাৰতে কৰা
প্ৰক্ৰিণা অধিক পৰীক্ষা কাৰ্যত হংক়ুন
হুং। আৰু লচল এদেশ আৰু ত্ৰাণুন

मानीक शास्त्र मिशनिक देखे कवि आवत
चीनम् रुद्धि शब्दा अस्ति पाविष्टु । एवं
कुरुर्त्तु भवते उत्तर - युवर्णा २५८
वाच - तीन अः शब्दाव लेक्तविकृत
परिपात र्वये । विशेषज्ञोक्त चीनव
माँकोषग्राम गलांडव शब्दे छायो श
व देशव शाजव अवलक्ति डिक्कडापूर्ण
आहिष्टु । मान्यतिक अभ्युत्त आवतक
निटिक्कियाव अग्नायार्द ग्रुप (Nuclear
Suppliers)Groups, NSG)- ए अदमानपे
निर्णितित वेण्ट एदान, पकिस्तानव
इत्यात् अग्नामवादी नेता आदुद
आजाहावक शास्त्रप्र॑घव पवाव विष-
वनीन अग्नामवादीवपे घोषणा
कवाव विवेषाधिता, तीन - पकिस्तान
अमैनिक कविते निर्णित, डिव्वुत्तव
ईस्ट इक्स दालाक्ते लाग्वाव अवलाचल
अदेवव उभावव विवेषाधिता आदित्वे
टीन रेष्ट्तुलावव अवत विवेषी द्विति
प्रवृत्तवे अदमान कविष्टु ।

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଶାନ୍ତିକୁଳାଚ ଲୋକବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଗ୍ରୂପାନ

ବିଜ୍ଞାନାନ୍ତ ଶୌଭାଗ୍ୟ
ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟେତ୍ବ ଜ୍ଞାନ୍ୟାନିକ

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଶାନ୍ତି ବକ୍ରାବ ମାତ୍ରେ ଡିଏ ବୌଦ୍ଧିକୀକ
ଶାନ୍ତିଶାଲୀ ମ୍ୟାଟ୍ରୋଟେର୍ ଲୋକବୈଷ୍ଣଵ । ଯି ଧନ ଦ୍ୟୋଗ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ
ଶାନ୍ତି ଅଞ୍ଜଳିବ- ମାତ୍ରେ ବର୍ଷ ବଦଳ୍ଯାବ ପ୍ରର୍ଦ୍ଦ କରି
ଦ୍ୟୋଗିରେ । ୧୯୫୦ ଚନ୍ଦ ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ଶାନ୍ତି ବକ୍ରାବ-
ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ଇତିହାସେ ଗେନ୍ତଃବ୍ୟାଦୁଧି ଶାନ୍ତି ଉତ୍ସ-
ବିଜ୍ଞାନଭାବ ବଜ୍ରଧ ବନ୍ଦାଚ ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ପଶ୍ଚାତ ମାତ୍ରେ
ଲୋକ ଦୂଃଖରେ ଅତିଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧି ହାର । ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ
ପ୍ରାପ୍ତେ ୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ୧୫ ଶାନ୍ତିବ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଗ୍ରୂପାନ ବେଶ୍ୟାପରିଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା
ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ମୈନ୍ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵନାନ୍ତିକ ପ୍ରିତୀଷ୍ଠ ସୁରତ୍ତିକରିଦେଶ
ଦ୍ୟୋଗ ଲୋକ । ୧୯୮୩ ଅନ୍ତିକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ଶାନ୍ତିକୁଳାଚ-
ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ଡିଜନ୍ ୧୦୮୫ ୭, ୮୭୮ ଜୁନ ନିଧ୍ୟାଗ ତଥା
ଦ୍ୟୋଗ ଧାର ଡିଜନ୍ ୧୫୦ କ୍ରନ୍ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ତଥା ।
ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ଶାନ୍ତି ଅଞ୍ଜଳିବ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ୧୯୮
ତଥାନୀ ଲୋକିଷ୍ଟ ଶାନ୍ତିକୁଳାଚୀଷ୍ଟେ ଯେହା ବେଶ୍ୟାପରିଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା
ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ଅଳ୍ପକ୍ଷ ବଳିଦାନ ଦିଛେ । ଏହି ବର୍ଧନ ଲୋକରେ
ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ବିହିନ୍ତ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ୧୫ ଜୁନ କାରିନୀପ-
ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ଧ୍ୟାନ କରିଛେ । କ୍ୟାରିଷ୍ଟ ଖେଳା
ବ୍ୟାଦୁଧଃପଦ୍ମବ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦପଦ୍ମବ ନିଧ୍ୟାକ୍ରିତ ନିତିବ୍ୟାପିକିତ

ଗେଶ ହିଚ୍‌ପେଟ ଗଠନ କାଳର ଟିପିଷିଡ଼ି ମାତ୍ରାବିତି
ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅଳ୍ପ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ବିଷୟ ହିଚ୍‌ପେଟ
ଲେଟ୍ ବାଟିଚ୍‌ପେଟ ରେଖାନ ମେମାର୍ଟ୍‌ଟିଛେ ।

ଏହି ଅଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟମଧୁଳକ ବିଭିନ୍ନିଟି
ବାଟ୍‌ପଂଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାପକ ନିଷେଣିଟି ଦ୍ୟୋବତୀୟ ମୈଳ
ଅଳ୍ପ ମେଲ୍‌କ୍ଲୀଫ୍ୟେ କାଳାଳ୍ୟିଟି ଦ୍ୟୋବତୀୟ ବନ୍ଧୁ
କିମ୍ବା ଶ୍ୟାମାଦିତ୍ୟ କାଳର କେତେ ଲେଟ୍‌ଲେଟ୍‌ର ବିଶ୍ଵରୂପି
କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟାତ ଲ୍ୟାଟ କାଲିଛେ । ବିଶ୍ଵାଚ ଶାନ୍ତି ବନ୍ଧୁମାତ୍ର
ଦ୍ୟୋବତେ ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ବ୍ୟାପି ଦ୍ୱାରା ବେଦ୍ୟାୟ କାଲି
ଥିରିଛେ ।

শিক্ষার্থী - বাসা - শহীদ স্মৃতি স্টেট

- Sajina Begum
B.A. 1st Sem

বাসা কর্তৃত প্রয়োগ হওয়ার পথে আমরা এখনও কোন
কোন বিষয়ে বলি অসমীয়া ভাষায় কাহুলোপ
কান্দুক কথা কথ বা সাইকে কারী কথা কোটি বাধা
বাধা। অসমীয়া সামুদ্রিক জার্ফ পুরু কান্দুক সিংহ
প্রজা, মুগুলোচিয়া, কুলালী, সাধুকুৰা প্রজা-সামুদ্রিক
কথা, অসমীয়া সুগুৰা গিঙ্গা, গুল, গুণ্ডা-কান্দুকী গিঙ্গা
বা সাত পাণি প্রজা কথা, তাই বিহু গিঙ্গারী গুৱা
কার্যকরীভাবে বিহু-পুরু ।

শিক্ষার্থীদের কুকুর কান্দুকী-কথ
আলাদিন আর্দ্ধে পুরু কথ-কান্দুক (অসমীয়া কথ)
কান্দুক হুমি-কথ। এই কথ অংশে কান্দুক পুরু কান্দুক
কথ কান্দুক কথ কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক
কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক
কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক
কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক ।

বিহু-কান্দুক, কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুক
কান্দুকী, কান্দুকী, কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী
কান্দুকী, কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী। কান্দুকী
কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী-কান্দুকী। শিক্ষার্থীদের কান্দুক
কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক কান্দুক ।

Liberalisation, privatisation & Globalisation

Name - Achyuta Pegu
Class - B.A 1st Sem

Liberalisation : As pointed out in the beginning, rules and laws which were aimed at regulating the economic activities became major hindrances in growth and development. Liberalisation was introduced to put and end to these restrictions and open up various sectors of the economy.

Privatisation : It implies shedding of the ownership or management of government owned enterprise. Government companies are converted into private companies in two ways (i) By withdrawal of the government from ownership and management of public sector companies and on (ii) By outright

Sale of public sector companies.

privatisation of the public sector enterprise by selling off part of the equity of PSUs to the public is known as Disinvestment. The purpose of sale, according to the government, was mainly to improve financial discipline and facilitate modernisation. It was also envisaged that private capital and managerial capabilities could be effectively utilised to improve the performance of the PSUs.

Globalisation: Although globalisation is generally understood to mean integration of the economy of the country with the world economy, it is a complex phenomenon. It is an outcome of the set of various policies that are aimed at transforming the world economy, it is towards greater interdependence and integration. It involves creation of networks and activities transcending economic, social and geographical boundaries.

Preamble To The Constitution of India.

Miss Gul Gul Skgarika.

B.A 1st Sem..

The Preamble to the Constitution of India presents the principle of the Constitution and indicates the source of its authority. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constitution Assembly and came into effect on 1950, celebrated as the Republic Day of India. It was amended during the Indian emergency by Indira Gandhi where the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added.

Original text of the Preamble; Bishar Rammanohar Linha was the artist for the original manuscript calligraphed by pcam Behari Narain Raizada.

We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic

Republic' and the secure to all its citizens:

Justice, Social, economic and political; Liberty, of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

In our constituent Assembly this Twenty-Sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby Adopt, Enact And Give To Ourselves This Constitution..

Manipur violence

- Madhujiya Gohain

B.A 5th Sem.

Interethnic violence has grown over the summer in India's northeastern Manipur state, with Thursday claiming three people had been killed and several homes are set on fire.

The clashes b/w the majority Meitei ethnic group and the kuki tribal groups risk spelling into neighbouring states, but Prime minister Narendra modi's govt has thus far failed to seriously address the violence or the border underlying issues of migration and ethnic tensions in the region.

Since may 3, Meitei and kuki resident - of communities in Manipur. have engaged in horrific violence including reported rapes, burning,

and decapitations, apparently motivated by the state govt's effort to extort benefit and jobs once exclusively reserved for Kuki's to Meities over the past 3 months, the violence has become so extreme that it triggered a no-confidence motion against Nod's govt this coming week.

Though the proposed motion won't effect modi and his Bharatiga janta party's (BJP) group on power, it will serve the main political purpose.

To draw attention to the government's intention in containing the conflict as well as other failures and to galvanize the opposition under a new umbrella group.

The lack of international connectivity prevented those outside Manipur from seeing just how violence and grim the situation has become. That is until late July, when a video of

two naked kuki women being paraded through a street and sexually assaulted surface on youtube that incident - sparked national outrage and forced modi to make his only statement about the violence thus far, saying the sexual violence was "shameful" and vowing to take action - India's supreme court also weighed in, saying that if state and federal authorities don't make efforts to bring those responsible to justice. "we will all jazeera reported police in manipur had reportedly arrested at least four people and were investigating 30 others by the time the video made international media on july 21.

POLITICS

Bitali Tagachu
B.A 6th Semester

How can I, that girl standing there,
My attention fix
On Roman or on Russian
Or on Spanish policies?
Yet here's a travelled man that knows
What he talks about,
And there's a politician
That has read and thought,
And maybe what they say is true
Of war and what's alarms,
But O think I were young again
And held her in my arms!

Written By
William Butler Yeats....

A Brief History of Archery

Ritam Kashyap

B.A. 3rd Year Political Deptt.

Archery is one of the oldest arts still practised. This history will not only take you through a journey on the evolution of archery, but also through the history of mankind. Evidence of ancient archery has been found throughout the world.

The earliest evidence of archery dates to the late Paleolithic period, around 10,000 BC, when the Egyptian and neighbouring Nubian cultures used bows and arrows archery for the purposes of hunting and warfare.

In China, archery dates back to the Shang Dynasty (1766-1027 BC). It was clerks of that time carried a three-man team : driver, lancer and archer. During the ensuing Zhou dynasty, nobles at court attended sport archery tournaments that were accompanied by music and interspersed with elegant salutations.

In India, archery dates back to the Vedic era, as the Indian people of that period used Archery as a means of hunting. Archery in India is considered to be one of the most ancient sports. In the two most popular Indian epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana, the game of archery was described quite extensively. All the principal characters of these two epics were described as great warriors of Archery. In the medieval period also, Archery was played quit extensively in India. In modern times, Archery has already made its way to the Olympic games as well. Archery can be called as an indigenous sport of Meghalaya. It is an inherent part of the culture of Meghalaya and the festivals of the state are incomplete without Archery.

While playing archery, the players take aim at the target from a distance of 30 meters. Archery is a versatile sport in the sense that it can be conducted as both an individual as well as team sport. The person who plays and practices the game of Archery is called as an Archer.

The game of Archery in India is mainly governed and supervised by the Archery Association of India (AAI). This is the central body for the promotion and management of Archery in India. AAI is a member of the International Archery Federation or FITA. The AAI has been spearheading efforts to popularize the game in India and it is also one of the founder members of the Asian Archery Association.

In these way archery has developed as a recreational and competitive sport. At present in Lakhimpur district an Archery Association was established in 4th January 2023 and since then an archery training centre has been running smoothly under the association at Lakhimpur Government Higher Secondary School Campus.

