

41st

BANIJYA DARPAN

2004



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Editor
Mujiuddin Ahmed



BANIJYA DARPAN

বাণিজ্য দর্পণ

**THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF THE
D.H.S.K.COMMERCE COLLEGE
DIBRUGARH -1.**

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Mujibuddin Ahmed

**41st Banijya Darpan
YEAR -2003-2004**

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- * To our contributor
- * A very special thanks to someone who is very special & who inspires me unknowingly.
- * To the management & staff of Print Tech

Editor



ড° কুলেন্দু পাঠক
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Message

Dear Sri Ahmed,

I congratulate you and your team for bringing out of the magazine of D. H. S. K. Commerce College, Dibrugarh.

I wish that all activities of a college which is a place of higher learning, should be quality oriented. The college should contribute to the improvement of quality of life of the people of surrounding area. A college magazine should also be quality conscious and should add to the socio-eco-cultural upliftment of the area in general and students in particular.

I convey my best wishes to all of you.

Yours sincerely

(K. Pathak)



Dr. Kalyan Kr Gogoi
Member
Assam Legislative Assembly



Date

To,
Mr. Mujibuddin Ahmed
Magazine Secretary
D. H. S. K. Commerce College
Student Union, Dibrugarh



Dear Secretary,

I am very happy to learn that you are going to publish the 41st edition of the Annual Issue of your College Magazine. A College Magazine gives lot of scope for creative activities amongst the student as well as the faculty members. I am sure you would have received enthusiastic co-operation from all concerned in this endeavour. I extend my good wishes to the teachers, students and staff of your college and hope the magazine would be a great success.

Your sincerely

Dr. Kalyan Kr. Gogoi
(Dr Kalyan Kr. Gogoi)

D.H.S.K. COMMERCE COLLEGE

P.O. DIBRUGARH (ASSAM)

Our Honorable Principal
Dr. R. N. Barbara, M.Com.,Ph.D.

PIN - 786 001

Phone : (0373) 2321653 (O)
2329129 (R)



Message

Date 20.08.04

It gives me much pleasure to know that the 41st issue of our 'Baniya Darpan' is coming out shortly and I deem it a privilege to convey my good wishes through this magazine. My heartfelt thanks to the members of the Editorial Board for the much needed encouragement along with their valuable suggestions and support. Special thanks to the Editor Mr. Mujibuddin Ahmed with all the members of the Union Body who are with us all the way during the session providing us the backing and strength. I also take this opportunity to thank our distinguished contributors who have continued to support and have promised to stand by us in the future in this wonderful venture. For our turn, we will strive to deliver the best to gain unflinching loyalty and faith from our sincere readers.

Baniya Darpan is an ideal family magazine with interesting information for all. I feel sure that the magazine will attract readers of all ages and I wish its every success for all the time to come.

With best wishes.

Dr. R.N. Barbara



D.H.S.K. COMMERCE COLLEGE

ESTD. 1960



It gives me great pleasure to express my views about the present issue of "Banijya Darpan" to be published by the Student Union Society of our college for the academic session 2003-2004. This Magazine with an abundance of reading materials of varied nature attuning to varied literary tastes, contributed by the teachers and students of our college is expected to find readership quite appreciative of the literary quality of its contents. I congratulate the Students Union Society Executive in General & the Members of the Editorial Board in particulars on the publication of the present issue of "Banijya Darpan". Best wishes for academic excellence as well as all other related activities of all students for all round development of our college for years to come.

Dr. S.N. Mahanta (Ex. Principal)

সম্পাদকীয়



বর্তমান সময়ত অসমৰ ভূখণ্ডত চলি থকা বি পৰিস্থিতি, এই পৰিস্থিতিয়ে প্ৰতিজন নাগৰিককে চিন্তিত কৰি তুলিছে। প্ৰত্যেক দিনাই বিভিন্ন ঠাইত ঘটি থকা হত্যা, লুণ্ঠন আদিৰ দৰে ঘটনাবোৰে ছাত্ৰ সমাজৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ পেলাইছে। এনে ভয়াৱহ পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে বিদ্যালয় বা মহাবিদ্যালয়লৈও যাবলৈ ভয় কৰা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকল বিভিন্ন কাৰণত নিৰাশ হৈ পৰা দেখা গৈছে। চাহ আৰু খনিজ তেলৰ সম্ভাৱেৰে চহকী অসমৰ যুৱক-যুৱতীয়ে এটা চাকৰিৰ অভাৱত হাঁহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰা অৱস্থাত অসমৰ উদ্যোগত চাহিদা পূৰাবলৈ আমদানি কৰা হয় বিদেশ আৰু ভাৰতৰ অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ মানৱ-সম্পদ।

দেশৰ বহুতো উচ্চ শিক্ষিত যুৱক-যুৱতীও নিবনুৱা হৈ থাকিব লগীয়া অৱস্থাটোৱে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মগজুত বাককৈয়ে মানসিক চাপৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা দেখা যায়। এনে মানসিক চাপৰ পৰা হাত সাৰাৰ উপায় চিন্তা কৰাৰ সময় সমাগত।

ব্যক্তিগত : কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বাৰ্ষিক আলোচনী “বাণিজ্য দৰ্পণ”ৰ ৪১ তম সংখ্যাটি প্ৰকাশ কৰিবৰ বাবে মোক দায়িত্ব দিয়াত মই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। এই আলোচনীখন সম্পাদনা কৰাত মোক সহায় কৰা সম্পাদনা সমিতিৰ সভাপতি ড° বঘুনাথ বৰবৰা চাৰ, অধ্যাপক শ্ৰীযুক্ত চি. এল. কাকতি বাইদেউ, কল্পনা খাউণ্ড বাইদেউ, ড° চৰিতা গোস্বামী বাইদেউ, কিৰণ হাজৰিকাচাৰ, শ্ৰীযুক্ত কে. হাতীৰক্কা বাইদেউ, যতীন গগৈ আৰু চৰিতা ইয়াচমীনলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা আৰু ধন্যবাদ থাকিল।

আলোচনীখন সম্পাদনা কৰোঁতে অনিচ্ছাকৃতভাৱে বৈ যোৱা ভুলবিলাকৰ বাবে ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছোঁ। শেষত কানৈ মহাবিদ্যালয় তথা “বাণিজ্য দৰ্পণ” খনিৰ উজ্জ্বল ভৱিষ্যত কামনা কৰিলোঁ। লগতে প্ৰিন্ট-টেক্ অফ্ছেটৰ স্বত্বাধিকাৰী তথা সমূহ কৰ্মচাৰীবৃন্দলৈ কৃতজ্ঞতা যাছিলাঁ।

শেষত কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আৰু ছাত্ৰ একতা সভালৈ শুভকামনাৰে।

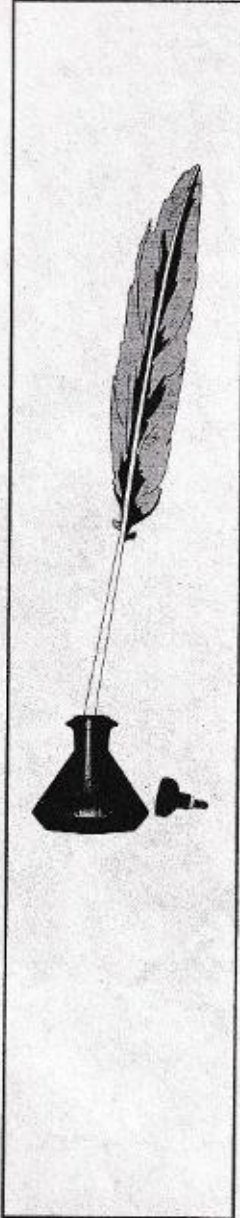
“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়।”

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা।”

“জয় আই অসম।”

Mujibuddin Ahmad

মুজিবুদ্দিন আহমেদ



অনুক্রমণিকা

১) মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্তৰ 'মেঘনাদ বধ' আৰু অন্যান্য কাব্য	নবজ্যোতি দত্ত
২) বন্ধুত্ব আৰু প্ৰেম	ভাস্কৰ মৰাণ
৩) হাঁহো আৰ্হাঁ	জাহানাৰা আহমেদ
৪) কলেজীয়া জীৱনৰ মাধুৰ্য	বিশ্বনাথ দত্ত
৫) ভাই ভনী	মুজিবুদ্দিন আহমেদ
৬) চৰিত্ৰ	সুমন ঘোষ
৭) শুনিছানে	ড° এছ এল আগৰৱালা
৮) সৰস্বতী আই	যতীন গগৈ
৯) জীৱনৰ অনুভূতি	কৌৰাঙ্গ বৰগোহাঁই
১০) তোমাৰ প্ৰেমেৰে	অক্ষুৰজ্যোতি দত্ত
১১) সাৰথি	পৰশজ্যোতি মাউত
১২) শেৱালি ফুলাৰ বতৰ	জাহানাৰা আহমেদ
১৩) আইৰ কৰুণা	কুল কুমাৰ চাহ
১৪) অনুভৱ	পবিত্ৰ বৰুৱা
১৫) অ' সখি	দেবু কোঁৱৰ
১৬) মোৰ চিঠি	ডেনিচ শইকীয়া

মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্তৰ 'মেঘনাদ বধ'

আৰু অন্যান্য কাব্য

নবজ্যোতি দত্ত

অধ্যাপক, অসমীয়া বিভাগ

উনবিংশ শতিকাৰ মধ্যভাগৰ বিদ্রোহী সাহিত্যসত্তা মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত যে বাংলা কবিতাৰ এক পথিকৃৎ ব্যক্তি — সেয়া ক'বলৈ যোৱাটো আড়ম্বৰ মাথোন। হিন্দু ধৰ্ম এৰি খ্ৰীষ্টান ধৰ্ম লোৱাৰ পাছত পূৰ্বৰ নামটোত 'মাইকেল' সংযোজন কৰি লোৱা কবিজনে সোণ-ৰূপৰ চামুচ মুখত লৈ শৈশৱ কটোৱাৰ পাছত যৌৱনত সমসাময়িক মধ্যবিত্ত যুৱকসকলৰ দৰেই হঠাৎ একপ্ৰকাৰ বেছিকৈয়ে আকৃষ্ট হৈ পৰিছিল 'ইংৰাজ-সংস্কৃতি'ৰ প্ৰতি। সেই সময়তে ইংৰাজী কবিতাবো প্ৰেমত পৰা মধুসূদনৰ সপোন আছিল 'সম্পূৰ্ণ চাহাব' হোৱাৰ, 'ইংৰাজী ভাষাৰ কবি' ৰূপে বিশ্বত তোলপাৰ লগোৱাৰ। ভবা ধৰণেৰে ইংৰাজী কবিতাবে চমক লগাব নোৱাৰিলেও 'মাদ্ৰাজ চাৰ্কুলাৰ', 'স্পেকট্টেটৰ', 'এথিনিয়ম' আদি তদানীন্তন কেইখনমান পত্ৰিকাত Timothy Penpoem ছদ্মনামেৰে বেছ কিছু কবিতা ছপাও হৈছিল মধুসূদনৰ। 'এথিনিয়ম' আৰু 'স্পেকট্টেটৰ' পত্ৰিকাৰ সম্পাদনা বিভাগত কিছুদিন কাম কৰা মধুসূদন কেইসপ্তাহমানৰ বাবে Hindu chronicle ৰ সম্পাদকো আছিল। মধুসূদনৰ 'Vision of the past' শীৰ্ষক অমিত্ৰাক্ষৰ ছন্দৰ কবিতাটো তেওঁৰ সবাতোকৈ উল্লেখ্য ইংৰাজী কাব্য (অৰ্থাৎ দীৰ্ঘ কবিতা) 'The Captive ladie' ৰ পৰিশিষ্ট হিচাপে সংযোজিত হৈছিল।

ইংৰাজী কবিতাবে জগত জিনিব নোৱাৰি মধুসূদন সোমাই পৰিছিল বাংলা সাম্ৰাজ্যত। বাংলা সাহিত্যৰ চৰ্চা তেওঁ নাটকেৰেই আৰম্ভ কৰে। নাট্য জগতলৈ প্ৰথম অৰিহণা ইংৰাজী ভাষাত 'বেজিয়া' ৰচনাৰ পাছত 'পদ্মাৱতী' নাটকখন বাংলা ভাষাত লিখিয়েই মধুসূদনে বাংলা সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ পথাৰখনত প্ৰথমটো খোজ দিছিল। সমকালীন পয়াৰ আৰু মিত্ৰাক্ষৰ ছন্দ বৰ্জন কৰি মধুসূদনে পৰীক্ষামূলকভাৱে 'পদ্মাৱতী'তে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল কেইটামান অমিত্ৰাক্ষৰ সংলাপ। তদুপৰি, মধুসূদনৰ 'চতুৰ্দশপদী কবিতাৱলী'ত পোৱা যায় ইতিমধ্যে ইংৰাজী সাহিত্যত প্ৰৱহমান 'চনেট'ৰ স্বাদ, মুক্ত পয়াৰৰ লয়।

আমি আগতেই উল্লেখ কৰিছোঁ যে প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থত বাংলা কবিতাইহে মধুসূদনক এক মৰ্যাদাপূৰ্ণ আসনত উপবিষ্ট কৰালে। মধুসূদনৰ বাংলা কবিতা বুলিলেই আমাৰ মনলৈ আহে তেওঁ ৰচনা কৰা মুঠ চাৰিখন বাংলা-কাব্য 'তিলোত্তমা সম্ভৱ', 'মেঘনাদ বধ', 'বীৰাঙ্গনা' আৰু 'ব্ৰজাঙ্গনা'ৰ কথা।

উল্লিখিত প্ৰথম তিনিখন কাব্য অমিত্ৰাক্ষৰ ছন্দত ৰচনা কৰাৰ বিপৰীতে 'ব্ৰজাঙ্গনা' আছিল প্ৰচলিত ৰীতিৰ কাব্যধাৰাৰে বাহক। বিশেষভাৱে সমাদৃত এই কাব্যৰ সৌৰভে আকৃষ্ট কৰিছিল — সেইসকলক; যিসকল অমিত্ৰাক্ষৰ ছন্দ তথা বীৰ ৰসাত্মক কাব্যক গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰাজ আছিল।

'মেঘনাদ বধ' — অৰ্থাৎ কবিৰ ২য় খন কাব্যকেই

তেওঁৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ ৰচনা বুলি অভিহিত কৰা হয়। কবিৰে বন্ধু এজনলৈ লিখা চিঠিত কাব্যখনক নিজেই 'মহাকাব্য' আখ্যা দিছে। ভাৰতীয় মহাকাব্যৰ মহৎ অথবা দুৰ্ভৰ্য চৰিত্ৰসমূহৰ প্ৰতি মধুসূদনৰ পূৰ্বৰে পৰা অত্যন্ত আকৰ্ষণ আছিল। সেই



চৰিত্ৰসমূহত কিবা প্ৰকাৰে মধুসূদনে যেন নিজৰেই প্ৰতিবিম্ব দেখিছিল! নিজৰ প্ৰথম নাটকৰ নায়িকা 'অসুৰ ৰাজকন্যা', 'মহাকাব্য'ৰ নায়কগণ অসুৰ বা ৰাক্ষসৰূপে অৱতীৰ্ণ কৰোৱালৈ চালে এই ধাৰণা স্পষ্ট হয়। বাল্যকালতে কৃতিবাসৰ 'ৰামায়ণ' পঢ়াৰ প্ৰভাৱতেই হয়তোবা তাৰেপৰাই কাহিনীৰ জুমুটি বোটলাৰ অৱকাশ পাইছিল মধুসূদনে। লক্ষ্মণৰ 'ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ নিধন' ঘটনাক আধাৰৰূপে লৈ 'মেঘনাদ বধ' ৰচনা কৰাতেই তাৰ ইংগিত লুকাই আছে। প্ৰাসংগিক যে, কৃতিবাসৰ ৰামায়ণৰ শান্ত, সমাহিত চৰিত্ৰই অলপো আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পৰা নাছিল মধুসূদনক বৰঞ্চ তেওঁৰ বাবে আকৰ্ষক আছিল ৰাক্ষসকলৰ বীৰত্ব তথা মহানতাহে। সেয়ে হয়তো, লংকাৰ অৱৰোধ আৰু কালক্ৰমত পতনৰ ঘটনাৱলীৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিততো তেওঁ নিজৰ কাব্যত ৰাৱণ, মেঘনাদকহে নায়কৰ মৰ্যাদা দিয়া পৰিলক্ষিত হ'ল। সম্ভৱতঃ গ্ৰীক মহাকাব্যৰ ট্ৰয় নগৰ পতনৰ কাহিনীৰ দ্বাৰাও প্ৰভাৱিত হৈছিল প্ৰতিভাধৰ কবিজন। লংকাধিপতিৰ অদম্য উৎসাহৰ সৈতে হয়তোবা কবিজনে সাদৃশ্য বিচাৰি

পাইছিল নিজৰ মনৰ। দৰাচলতেই ৰাৱণৰ চৰিত্ৰই যে তেওঁৰ কল্পনা শক্তিক উত্তেজিত কৰি তুলিছিল — তাক তেওঁ বন্ধু এজনলৈ লিখা এখন চিঠিৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰি। পাছলৈ খ্ৰীষ্টান হ'লেও হিন্দু হৈ জন্ম লাভ কৰা মধুসূদনৰ মনত যে 'ৰাম'ৰ প্ৰতি ভক্তি নাছিল তেনে নহয় বা ধৰ্ম সলনি কৰাৰ বাবেই যে তেওঁ 'ৰামবিৰোধী' হৈ পৰিছিল — সেয়াও সত্য নহয়। বৰং বান্দৰসেনাৰ সাহায্য তথা ৰাৱণৰে নিজ ভাতৃৰ বিশ্বাসঘাতকতাকে চাৰি-কাঠি ৰূপে লৈ ৰামে যি ধৰণেৰে ৰাক্ষস-সেনাৰ লগত হোৱা যুদ্ধত বিজয় সাব্যস্ত কৰিছিল, তাত যেন অলপো শিল্পবোধ নাছিল, ন্যাৰ্থতা নাছিল — ভাবৰ এনে দাগ ৰৈছিল প্ৰগতিশীল চিন্তা-চেতনাৰ ধাৰক মধুসূদনৰ মানস পটত। 'ৰাৱণ এজন মহৎ চৰিত্ৰৰ ব্যক্তি, হয়তো পাজি বিভীষণ নথকা হ'লে তেওঁ বান্দৰ-সেনাক সাগৰৰ উপকূলৰে পৰা ঘূৰাই পঠাব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন!' — মধুসূদনৰ মনৰ ধাৰণা এয়া।

'মহাকাব্যত আঠটাৰ বেছি সৰ্গ থাকিব লাগিব' — সংস্কৃত আলংকাৰিকৰ এই নীতি মানিয়েই মধুসূদনে 'মেঘনাদ বধ' ৰচনা কৰিছিল নটা খণ্ডত। মূলতঃ বীৰ ৰসৰ কাব্যখনৰ সকলো ঠাইতে যে এই ৰসৰ চিটিকণি সমভাৱে পৰিছে তাক ন দি ক'ব নোৱাৰি; বৰঞ্চ মাজে মাজে গীত-কবিতাৰ নৰম সুৰো জাগি উঠিছে — কাহিনীৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ লগে লগে। তদুপৰি, ঘটনা আৰু কাহিনীৰ মাজতো সামঞ্জস্যৰ কিছু অভাৱ হোৱা যেন লাগে। উল্লেখ্য যে, ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ-নিধনৰ কাহিনীক লৈ ৰচিত কাব্যখনত প্ৰচলিত 'ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ'ৰ সলনি 'মেঘনাদ' নামৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে, কাৰণ কবিয়ে ভালদৰেই বুজি উঠিছিল যে 'মেঘনাদ' নামৰ উচ্চাৰণত যি দীৰ্ঘ তথা উদাস্ত স্বৰ ধ্বনিত হয়, তাত যি কাব্যিক আকৰ্ষণ আছে, সেয়া 'ইন্দ্ৰজিৎ' নামৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কল্পনা কৰাও কঠিন। গ্ৰীক মহাকাব্যৰ নানা ৰীতি অনুকৰণ কৰা যেন লগা কাব্যখনত চৰিত্ৰ চিত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কবিয়ে মহাকাব্যৰ পৌৰাণিক চৰিত্ৰত যুগ-সাপেক্ষ নতুন প্ৰলেপো দুই এঠাইত লগাইছে। স্বদেশৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ সন্ধানত জাতীয় জাগৰণৰ এক ট্ৰেজিক কাহিনীস্বৰূপ কাব্যখনৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে যেন মূৰ তুলি উঠিছে ভাৰ্জিল, ডাণ্টে, মিল্টন আদিৰ ৰচনাৰ কলা-কৌশল। আগতেই উল্লেখ কৰি অহা দুই এটি ক্ৰটি সত্ত্বেও 'মেঘনাদ বধ' যে মধুসূদনৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ ৰচনা তাক স্বীকাৰ নকৰি নোৱাৰি।

হোমাৰৰ 'ইলিয়াড'ৰ ছাঁয়াত দুই-এক চৰিত্ৰৰ চিত্ৰণ, উপসংহাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনা তথা উপমাৰ প্ৰয়োগ লক্ষণীয়। লেটিন, সংস্কৃত, গ্ৰীক তিনিওটা ভাষাতে দখল থকাৰ বাবেই মধুসূদনৰ বাবে সম্ভৱ হৈছিল এনে মিশ্ৰিত কাব্য-ৰীতিৰ নৱ্যকৌশল। ভাৰতীয় মহাকাব্যৰ প্ৰতি থকা সমাদৰ তথা পাশ্চাত্য সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰতি থকা প্ৰশংসাৰ মনোভাৱে তেওঁক এনে কৰাত সহায় কৰিছিল। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে, যেতিয়া যজ্ঞৰত

নিৰস্ত্ৰ অৱস্থাতে মেঘনাদক বধ কৰাৰ বাবে বিভীষণে লক্ষ্মণক এটা পাহাৰৰ গুহালৈ লৈ গৈছে, তেতিয়া খুড়াক বিভীষণক ধিক্কাৰ দিয়াৰ বাবে ব্যৱহৃত মেঘনাদৰ সংলাপ কাব্যখনৰ উৎকৃষ্টতাৰ এক পৰিচয় মাথোন। মূল বাংলাৰ পৰা ড° কৰৱী ডেকা হাজৰিকাই কৰা সৱলীল অসমীয়া অনুবাদ এনেধৰণৰ — 'অতপৰে অৰিন্দমে ক'লে বিষাদেৰে/নাজানো কিমতে আহি লক্ষ্মণ সোমালে ৰক্ষপুৰে।/হায় খুড়া, উচিত নে তব এই কাৰ্য,/জননী তোমাৰ সতী নিকষা, ৰক্ষশ্ৰেষ্ঠ সহোদৰ?/শূলী-শস্ত্ৰনিষ্ঠ কুম্ভকৰ্ণ?/ভাতৃপুত্ৰ বাসব-বিজয়ী?/নিজৰ গৃহৰ পথ দেখুৱালা তম্বক খুড়া?/চণ্ডালক বহুৱালা ৰাজপ্ৰাসাদত?/কিন্তু নকৰো গঞ্জনা, গুৰুজন তুমি পিতৃতুল্যা/এৰা দ্বাৰ যাওঁ অস্ত্ৰাগাৰে, পঠিয়াওঁ ৰামানুজক শমনভৱনে/লংকাৰ কলংক আজি গুচাওঁ আহবে।'

আকৌ, বিভীষণে ৰাঘৱৰ দাস বুলি কোৱাত মেঘনাদক কটাক্ষ 'স্বচ্ছ সৰোবৰে খেলা কৰে ৰাজহংস পদুম-বনত, যায় জানো কেতিয়াবা, প্ৰভু শেলুৱৈয়ে ভৰা কোনো পংকিল জললৈ? মুগেন্দ্ৰ কেশৰীয়ে জানো হে বীৰ কেশৰী-শৃগালক মিত্ৰভাৱে কৰে সন্তাষণ?' তদুপৰি মেঘনাদে খুড়াকক দিব লগা হৈছে বুজনী।

'শাস্ত্ৰই কয় পৰজন হয় যদি
অতি গুণৱান, স্বজন হয় গুণহীন
তথাপি পৰতকৈ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ হয় জানা
গুণহীন স্বজন সদায়।'

এনে সংলাপবোৰে মেঘনাদ চৰিত্ৰটোত জ্যেষ্ঠজনৰ প্ৰতি সন্মানবোধ, ধীৰতা, আত্মবিশ্বাস, স্বদেশপ্ৰেম, বীৰত্ব তথা জ্ঞান-গভীৰতা ফুটাই তুলিছে। সঁচাকৈয়ে মেঘনাদৰ চৰিত্ৰক ইমান আকৰ্ষক ৰূপত উপস্থাপন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়াস ভাৰতীয় সাহিত্য জগতলৈ মধুসূদনৰ অনন্য অৱদান।

মাইকেল মধুসূদনৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ কাব্যখনৰ যৎসামান্য আলোচনাৰ পাছত এতিয়া আমি অৱলোকন কৰোঁ তেওঁৰ প্ৰথমখন বাংলা কাব্য 'তিলোত্তমাসম্ভৱ'ৰ বুকুৰ মাজত সমাহিত কিছু কথা। হিন্দু উপাখ্যানৰ পৰা সংগৃহীত কাহিনীটো অত্যন্ত কম কলেৱৰৰ। সুন্দ-উপসুন্দ নামৰ অসুৰ ভ্ৰাতৃদ্বয় ক্ৰমাৎ বলশালী হৈ দেৱতাগণৰ প্ৰভুত্বৰো প্ৰত্যাহ্বান হৈ উঠিল। প্ৰতিকাৰ বাবে সৃষ্টিকৰ্তা ব্ৰহ্মাই বিশ্বজগতৰ সকলো সৌন্দৰ্যৰে তিল এটাৰ সমানকৈ সংগ্ৰহ কৰি 'তিলোত্তমা' নামৰ অপূৰ্ব সুন্দৰী অঙ্গৰাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিলে। সুন্দ-উপসুন্দ অসুৰদ্বয় তিলোত্তমাৰ সৌন্দৰ্যত মুগ্ধ হৈ প্ৰত্যেকেই তাইক লাভ কৰিবলৈ ব্যাকুল হ'ল। এই লৈয়েই পৰস্পৰৰ মাজত লাগিল বিবাদ। দ্বন্দ্বযুদ্ধত ভ্ৰাতৃদ্বয়ৰ পৰস্পৰৰ মৃত্যু হ'ল। তিলোত্তমাই নক্ষত্ৰৰ ৰূপ ধাৰণ কৰি সূৰ্যমণ্ডললৈ উভতি গ'ল। এয়ে হ'ল কাব্যখনৰ সামগ্ৰিক কাহিনী। নাৰীৰ সৌন্দৰ্যই অৱহমান কালৰেপৰা ধ্বংসৰ কাৰকৰূপে কাম কৰি আহিছে

— তাক আকৌ এবাৰ অংকন কৰিলে মধুসূদনে 'তিলোত্তমা সন্তৰ'ৰ যোগেদি। বিদ্যাৰ অধিষ্ঠাত্ৰী দেৱীক 'শ্বেতভূজা' বুলি কোৱাটো গ্ৰীক ৰীতিৰে প্ৰভাৱিত যেন লাগে। বাংলাৰ লোক-দেৱতা তথা গ্ৰীক দেৱতাৰ প্ৰতিৰূপৰ সাদৃশ্য থকা কেইটামান সচৰাচৰ স্নান দেৱ-চৰিত্ৰ অংকন কৰা হৈছে কাব্যখনত। সৃষ্টিকৰ্তা ব্ৰহ্মাৰ চৰিত্ৰটোৰে গ্ৰীক দেৱৰাজ 'দেউচে'ৰ সাদৃশ্য অনুভূত হয়। তদুপৰি ভক্তি, আৰাধনা — এই দুটা চৰিত্ৰ কবিৰ বিশেষভাৱে কল্পিত। এইখিনিতে কৈ থোৱা ভাল হ'ব যে মধুসূদনে কাব্যখনৰ ইংৰাজী অনুবাদৰ কথাও ভাবিছিল যদিও কেইপৃষ্ঠামানৰ অগ্ৰগতিৰ পাছতে অজ্ঞাত কাৰণত কামটোত যতি পৰিল।

মুক্ত পয়াৰ ছন্দৰ 'বীৰাঙ্গনা' কাব্য অৱশ্যে বীৰ ৰসত বুৰাই লিখা নহয়। ওভিড (Ovid) ৰ 'হেৰোইদায়' (Heroidae) কাব্যৰ অনুকৰণত ৰচনা কৰা 'বীৰাঙ্গনা'ত সন্নিবিষ্ট হৈছে প্ৰাচীন আখ্যান তথা মহাকাব্যৰ পৰা বুটলি অনা একৈশটা খ্যাত নাৰী-চৰিত্ৰই নিজৰ স্বামী অথবা প্ৰিয়জনৰ প্ৰতি লেখা প্ৰেমপত্ৰ। লেটিন কবি Ovid ৰ স'তে নাৰী চৰিত্ৰ চিত্ৰণত, গীতি-কবিতাৰ চমক তথা নমনীয়তাৰ সমাৱেশ ঘটোৱাত আশ্চৰ্যজনকভাৱে মিল দেখা যায় — মধুসূদনৰ সৃষ্টিত। কাব্যৰ ভাষা উন্নত, ছন্দৰ প্ৰবাহ মসৃণ। দেৱগুৰু বৃহস্পতিৰ পত্নী তাৰাই স্বামীৰ শিষ্য সুদৰ্শন, বিদ্বান সোম যেতিয়া শিক্ষা সাং কৰি ঘৰলৈ যোৱাৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুতি চলাইছে, ঠিক তেতিয়াই এখন পত্ৰ লিখি সোমৰ প্ৰতি থকা নিজৰ অসঙ্গত প্ৰেমভাৱ জনাইছে আৰু সোমৰ মনাকৰ্ষণৰ বাবে সোঁৱৰাই দিছে গুৰুগৃহত থকা অৱস্থাত তেওঁ সোমক পৰিচৰ্যাৰ লগতে মন দিয়াৰ কথাও। এই চিঠিখনেৰেই আৰম্ভ হৈছে 'বীৰাঙ্গনা'। চিঠিখনৰ এক অংশ এনেধৰণৰ —

'ক্ষম, সখে-পোষা পাখী পিঞ্জৰ খুলিলে,
চাহে পুনঃ পশিবাৰে পূৰ্ব কাৰাগাৰে?
এস তুমি, এস শীঘ্ৰ, যাব কুঞ্জবনে
তুমি হে' বহৰঙ্গৰাজ, তুমি সঙ্গ নিলে।
দেহ পদাশ্ৰয় আসি-প্ৰেম উদাসিনী
আমি, যথা যাও যাব, কৰিব যা কৰ,
বিকাইব কায়-মন তব ৰাঙ্গা-পাতে।'

বৈষ্ণৱ পৰিৱেশ এটাত শৈশৱ কটোৱাৰ বাবেই বৈষ্ণৱ পদাৱলীৰ দ্বাৰাও বাৰুকৈয়ে আকৃষ্ট হৈছিল মধুসূদন — তাৰ প্ৰমাণ পোৱা যায় তেওঁ কাব্যসমূহত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা পদৰ ছন্দ গতিত আৰু পাঠ কৰোঁতে তাত প্ৰয়োগ কৰা সুৰত। বাধা-কৃষ্ণৰ প্ৰণয়ৰ ঘটনাটোৱেও মধুসূদনৰ মনত দোলা দি গৈছিল আৰু এই কাব্যিক ঘটনাৰ আলমতে তেওঁ ৰচনা কৰিছিল 'ব্ৰজাঙ্গনা' শীৰ্ষক অনন্য সুন্দৰ কাব্যখন। কাব্যখনৰ শেষত নিজৰ নাম সংযোজিত ভনিতাক 'মধু ভনিতা' বা 'সূদন ভনিতা' বুলিও জনা যায়। কাব্যখন 'মেঘনাদ বধ'ৰ

দুয়োটা খণ্ড প্ৰকাশ হৈ ওলোৱাৰ মধ্যভাগতে প্ৰকাশিত হয়। 'ব্ৰজাঙ্গনা' অৰ্থাৎ ব্ৰজৰ অংগনা 'বাধা' বিষয়ক কাব্যখন প্ৰকাশত বহু ঘনিষ্ঠ বন্ধুৰে বাধা দিয়াৰ বাবেই পাঠকৰ কাষ পাওঁতে পলম হয়। কাব্যখনৰ প্ৰসংগত ভাৰতচন্দ্ৰৰ গানৰ ৰীতিৰ লগত জয়দেৱ, মধুসূদন কাণেৰে ওচৰতো মধুসূদন কিছু পৰিমাণে খণী যেন লাগে। ছন্দ-নিপুণতা প্ৰকাশক বাধা-কৃষ্ণৰ নীতিবহিৰ্ভূত গোপন প্ৰেমৰ প্ৰকাশক কাব্যখনৰ কঠোৰ সমালোচনা কৰি মধুসূদনলৈ চিঠি লিখিছিল — তেওঁৰ বন্ধু নীতিবাগীশ ব্ৰহ্ম ৰাজনাৰায়ণ বসুৱে। এই প্ৰসংগত মধুসূদনৰ উত্তৰ আছিল — 'কবিতা পাঠৰ সময়ত ধৰ্ম সংস্কাৰৰ আভৰণ খুলি ৰখা ভাল। বাধা দুশচৰিত্ৰৰ ৰমণী নহয়। বাধাৰ চৰিত্ৰ চিত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই অধমৰ দৰে কোনো চাৰণ কবিৰ সন্ধান যদি আগতে পালোহেঁতেন তেতিয়াহ'লে বাধা যে সম্পূৰ্ণ পৃথকৰূপে উপস্থাপিত হ'লহেঁতেন, এই সম্পৰ্কে মই নিঃসন্দেহ। ইটালীয় তিন-মিল (Tera rima) ছন্দৰ কবিতাও সংযোজিত 'ব্ৰজাঙ্গনা' কাব্যখন অমিতাক্ষৰ ছন্দ ভাল নোপোৱাসকলৰ দ্বাৰা যে বিশেষভাৱে সমাদৃত হৈছিল সেয়া আলোচনাৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভতেই কোৱা হৈছে।

মাইকেল মধুসূদনৰ ইংৰাজী কবিতা, নাটক তথা ইংৰাজী, বঙলা উভয় ভাষাৰ 'ছনোট'ৰ কথা বাদ দিও কেৱল বাংলা কাব্যকেইখনৰ এই আলোচনাও 'হাতী মাৰি ভুৰুকাত ভৰোৱা'ৰ দৰে কেৱল পৰিচয়জ্ঞাপকহে। ভাৰতীয় পাশ্চাত্য সাহিত্যৰ এক সাকো ৰূপে আখ্যা দিব পৰা, একে সময়তে নতুনক স্বাগতম জনাই পুৰণিকো দলিয়াই নেপেলোৱা এক মহান সাহিত্যিক-সম্ভাৰূপে মধুসূদনৰ নাম নিতান্তই ভাস্বৰ হৈ ৰ'ব। বাংলা সাহিত্যৰ কেইবাজনো মধুসূদনৰ ভিতৰত স্বকীয় স্থান দখল কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা, কবিতাত আকৰ্ষক ছন্দৰে নতুনত্বৰ বাংলাৰ তোলা, সময়সাপেক্ষে বিদ্রোহৰ স্ফুলিঙে নিৰ্গত কৰা মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্তৰ হেঁপাহ আছিল তেওঁৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ 'অশ্লীল কবিতাৰ জনক' ভাৰতচন্দ্ৰক পৰাজিত কৰাৰ আৰু সেয়ে হয়তো মুক্তক ছন্দৰ সৃষ্টিৰে তেওঁ সক্ষম হ'ল কবিতাত নতুন আলোড়ন অনাত। কবিতাত ছন্দৰ এই অভিনৱ-কৌশল ভাৰতীয় সাহিত্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো মধুসূদনৰ এক কীর্তি। আভিধানিক শব্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ লগতে প্ৰয়োজনানুসাৰে নামধাতু আদিৰ সৃষ্টিতো গুৰুত্ব দিছে। প্ৰাচীন বাংলা কবিৰ দৰে শব্দ বা অলংকাৰ আনৰ পৰা গ্ৰহণত ইতস্ততঃ কৰা নাছিল মধুসূদনে। প্ৰয়োজনত ইউৰোপীয় কবিৰ ৰচনাৰ দ্বাৰস্থ হ'বলৈও সংকোচ নাছিল তেওঁৰ। এদিন ইংৰাজী কবিতাৰে জগত জিনিবৰ কথা ভবা মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্তই যে বাংলা সাহিত্যকাননত স্বকীয় প্ৰতিভাৰে দৃষ্টিমন্দন কাব্য পুষ্প অৰ্ধৰূপে প্ৰদান কৰিব লগা হ'ব, প্ৰদানত সক্ষম হ'ব — সেয়া অৱশ্যে জীৱনৰ আগছোৱাত স্বয়ং কবিৰ বাবেই আছিল কল্পনাৰো অগোচৰ!!

গল্প

বন্ধুত্ব আৰু প্ৰেম



ভাস্কৰ মৰাণ

উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ২য় বৰ্ষ।

সাগৰৰ নীলা টোবোৰৰ ফালে অৰ্চনাই একেথৰে চাই আছে। কিমান যে টো! প্ৰতিটো টো যেন এজোখৰ বত্ন। টো এটা তাইৰ ফালে আহি আছে। তাই ফেনখিনিলৈ এটা শিলগুটি দলি মাৰি দিলে। টুপুংকৈ শব্দ কৰি উঠিল। আজি তাইৰ কাষত বঞ্জৰ থকা হ'লে তাক ক'লেহেঁতেন — “সাগৰৰ নীলা টোবোৰ তোমাৰ ভাল লাগেনে?” বঞ্জৰ আছিল চহৰৰ আঢ়ায় উকীলৰ ঘৰৰ একমাত্ৰ ল'ৰা। অৰ্চনা গাঁৱৰ ছোৱালী। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ এটা ব্যক্তিগত হোষ্টেলত থাকি পঢ়িছিল। বঞ্জৰ আৰু অৰ্চনাই ডি. এইচ. এচ.কে কমাৰ্চ কলেজত একেলগে পঢ়িছিল। অৰ্চনাই পঢ়া-শুনাৰ লগতে গানো গাইছিল। কলেজৰ নবাগত আদৰ্শৰ সভাত প্ৰথম গান গাইছিল। তাইৰ গান শুনি সকলোৱে আনন্দ পাইছিল। কলেজৰ ছাৰহঁতেও প্ৰশংসা কৰিছিল। বঞ্জৰেও অৰ্চনাৰ ওচৰলৈ আহি অভিনন্দন জনাইছিল। অৰ্চনায়ো হাঁহি মুখে সেই অভিনন্দন গ্ৰহণ

কৰিছিল। সেই দিনাই বঞ্জৰৰ লগত অৰ্চনাৰ প্ৰথম চিনাকি। তাইক সদায় বঞ্জৰে মাতে আৰু অৰ্চনায়ো মাতে। লাহে লাহে সিহঁতৰ বন্ধুত্বৰ সম্পৰ্ক গঢ়ি উঠিল। দুয়ো একেলগে ফুৰে। সিহঁতৰ সেই বন্ধুত্ব পিছলৈ প্ৰেমলৈ ৰূপান্তৰ হৈছিল। বঞ্জৰে নিঃসংকোচে অৰ্চনাক প্ৰেম নিবেদন কৰিছিল আৰু অৰ্চনায়ো সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল। সিহঁতক কলেজৰ লগৰীয়াবিলাকে বৰকৈ জোকাইছিল।

“বাঃ অৰ্চনা তুমি বৰ ভাগ্যৱতী! বঞ্জৰৰ দৰে তুমি বয়ফ্ৰেণ্ড পাইছ! Congratulation” — তাইৰ বান্ধৱী কৰবীয়ে কৈছিল। অৰ্চনাই লাজতে তলমূৰ কৰিছিল। কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জৰৰ লগত অৰ্চনাক দেখিলে কিবা এক যত্নগাত ছাটি-ফুটি কৰি উঠে। আচলতে কৰবীয়ে মনে মনে বঞ্জৰক ভাল পাই পেলাইছিল, কিন্তু ভালপোৱা প্ৰকাশ নকৰোতেই অৰ্চনাৰ প্ৰেমত পৰিছে বঞ্জৰ। অৰ্চনা সহজ-সৰল ছোৱালী, তাইক কৰবীয়ে ঈৰ্ষা কৰিছে বুলি ভাবিবই নোৱাৰে। কৰবীয়ে কিন্তু সেই কথা অৰ্চনাক জানিব দিয়া নাই। কৰবীয়ে ভাবি লৈছিল যে তাইৰ পৰা যিকোনো উপায়েৰে বঞ্জৰক নিজৰ কৰি ল'ব।

“অৰ্চনা, ব'লা কেণ্টিনলৈ যাওঁ” — অৰ্চনাক বঞ্জৰে হাতত ধৰি কলেজৰ সন্মুখতে থকা কেণ্টিনখনত বহি অনৰ্গল কথা পাতি হাঁহি-ফুটি কৰি আছে।

“হাই বঞ্জৰ, হাই অৰ্চনা” — পিছফালৰ পৰা কৰবীয়ে মাতি দিলে। সিহঁতৰ কথা পতা বন্ধ হ'ল। “বাঃ তোমালোকৰ খবৰেই নাই। ইচ্ছ মই মিছাকৈয়ে মাতিলো।” বঞ্জৰ আৰু অৰ্চনাই তাইৰ কথাত হাঁহিলে। “কি হ'লনো একেবাৰে উধাতু খাই আহিছা যে” — অৰ্চনাই সুধিলে। “মই এটা কথা ভাবিছোঁ। আমি এটা পিক্‌নিক পাৰ্টি এৰেঞ্জ কৰোঁ আহাঁনা, সদায় কিমান ক্লাছ কৰিবা। ব'ৰ লাগি গৈছে। বেছি দূৰলৈ নাযাওঁ নহয়, ওচৰলৈকে যাম। মই ইতিমধ্যে মৌচুমী, মমী, নিকিহঁতক কৈছোৱেই। এতিয়া মাত্ৰ তোমালোকৰ মত পাবলৈকেহে বাকী আছে।” কৰবীয়ে একেবাৰে কথাবোৰ কৈ গ'ল। “ঠিক

আছে যাম, কি আছে। কিন্তু যাবানো ক'লে?" বঞ্জনে সুধিলে।
"শ্বিলঙলৈকে যাম, বেছি দূৰ নহয়।" কৰবীয়ে ক'লে।

জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ ১৫ তাৰিখ। ফৰকাল বতৰ। আকাশত ক'তো ডাৱৰ অকণমান নাই। সিহঁতে সকলো যা-যোগাৰ কৰি ৰাওনা হ'ল শ্বিলঙলৈ। ৰাতিয়েই যাত্ৰা কৰি সিহঁতে পোহৰ নহওঁতেই শ্বিলং পালেগৈ। এঘণ্টামান পিছত পোহৰ হ'লত সিহঁতে বঙ্গ-বাহানিবোৰ নমাই নিৰ্দিষ্ট স্থানলৈ গতি কৰিলে। দহবজাৰ লগে লগে সকলোৱে চাহ-তাহ খাই ফুৰিবলৈ ওলাল।

সকলোৱে লগতেই ওলাই গ'ল হাতত টিফিন আৰু কেমেৰা লৈ এডোখৰ মনোমোহা ঠাই য'ত শাৰী শাৰী পলাশ গছেৰে ভৰা। সেই ঠাইত সিহঁতে উপস্থিত হ'ল। সিহঁতে তাতে বিভিন্ন ধৰণেৰে ফটো তুলিলে। হঠাতে বঞ্জনক কৰবীয়ে ক'লে "সৌফালে এটা জান আছে ব'লাচোন বঞ্জন।" কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জনক টানি নিয়াদি নিলে। "ব'বানা অৰ্চনাকো লগ ধৰো, তাই নহ'লে পিছত ওফোন্দ পাতিব" — বঞ্জনে ক'লে। "তাই থাকক। ইয়াতে ভাল পাইছে। তোমাক পান্তাই দিয়া নাইচোন।" কৰবীয়ে এইবুলি কৈ বঞ্জনক টানি নিয়া দি নিলে। বঞ্জনে যাওঁ-নাযাওঁকৈ গ'ল। তাই কৰবীৰ Best-friend বুলিহে বঞ্জনে একো নক'লে। আন কেইজনমান ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী তালৈ আগতেই গৈছিল। কৰবীয়ে তাক নিজৰাটোৰ শিল এটাত জোৰাক বহুৱাই দিলে। তাই নিজেও বহিল। কৰবীয়ে আগতেই পিংকিক কৈ থৈছিল যে সিহঁতে বহাৰ লগে লগে ফটো তুলিবলৈ। নানান ভংগিমাৰে কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জনৰ লগত ফটো তুলিলে। এবাৰ হঠাতে কৰবীয়ে শিলটোৰ পৰা পৰি বোৱা ভাও ধৰি বঞ্জনক চিঞৰিলে। বঞ্জনে হাত এখন আগবঢ়াই দিলে। কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জনকো টানি দিলে, দুয়ো তিতি জুৰলি-জুপুৰি হ'ল। আগতে কৈ থোৱামতে পিংকিয়ে সুন্দৰ ফটোকপি তুলিলে। বঞ্জনে কিন্তু এইবিলাক চক্ৰান্তৰ কথা একো গম নাপালে। কৰবীৰ ওপৰত বঞ্জনৰ বিৰাট খং উঠিছিল পানীলৈ টানি নিয়াৰ সময়ত। কিন্তু অৰ্চনাৰ বান্ধৱী বুলিহে কৰবীক একো নকৰিলে।

পিক্নিকৰ পৰা উভটি আহি কৰবীয়ে সেই ফটোবোৰ অৰ্চনাক দেখোৱাত সেইবোৰ চাই অৰ্চনা বিস্ময়ত হতবাক হৈ পৰিল। তাই যেন এতিয়াই বিষ এবটল পালে খাই দিব তেনেকুৱা লাগিল। কিয় বাক বঞ্জনে এনেকুৱা কাম কৰিলে। বঞ্জনৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰচণ্ড ঘৃণাৰ ভাব উপজিল।

অৰ্চনা! সৌজনী অৰ্চনা নহয়নে। তাই। তাই

কেতিয়াও হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বঞ্জনে ভালকৈ চালে, হয়, হয়তো সৌজনী অৰ্চনা চিণ্টুৰ লগত। সিহঁতৰ একেলগে ক্লাছফ্ৰেণ্ড চিণ্টু। বঞ্জনে চকুৰে সৰিয়হ ফুল দেখাদি দেখিলে। কেতিয়াৰপৰা তাই চিণ্টুৰ লগত হলিগলি কৰিছে বাক। সেইদিনা পিক্নিকৰ পৰা লগেই পোৱা নাই। ক্লাছত লগ কৰিবলৈ গ'লেও তাই চান্দ নিদিয়ে। হয়তো, কিয় চান্দ দিব? তাই চিণ্টুৰ প্ৰেমিকা। কথাবোৰ ভাবি ভাবি বঞ্জনৰ প্ৰচণ্ড খং উঠিল। সি ভাবিলে চিণ্টুক শেষ কৰি দিব নেকি। নাই নাই কেতিয়াও নকৰে, চিণ্টু বৰ চঞ্চল। সি আগতেই কেইবাজনী ছোৱালী ভাল পায় এৰি দিছে। তাক দেখিলেই বঞ্জনৰ খং উঠি যায়। প্ৰৱঞ্চক, লম্পট এটাৰ সৈতে কিয় ফুৰিছে বাক। মোক তাই ব্ৰেকমেইল কৰিব খুজিছে নেকি? ইমান নিষ্ঠুৰ তাই। তাইতো মোক খুউব ভাল পাইছিল। এইবোৰ আকৌ কি ভুৱা। সি একেবাৰে ক্লান্ত হৈ পৰিল। বাইকখন ঘূৰাই লৈ সি গুচি আহিল। তাৰ ক্লাছ কৰিবলৈ মন নোযোৱা হ'ল।

"হেল্ল বঞ্জন! মই কৰবী। "অ" কোৱাচোন।"

"তুমি এতিয়া কি কৰিছা?"

"নাই অলপ ষ্টাডি কৰি আছে" — বঞ্জনে ক'লে।

"আঃ কিমান ষ্টাডি নকৰা, তোমাৰ কেৱল পঢ়া-শুনা আন একো প্ৰগেম নাই। তোমাৰ অৰ্চনাক দেখোন আজিকালি চিণ্টুৰ লগত ফুৰা দেখোঁ। তোমাক বিদায় দিলে নেকি। কৰবীয়ে হঠাৎ অৰ্চনাৰ কথা উলিয়াই বঞ্জনৰ মূৰটো গৰম কৰি দিলে।

"কৰবী তোমাৰ বেলেগ কথা আছে যদি কোৱা। অৰ্চনাৰ কথা নুশুধিবা।" বঞ্জনে উদ্বিগ্নভাৱে ক'লে।

কৰবী আনন্দত আত্মহাৰা হৈ পৰিল। তাই সফল হোৱা বাবে। অৰ্চনাই চিণ্টুক কিন্তু অকণো ভাল নাপায়। চিণ্টুৱে মনে মনে ভালেই পালে। সি বঞ্জনতকৈ বহু আগতেই অৰ্চনাক প্ৰেম নিবেদন কৰিছিল। অৰ্চনাই কিন্তু সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ নিষ্ঠুৰভাৱে প্ৰত্যাখান কৰিছিল। চিণ্টুৰ মনত তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই প্ৰতিশোধৰ অগনি জ্বলি আছিল। বঞ্জনক হৰুৱাব পাৰি তাৰ মন আনন্দত নাচি উঠিল। এইকেইদিন অৰ্চনাৰ লগত ঘূৰি ঘূৰি বৰ তৃপ্তি পাইছে সি। সি অৰ্চনাক চিৰলগৰী কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত। সাধাৰণতে তাইৰ দৰে ছোৱালী এজনীৰ প্ৰেমিক হ'বলৈ পালে কাৰণো ফুৰ্তি নালাগিব।

অৰ্চনাই অলসভাৱে বিছনাখনত গাটো এৰি দিলে। তাইৰ চকুৰ আগত বঞ্জনৰ মুখখনে আমনি কৰিলে। তাইৰ মনটো কিবা এক যন্ত্ৰণাত ছটফটাই উঠিলে। সি বাক কৰবীক

কেতিয়াৰ পৰা ভাল পায়। সিচোন এবাৰো মোক নক'লে। যদি মোক আগতেই ক'লেহেঁতেন মই নিশ্চয় আঁতৰি আহিলোহেঁতেন। এতিয়া বাৰু মই বঞ্জনৰ স্মৃতি কেনেকৈ পাহৰো। নানা প্ৰশ্নই অৰ্চনাৰ মনটো ভাৰাক্ৰান্ত কৰি তুলিলে। অৰ্চনাৰ দুগালেৰে সৰসৰকৈ চকুলো ববলৈ ধৰিলে। কৰবী তাইৰ প্ৰিয় বান্ধৱী। তাই সকলো কথাই কৰবীক খুলি কয়। কৰবীয়ে কিয় নক'লে বঞ্জনক তাই ভাল পায় বুলি। অৰ্চনাই এই যত্নগা কেতিয়াও সহ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তাই বঞ্জনক কিমান ভাল পাইছিল। একেলগে যুগ্মজীৱন কটোৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া...। অৰ্চনাই হোক হোকাই কান্দিবলৈ ধৰিলে।

বঞ্জনৰ জন্মদিন পাতিছে। লগৰ সকলো বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী মাতিছে। বন্ধুত্বৰ খাতিৰত কৰবীকো মাতিছে। বঞ্জে অৰ্চনালৈ কেইবাবাৰো ফোন কৰিছে, কিন্তু অৰ্চনাই এবাৰো ফোনটো নধৰিলে। অৰ্চনাই জানে যে আজি বঞ্জনৰ জন্মদিন। কিন্তু অৰ্চনাই আগতে বঞ্জনতকৈ তাইহে আনন্দ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু আজি বঞ্জনলৈ দিব অনা উপহাৰটোকে বুকুৰ মাজত সোমোৱাই কান্দি কান্দি শুই আছে। কৰবী কিন্তু সেইদিনা আনন্দত আত্মহাৰা হৈ পৰিছে। বঞ্জনৰ মনটো একেবাৰে উদাস। অৰ্চনাৰ অনুপস্থিতিত বঞ্জনৰ একেবাৰে শান্তিনাইকিয়া হ'ল। কৰবীয়ে কিন্তু বঞ্জনক শান্তিৰে থাকিবলৈ দিয়া নাই। তুমি কি বন্ধুহে। আজিৰ এই জন্মদিনৰ দিনাও মন মাৰি আছ। নাই কৰবী অৰ্চনাৰ অবিহনে মোৰ জীৱনটো বৃথা। তাই আজি থকা হ'লে মোৰ কাষত। তাই কিয় বাৰু নুবুজিলে। বঞ্জে সৰু ল'ৰাৰ দৰে ফেঁকুৰি ফেঁকুৰি কান্দিবলৈ ধৰিলে। বঞ্জে একেবাৰে কৰবীৰ গাত শোকত ঢলি পৰিল। পিংকিয়ে এই ছেগতে একপি ফটো তুলিলে। কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জনক টানি লৈ জোৰ কৰি লগত নচোৱালে। সেইবাৰো পিংকিয়ে ফটো তুলিলে।

অৰ্চনাই সেইদিনা পলমকৈ হোটেললৈ উভটিছিল। চিণ্টুৰ নিমন্ত্ৰণত হোটেলত বহিলে। চিণ্টুৱে ড্ৰিংক কৰিলে। অৰ্চনাইও এবাৰ নোৱাৰা দোষতে এপেগ গিলিলে। কোনোদিন তামোলৰ গোন্ধ নোলোৱা অৰ্চনাই আজি জানিও বাগিয়াল বস্ত্ৰ এটা সেৱন কৰিবলৈ ভয় কৰা নাই। ধলং পলংকৈ অৰ্চনাই হোটেলত সোমালে। কৰবীয়ে সেইদিনা অৰ্চনালৈ সন্দেহৰ চকুৰে চাইছিল। অৰ্চনাই সেইদিনা খুউব কান্দিলে আৰু বঞ্জনৰ উদ্দেশ্যই যা-তা বলকিলে। কৰবীয়ে সকলো কথা শুনি আছিল। পিছদিনা কৰবীয়ে বঞ্জনৰ লগত উঠা ফটোবোৰ দেখুৱালে। অৰ্চনাৰ জুই বুকুত দুগুণে জ্বলিল।

B.Com. Final Year ৰ বিজাল্ট ওলাল। অৰ্চনাই 1st class পাই উত্তীৰ্ণ হৈছে। তাই ঘৰলৈ যাবগৈ। যোৱাৰ আগতে এবাৰ অন্ততঃ বঞ্জনক লগ কৰাৰ খুউব হেঁপাহ আছিল। নাই নাই আগতে কেতিয়াও নামাতে বঞ্জে আগতে মাতিলে মাতিব পাৰে। আজি দেওবাৰ। কাইলৈ তাইৰ হোটেলৰ শেষ দিন। আজি দিনটো চিণ্টুৰ নিমন্ত্ৰণত হোটেলত পাৰ্টিত বহিব। বঞ্জে চাগৈ গমেই পোৱা নাই। ক'তনো এতিয়া বঞ্জে তাইৰ কথা ভাবিব। কৰবীৰ কথাহে ভাবিব। অৰ্চনাৰ বুকুখন বিষাবলৈ ধৰিলে। কথাবোৰ ভাবি একো পাৰ পোৱা নাই। বঞ্জনক সঁচাকৈ তাই গভীৰভাৱে ভাল পায়।

চিণ্টুৰ লগত অৰ্চনা ওলাই গ'ল। এখন হোটেলৰ সন্মুখত সিহঁত ব'লগৈ। চিণ্টুৰ মন উগল-থুগল। কাৰণ তাইৰ লগত আৰু ফুৰিবলৈ নাপায়। আজি অৰ্চনাক সি হেঁপাহ পলুৱাই ফুৰাব। সি সুধিলে, অৰ্চনা কি খাবা। অৰ্চনাই ক'লে যি আনা আনা। চিণ্টুৱে লগে লগে চিকেন-পোলাও অৰ্ডাৰ দিলে। অৰ্চনা চিণ্টুৰ লগত আছে যদিও বঞ্জনলৈ খুবেই মনত পৰিছে। অন্যমনস্কভাৱে চিণ্টুৰ লগত কথা পাতি গৈছে। চিণ্টুৱে হোটেলৰ বয়টোক ড্ৰিংকছৰ অৰ্ডাৰ দিলে। অৰ্চনাই শুনি চিণ্টুৰ ফালে চালে। “মই যাওঁ চিণ্টু বহু দেৰি হ'ল।” “হোৱাট!” চিণ্টু চিঞৰি উঠিল। “তুমি ড্ৰিংকছ লৈছা কিয়?” অৰ্চনাই সুধিলে। “অ’ তুমি সেইবাবে ভয় খাইছা? আজি তোমাৰ হোটেলৰ শেষ দিন আৰু কিজানি আমাৰ লগ পোৱাও আজিয়েই সমাপ্ত হ'ব। সেইবাবে অলপ enjoy কৰোঁ। চিণ্টুৱে এপেগ বাকি ল'লে। সি বৰ তৃপ্তিৰে খাইছে। অৰ্চনাৰ বঞ্জনৰ কথাবোৰ ভাবি ভাবি মগজুৱে কাম নকৰা হ'ল। চিণ্টুৱে গিলাচটো অৰ্চনালৈ আগবঢ়াই ক'লে — “অকণমান ল'বানেকি? মনটো ভাল লাগিব।” অৰ্চনাই বঞ্জনৰ বেদনাত একো চিন্তা নকৰাকৈ গিলাচটো লৈ ঘটঘটকৈ গিলি পেলালে। যি হয় হ'ব।

এপেগ দুপেগ কৰি তিনিটা বটল খালি হ'ল। অৰ্চনাই মুখত লেগাম নোহোৱাকৈ কথা পাতিব ধৰিছে। চিণ্টুৰ নিচা হোৱা নাই। সম্পূৰ্ণ সুস্থ মগজুৰে কথা পাতিছে। অৰ্চনাৰ চকু দুটা ৰঙা হৈ পৰিছে। অৰ্চনাৰ কথাবোৰ ফুটা নুফুটা হৈছেগৈ। বঞ্জনৰ কথা চিণ্টুৰ আগত এই প্ৰথম কেছে যে বঞ্জে তাইক কিয় এৰি দিলে। বঞ্জনৰ লগত কিবা এটা নোহোৱা হ'লে তাই কেতিয়াও তাৰ লগত হলি গলি নকৰিলেহেঁতেন। আজি কথাবোৰ পৰিস্কাৰ হ'ল। “ব’ তোক চাই ল'ম। চিণ্টুৱে মনতে ভাবিলে। সন্ধিয়া লাগো লাগো হৈছে। অৰ্চনাই ক'লে “ব'লা ঘৰলৈ যাওঁ। নোযোৱা নেকি my dear chintu?” অৰ্চনাৰ

কথাবোৰ লাগ-বান্ধ নোহোৱা হ'ল। চিণ্টুৰ গাত তাই বাৰে বাৰে ঢলি পৰিছে। তাই চিণ্টুৰ গাত একেবাৰে লেবেজান যেন হৈ পৰি গৈছে। সি ভালেই পাইছে। ইমান দিনে মিছাকৈ লেমটো হৈ ফুৰিছিল। এতিয়াও তাই বঞ্জনেকে ভাল পায়। সি পাহাৰতলীৰ ফালে বাইকখন চলাই গৈছে। সি জানে এই পথটোত মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বহু কম। ভালেই হ'ব তাৰ কাম সিদ্ধি হ'ব। পাছফালে অৰ্চনাৰ সুকুমল বাহুৰ স্পৰ্শ পাই তাৰ গাটো সিৰসিৰাই গৈছে। অৰ্চনাই কোনোমতে তাৰ গাত আউজি দুহাতে খামুছি ধৰি গৈছে। তাই কেনি গৈছে ঠাৱৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এডোখৰ জনশূন্য ঠাইত চিণ্টুৰে বাইকখন বখালে। ঠাইখন প্ৰায় অন্ধকাৰ। বাস্তাৰ কাষত ডাঠ হাবি। সি অৰ্চনাক ধৰি নমালে। অৰ্চনাই সুধিলে ঘৰ পালোহি নেকি চিণ্টু। চিণ্টুৰ ওঁঠেদি এটা হাঁহি বিৰিঙি গ'ল। তাক এটা হিংস্ৰ বাঘৰ দৰে দেখা গ'ল। চিণ্টুৱে অৰ্চনাক সাৱটি ধৰিলে। অৰ্চনাৰ তেতিয়াহে ছত আহিল। এইফালে কিয় আহিলা চিণ্টু। তাই কথাষাৰ ক'বলৈ পালেহে মাথোঁ। মুখত সোপা দি অৰ্চনাক হাবিৰ দাঁতিৰ ফালে লৈ গ'ল। আজি ইমান দিনে মোক প্ৰতাৰণা কৰিলি। আজি ক'ত যাবি। অৰ্চনাৰ অস্ফুট গেঙনি শুনা গ'ল। পিছফালৰপৰা এটা প্ৰচণ্ড ঘোচা চিণ্টুৰ মুখত পৰিলিহি। চিণ্টু কৰ্ফাল খাই দূৰত চিটিকি পৰিল গৈ। পিছফালে ঘূৰি চালে। আকৌ তাৰ মুখত এটা প্ৰচণ্ড ঘোচা পৰিল। এইবাৰ চিণ্টু অচেতন হৈ পৰিল। অৰ্চনাই কান্দি উঠিল বঞ্জনেক দেখি। গাৰ কাপোৰখিনি ভালকৈ ঠিক কৰিলে। অৰ্চনাৰ মুখৰপৰা এটাও কথা নোলাল। তাই মুমূৰ্খ হৈ পৰিল। তাই বৰ ভাগৰুৱা যেন অনুভৱ কৰিলে। বঞ্জনে বুলি মাতিবলৈও সাহস নহয়। তাতে এনে আচহুৱা পৰিবেশত তাই আৰু অস্বস্তি অনুভৱ কৰিলে। বঞ্জনে তাৰ বাইকখন ওচৰলৈ আনি অৰ্চনাৰ মুখলৈ নোচোৱাকৈ ক'লে "উঠা"।

হাঁহো আহাঁ

সংগ্ৰাহক : জাহানাৰা আহমেদ

স্নাতক তৃতীয় বৰ্ষ

• লিখিব-পঢ়িব নজনা মানুহ এজনে আন এজন ব্যক্তিক তেওঁৰ হৈ পোষ্ট কাৰ্ডত চিঠি এখন লিখিবলৈ দিলে। চিঠিখন লিখি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি মানুহজনে সুধিলে, "আৰু কি লিখিম?"

লিখিব নজনা মানুহজনে ক'লে, "একেবাৰে তলত লিখক — কাউৰী ঠেঙীয়া আখৰ দেখি নাহাঁহিব।"

• চোৰ : উকীল চাহাব, ধন্যবাদ, আপুনি মোক এই চুৰিৰ

অৰ্চনাই কান্দি কান্দি বাইকত উঠিল। অৰ্চনাৰ মুখখন অলপ দুখতে উজ্জলি উঠিল। তাই বাস্তাত যাওঁতে খুবেই কান্দিলে আৰু ক'লে। "বঞ্জনে তুমি কিয় মোৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিলা, তুমি মোক প্ৰতাৰণা কৰিবা বুলি কেতিয়াও ভবা নাছিলো। তুমি ইমান নিষ্ঠুৰ, তুমি কিয় মোৰ কাষৰপৰা আঁতৰি গ'লা? তুমি আগতে ন'কলা কিয় কৰবীক ভালপাওঁ বুলি।" অৰ্চনাই হুকুকাই কান্দিবলৈ ধৰিলে। "হোৱাট! কি কৈছা এইবোৰ?" বঞ্জনে টান সুৰত ক'লে। বঞ্জনে বাইকখন বখালে। অৰ্চনাই সকলো কথা বিৱৰি ক'লে। বঞ্জনে বিস্ময়ত অস্থিৰ হৈ পৰিল। কৰবীলৈ প্ৰচণ্ড ঘৃণা উপজিল। "ইমান নীচ তাই। কেতিয়া মই তাইৰ সৈতে ফটো তুলিছিলো? সকলো তাইৰ চক্ৰান্ত। তোমাৰ পৰা মোক তাই কাটি নিব বিচাৰিছিল।" বঞ্জনেৰ মুৰটো ঘূৰাবলৈ ধৰিলে। অনুশোচনা কৰিলে অৰ্চনাক ইমান দুখ দিয়াৰ বাবে। অৰ্চনাই কান্দি কান্দি লেবেজান হৈ পৰিল। "ব'লা অৰ্চনা, তোমাক বহুখিনি দুখ দিলো ক্ষমা কৰা অৰ্চনা।" অৰ্চনাই বঞ্জনেৰ বুকুত সোমাই ক'লে — "মোক বাকু ক্ষমা কৰি দিবানে?" বঞ্জনে অৰ্চনাক জোৰেৰে সাৱটি ধৰিলে। "মই কৰবীৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিশোধ ল'ম। ব'লা হোষ্টেললৈ যাওঁ।" "প্ৰিজ বঞ্জনে, কৰবীক কিন্তু একো নকৰিবা।" এঘণ্টামান পাছত সিহঁত হোষ্টেল পালেগৈ। সিহঁতক একেলগে অহা দেখি কৰবীৰ মুখ শুকাই গ'ল। বঞ্জনে তৰ্জন-গৰ্জন কৰি ক'লে — "ফটোবোৰ চাওঁ, কৰবী তোমাৰ ভদ্ৰতাৰ মুখ চাওঁ বুলি আহিলো।" কৰবীয়ে ভয়ে ভয়ে ফটোবোৰ দেখুৱালে। বঞ্জনে নিজৰ চকুকে বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। সি কৰবীক কি কৰিব। উপায়বিহীন হৈ পৰিল সি। "মোক ক্ষমা কৰা বঞ্জনে। তোমাক মই খুউব ভাল পাইছিলোঁ। কিন্তু মই প্ৰকাশ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলোঁ। তাই দুহাতেৰে মুখখন ঢাকি কান্দি দিলে। বঞ্জনে তাইক একো নক'লে। মাথোঁ ক'লে "নাকান্দিবা কৰবী।" বঞ্জনে অৰ্চনাক পুনৰ ঘূৰাই পালে। ☞

কেছটোৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিলে। এই কেইদিনতে মিঠাই লৈ যাম আপোনাৰ ঘৰলৈ।

উকীল : যাবি। কিন্তু, তই মোৰ ঘৰলৈ ৰাতি নাযাবি।

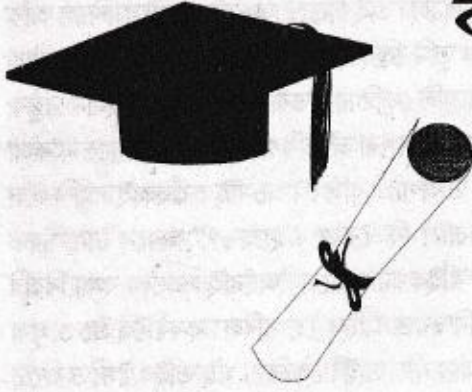
• শিক্ষক : (ছাত্ৰৰ প্ৰতি) মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো টান পাইছা নেকি?

ছাত্ৰ : নাই পোৱা ছাৰ, উত্তৰটোহে টান পাইছোঁ।

• এদিন এজন ছাত্ৰই স্কুলৰ পৰা আহি ঘৰত মাকক ক'লে — "মা, আমাক ছাৰে আজি পাঁচটা অংক কৰিবলৈ দিছিল।"

মাক : আটাইকেইটা অংক পাবিলানে?

ল'ৰাজন : প্ৰথম তিনিটা আৰু শেষৰ দুটা নোৱাৰিলোঁ। ☞



কলেজীয়া জীৱনৰ মাধুৰ্য

বিশ্বনাথ দত্ত

স্নাতক ১ম বৰ্ষ

ছাত্ৰ জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ মনোমোহা, বঙে-বসে উপচি পৰা, মধুৰ স্বপ্নালীৰ আৱেশেৰে ভৰপূৰ বৈচিত্ৰ্যময় সময়ছোৱাই হৈছে কলেজীয়া জীৱন। কলেজীয়া জীৱন আনন্দোচ্ছল, মাধুৰ্যপূৰ্ণ, আশা-আকাংক্ষাৰ সোণালী বঙেৰে ৰঙীন, বামধেনুৰ বিচিত্ৰতাৰে বৰ্ণালীময়। এইছোৱা কালত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ মন হয় দিগন্ত প্ৰসাৰী, ভাব হয় পৰ্বতীয়া জুৰিৰ দৰে লয়লাস গতিময়, ছন্দোময়, অনুভূতিময় আৰু হয় সুন্দৰ ভৱিষ্যত জীৱনৰ মহান আদৰ্শৰ উদ্দীপনা আৰু অনুপ্ৰেৰণাৰে সমুজ্জ্বল।

মুক্ত আকাশৰ তলত মুক্ত মন আৰু মুক্ত চিন্তা লৈ জীৱন-জ্যোতিৰ বাট পোহৰাই তোলাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত আগবঢ়াৰ সুন্দৰ পৰিৱেশ কলেজত বিৰাজমান। ভৱিষ্যতৰ কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰূপ, সুন্দৰ জীৱন গঢ়াৰ কৰ্মশালা কলেজসমূহ, বিদ্যাৰ্থীসকলৰ সাধনাৰ একোখন মহা আশ্ৰম। এই মহা আশ্ৰমৰ নিয়াৰিত গঢ়ি উঠে ভৱিষ্যতৰ সন্তাৰনাময় একোটা জীৱন। কলেজৰ জ্ঞান-সাগৰত অৱগাহি, পুত মন্ত্ৰত দীক্ষিত হোৱা বাবেই সফলতাৰে কলেজীয়া শিক্ষা সাং কৰি ওলাই অহাসকলক স্নাতক বুলি কোৱা হয়। এনে পৱিত্ৰ, মহান অনুষ্ঠানটিত প্ৰৱেশ কৰিয়েই কেতিয়াবা বহুতো বিদ্যাৰ্থীয়ে বিপৰ্যয়ৰ সন্মুখীন হয় বেগিং নামৰ মহামাৰীটোৰ কবলত পৰি। বহুতৰ বাবে বেগিং এক বিভীষিকা। এই বিভীষিকাৰ মাজত মানসিক ভাৰসাম্য হেৰুৱাই দুই এক বিদ্যাৰ্থীয়ে শিক্ষা-জীৱনৰ ইমানতে সমাপ্তি ঘটোৱাৰ উদাহৰণো বিৰল নহয়। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে বেগিং এক নিৰ্দোষ ধেমালিহে হোৱা উচিত। ধেমালিৰ সীমা অতিক্ৰম কৰি গ'লেই সি বিভীষিকাত পৰিণত হয়; তেতিয়া সি হৈ উঠে ক্ৰুৰ ধেমালি। সেইটো কিন্তু অবাঞ্ছনীয়। মহা পৱিত্ৰ জ্ঞান-সাগৰত স্নান কৰি মহা-জীৱনৰ পাতনি মেলিবলৈ আহি কোনোবাই যদি ক'ব লগা হয় যে,

“Oh solitude ! Where are thy charms

That sages have seen in thy face !”

তেনেহ'লে ই চৰম দুৰ্ভাগ্যৰ কথা হ'ব।

ইয়াৰ পাছৰ পৰ্যায়টো কিন্তু আদৰ্শীয় আৰু অতিশয় সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ। কলেজৰ পুৰণি বিদ্যাৰ্থীসকলে নৱাগতসকলক দৰা আদৰা দি আবেগ আৰু অনুভূতিৰে আগবঢ়াই নি আদৰণি জনোৱা অনুষ্ঠানটি মহামানৱৰ মহাসাগৰত মহা মিলনৰ মনোৰম নিদৰ্শন। ভাবৰ বিনিময়, মৰম-চেনেহৰ বিনিময়ৰ যোগেদি অচিনাকিৰ লগত চিনাকি হৈ, আপোনজন বুলি চেনেহেৰে বুকুত সাৱটি লৈ, পোহৰৰ বাটত প্ৰথম খোজ পেলোৱাৰ বীজ-মন্ত্ৰত নৱাগতসকলক দীক্ষিত কৰা এই অনুষ্ঠানটিক আমি দীক্ষাৰন্ত্ৰ অনুষ্ঠান বুলি অভিহিত কৰিব পাৰোঁ।

মহাবিদ্যালয়সমূহ উচ্চ জ্ঞানৰ মন্দিৰ। উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰে শিক্ষিত, উচ্চ অৰ্থতা সম্পন্ন অধ্যাপকসকলৰ উচ্চ মানৰ শিক্ষাদান কাৰ্যই এই জ্ঞান মন্দিৰ জ্যোতিৰ্ময় কৰি তোলে। সেই জ্যোতিৰ আলোকে বিদ্যাৰ্থীসকলক বিমোহিত কৰে। তেখেতসকলৰ উচ্চ জ্ঞান-জ্যোতি বিকিৰিত হয় বিদ্যাৰ্থীসকলৰ জীৱনত। বিদ্যাৰ্থীৰ হৃদয়-ফুলনিৰ কলিটো সেই জ্যোতিৰ পৰশত মুকুলিত হয়; এদিন ৰূপে-ৰসে, গন্ধে-স্পৰ্শে জাতিষ্কাৰ হৈ সৌন্দৰ্য-মাধুৰীৰে সুশোভিত হয়। তাৰ সৌৰভ বিয়পি পৰে মানৱ সাগৰত। সেই মানৱ-সাগৰ জকমকীয়া হৈ উঠে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ গোলাপ-তগৰ-কমলৰ মহা সমাবেশত।

শিক্ষা জীৱনৰ আটাইতকৈ মনোৰম আৰু কল্পনাৰ দিগন্ত প্ৰসাৰী ভাব-ধাৰাৰে সমৃদ্ধ এই সময়ছোৱাৰ সদ-ব্যৱহাৰ আৰু জীৱনটোক সঠিক আৰু সত্য-সুন্দৰ পথত পৰিচালনাৰ ওপৰতে আমাৰ সুন্দৰ, মহীয়ান জীৱন নিৰ্ভৰশীল। কল্পনাৰ সোণৰ প্ৰতিমা গঢ়ি, তাৰ সৌন্দৰ্যত মুগ্ধ হৈ আমি জীৱনৰ জয়গান গাওঁ এই সময়ছোৱাতে। সত্যম্ শিৱম্ সুন্দৰম্ অথবা Truth is beauty and beauty is truth — এই সনাতন সত্যক উপলব্ধি কৰা যায় এই সময়ছোৱাতে।

গতিকে, এই সময়ছোৱাই আমাৰ জীৱনলৈ কঢ়িয়াই আনক অনাবিল আনন্দৰ মধুৰ প্ৰশান্তি। ☒

ৰাখী বন্ধনৰ পিছত ইউচুফে কৌশল্যাক এখন শাৰী উপহাৰ দিলে। শাৰীখন দেখিয়েই কৌশল্যাই খং ভাবেৰে ক'লে ইমান দামী শাৰী কিনাৰ কি আৱশ্যক আছিল! নিজে দেখোন সদায় ফটা-চিটা কাপোৰ পিন্ধা, মোৰ কাৰণে বাকু নতুন শাৰীখন কেলেই আনিলা?

কৌশল্যাৰ এই মন্তব্য শুনি ইউচুফে মনত অলপ দুখ পালে, আৰু ক'লে “বাইদেউ, আজি ৰাখী বন্ধনৰ উৎসৱ। তোমাক উপহাৰ দিয়াৰ দিন। গতিকে এই শাৰীখন হ'ল মৰমৰ চিন স্বৰূপে দিয়া এটি সামান্য উপহাৰ মাত্ৰ।” অতি দুখ মনেৰে ইউচুফে কৌশল্যাক ক'লে — “আজি যদি ৰমেশে শাৰীখন দিলেহেঁতেন, তেন্তে কি তুমি গ্ৰহণ নকৰিলাহেঁতেন? তুমি যদি শাৰীখন ল'ব নোখোজা তেন্তে আজিৰ পৰা তোমাৰ ঘৰলৈ আৰু মই নাহো; লগতে এইটোও ভাবিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ম যে কৌশল্যাৰ নিজা ভাই নাই, সেয়েহে আজি কৌশল্যাই আপোন

ভাইৰ দৰে মৰম দিবলৈ ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে।” এই বুলি কৈয়েই ইউচুফে হুকহুকাই কান্দি পেলালে। বোধহয় ইউচুফৰ ৰমেশৰ কথা মনত পৰিল।

ৰমেশ আৰু ইউচুফ দুয়ো সহপাঠী আছিল। ইউচুফ অনাথ আছিল। ৰমেশে মাক আৰু ভাই-ভনীৰ সৈতে নিজ পিতৃ গৃহত আছিল। দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ কিছুদিনৰ পিছত মাকৰ মৃত্যু হ'ল। ৰমেশহঁতৰ যি অলপ টকা-পইচা আছিল, মাকৰ শ্ৰাদ্ধতে সকলো খৰছ হ'ল। সেয়েহে ৰমেশেও লিখা-পঢ়া এৰিব লগীয়া হ'ল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ সুধিবৰ বাবে ইউচুফ ৰমেশৰ ঘৰলৈ গ'ল। ৰমেশৰ ঘৰলৈ গৈ ইউচুফে বুজি পালে যে ইউচুফৰ দৰে ঘৰুৱা অসুবিধা আৰু টকা পইচাৰ অভাৱতে ৰমেশে লিখা পঢ়া এইবললগীয়া হ'ল। আগতে ৰমেশেই মাজে সময়ে ইউচুফক সহায় কৰিছিল।

ৰমেশৰ চিন্তা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়িবলৈ ধৰিলে। পিতৃ-মাতৃ বিহীন ভনীয়েকক ৰমেশে কেনেকৈ বিয়া দিব। যৌতুক ক'ব পৰা দিব ইত্যাদি চিন্তাৰ বাবেই ৰমেশে এদিন কৌশল্যাক



ভাই-ভনী

মুজিবুদ্দিন আহমেদ

স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

এৰি চকু মুদিলে। কৌশল্যা বেচেৰী নিৰুপায় হ'ল। মূৰৰ ওপৰত যেন বিনা মেখে বজ্জপাতহে পৰিল। কৌশল্যা একেবাৰে অকলশৰীয়া হৈ পৰিল। কৌশল্যা সেই সময়ত একেবাৰে ভৰ-যুৱতী আছিল। সেই সময়ত ইউচুফৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে কৌশল্যাক সহায় কৰোঁতা কোনো নাছিল। ইউচুফ ৰমেশৰ পৰম বন্ধু আছিল। সেয়েহে ইউচুফে কৌশল্যাক বৰ মৰম কৰিছিল।

ৰমেশে ইউচুফৰ ওপৰত অতি বিশ্বাস আৰু আশ্বাস ৰাখিছিল। ফিৰোজপুৰত এবাৰ সাম্প্ৰদায়িক সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছিল। ৰমেশহঁতৰ গাঁৱত ইউচুফেই একমাত্ৰ মুছলমান আছিল। গতিকে ইউচুফক হত্যা কৰাটো একেবাৰে সহজ কাম আছিল। সেই সময়ত ৰমেশেই ইউচুফক নিজৰ ঘৰত লুকুৱাই ৰাখি ইউচুফৰ জীৱন ৰক্ষা কৰিছিল। এইবোৰ কথা মনত পৰাত ইউচুফে কৌশল্যাক হঠাতে কৈ পেলালে — “বাইদেউ! মোক ৰমেশ বুলিয়েই ভাবাচোন। মই আজিৰ পৰা ইউচুফ নহয়, মই ৰমেশ, বাইদেউ! মই ৰমেশ, তোমাৰ ভাই। কৌশল্যাই

ইউচুফক নিজৰ ভাইৰ দৰেই মৰম কৰে। কৌশল্যাই ইউচুফক যিমান মৰম কৰে, তেনে মৰম সাধাৰণতে পোৱা একেবাৰে নিজৰ ভায়েকৰ ভাগ্যতহে ঘটে। শাৰীৰ কথা কৈয়েই ইউচুফে কান্দিবলৈ ধৰিলে। কৌশল্যাবো চকুলো বাগৰি আহিল। কিয়নো ইউচুফে নিজে পুৰণি ফটা কাপোৰ পিন্ধিছে আৰু কৌশল্যাব কাৰণে নতুন শাৰী আনিছে। কৌশল্যাই শাৰীখন লৈ নিজৰ কোঠালৈ গ'ল আৰু শাৰীখন ভিতৰত থৈ পুনৰ ইউচুফৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিল। কৌশল্যাই শাৰীখন গ্ৰহণ কৰা দেখি ইউচুফ আনন্দিত হ'ল।

কৌশল্যাই বহুদিনৰ পিছত এখন নতুন শাৰীৰ মুখ দেখিছিল। ইউচুফে লাহে লাহে কৌশল্যাক ক'বলৈ ধৰিলে — আজি তোমাৰ এই নতুন শাৰীখন এইবাবেই দিছোঁ, কাৰণ আজি তোমাৰ ঘৰলৈ দুজন আলহী অহাৰ কথা। এজন ডাঃ মহাৰাজ আৰু অন্যজন তেওঁৰ দেউতাক। ল'ৰাজন ভাল, ঘৰখনো ভাল, মই বিয়াৰ বাবে বাকীবোৰ কাম কৰিছোঁৱেই।

তোমাৰ কেৱল কাম দৰা পচন্দ কৰাটো। মোৰ বাবে আমাৰ ঘৰত পিতায়ে যি সা-সম্পতি থৈ গৈছে। সেইবোৰ মই বেচি দিলো। সেইবোৰ ৰাখি কি হ'ব? তাততো আৰু কোনো নেথাকে।”

কৌশল্যাই ক'লে — এইখন ঘৰো তোমাৰেই। ইউচুফৰ পূৰ্বৰ কথা মনত পৰি অতি দুখ লাগিল আৰু মুখৰ মাত হৰিল। ইউচুফৰ ৰমেশৰ কথা আৰু ৰমেশ আৰু ইউচুফৰ মাজত থকা অতীতৰ বন্ধুত্বৰ কথা মনত পৰিল। ইউচুফে নিজকে নিজে ক'লে — মই নিজে বিকী যাম কিন্তু তথাপিও এই ঘৰখন নেবেচো। কৌশল্যাই আকাশৰফালে একেধিৰে চাই ভাবিবলৈ ধৰিলে ৰমেশ মৰা নাই, ৰমেশতো এতিয়াও ইউচুফ ৰূপে জীয়াই আছে। ❧

এই গল্পটি ইতিপূৰ্বে হিন্দী আলোচনীত প্ৰকাশ পোৱা 'ভাই কী বহন' নামৰ গল্পটিৰ সৰল অনুবাদ।

চৰিত্ৰ

সুমন ঘোষ

স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ

চৰিত্ৰ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে এজন ব্যক্তিৰ আচাৰ-আচৰণ, চাল-চলন আৰু ব্যৱহাৰ কথা-বাৰ্তা ইত্যাদিৰ ওপৰত। সমাজত নানা ধৰণৰ ব্যক্তিৰ নানা ধৰণৰ চৰিত্ৰ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়।

এজন ব্যক্তিৰ চৰিত্ৰ অতি সহজে বুজি পোৱা অতি কঠিন। ব্যক্তিজনৰ চৰিত্ৰ জানিব হ'লে প্ৰথমতে তেওঁৰ লগত বন্ধুত্ব স্থাপন কৰা অতি প্ৰয়োজন।

সকলো মানুহৰ চৰিত্ৰ একে নহয়। সাধাৰণতে এজন মানুহৰ লগত আন এজন মানুহৰ আচাৰ-ব্যৱহাৰ, চাল-চলনৰ মিল নাথাকে। কিছুমান মিল থাকিলেও সকলোতে মিল পোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়।

কিছুমান মানুহ এনেধৰণৰ আছে যাৰ চৰিত্ৰ অতি সহজে বুজি পোৱা যায় আৰু কিছুমান মানুহ এনেধৰণৰ যাৰ চৰিত্ৰ বুজি পোৱা অতি টান।

যি ব্যক্তিৰ চৰিত্ৰ অতি সহজে বুজি পাব পাৰি

তেনেধৰণৰ ব্যক্তিয়ে কোনো মানুহৰ মনৰ লগত নিজক খাপ খুৱাব পাৰে, যিকোনো কামতে মানুহক সহায়-সহযোগ আগবঢ়াব পাৰে, যিকোনো ধৰণৰ দুৰ্নীতিমূলক কামতে নিজক লিপ্ত নকৰে আৰু সদায় আনক এনে ধৰণৰ কামৰ পৰা দূৰত থাকিবলৈ উপদেশ প্ৰদান কৰে।

যি সকল ব্যক্তিৰ চৰিত্ৰ বুজি পোৱা নাযায় তেনে ধৰণৰ ব্যক্তিৰ পৰা সদায় আঁতৰি থাকিব লাগে। নহ'লে সেই ব্যক্তিজনে পিছত কাক কি কৰিব কোনোৱে বুজি নাপাব। সেইকাৰণে যিকোনো ব্যক্তিৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক বা বন্ধুত্ব স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হ'লে তাৰ চৰিত্ৰ সম্পৰ্কে সদায় জানি ল'ব লাগে। নহ'লে নিজৰ বিপদ হ'ব পাৰে।

যি সকল মানুহ অতি সহজে আন মানুহৰ লগত মিলিব পাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতো ভাল-বেয়া আছে। তাৰ সঠিক নিৰ্বাচন কৰা দৰকাৰ। কিছুমান মানুহ আছে যি সকলে আনক সকলো দিশৰ পৰা সহায়-সহযোগ কৰিলেও নিজৰ স্বার্থক সদায় আগত ৰাখে। আনক সহায় কৰিলেও তাৰ আগতে নিজৰ উপকাৰৰ কথা ভাবি লয়।

সেই কাৰণে বন্ধুত্ব গঢ়াৰ আগতে এজন ব্যক্তিৰ চৰিত্ৰ বুজি লোৱা অতি প্ৰয়োজন। একেদৰে নিজৰ চৰিত্ৰ ভালে ৰখাৰ প্ৰতিও সচেতন হোৱাটো প্ৰয়োজন। ❧

শুনিছানে?

ড° এছ এল আগৰৱালা
বিভাগীয় মুৰব্বী অধ্যাপক

হেৰা নব যুৱক, আধুনিক যুগৰ
কেতিয়াবা শুনিছানে সমস্বৰ আহ্বান?
শুনিছানে কেতিয়াবা প্রকৃতিৰ মধুৰ সঞ্জীত?
কোণাহেৰা শুনিছানে কেতিয়াবা
ধীৰে বৈ মোৰা নৈৰ তীবত?
চৰাই-চিৰিকতি, পশু-পক্ষীৰ
শুনিছানে কেতিয়াবা সমবেত গীত?
মূৰ তুপি কেতিয়াবা চাইছানে
পৰ্বতৰ শিখৰলৈ বা নীলিম
কোশৰ অসমী পৰিধিলে?
নিশাৰ সপোন ভাঙি, দুক্ৰমুকালিতে
শুই উঠি চাইছানে কেতিয়াবা
প্রকৃতিৰ হিম্মা আৰবি ধৰা ৰূপ?
খাটি-খুৱা মানুহৰ দেখিছানে
কেতিয়াবা নিষ্ঠা প্রতি কর্তব্য?
দুখীয়াৰ শুনিছানে কেতিয়াবা
হিম্মা ভঙা কাম্পোন?
অনুভৱ কৰিছানে কেতিয়াবা
মাতৃ হৃদয়ৰ বেদনা?
চকু-পাৰি কেতিয়াবা চাইছানে
পদ-দলিত, পিচপৰা মানুহৰ জীৱন?
যদি নাই চোৱা, নাই শুনা,
কৰা নাই অনুভৱ কেতিয়াও,
তেন্তে সমস্বৰ আহিল,
আজিয়েই মনক কৰা থিব;
জাগা, শীঘ্ৰে শক্তিৰ কৰা সঞ্চাৰ,
এণাহ দূৰ কৰা, ভাগৰ পাহৰি মোৰা,
মনৰ চক্ষুণতা, অনর্গল প্রমাণাপ,
মিথ্যা-আলাপ, মই বৰ অহংকাৰৰ
আজিয়েই দিয়া তিলাঞ্জলি।
সমস্ব তেনেই কম

বন্দুকৰ গুণীয়েন তীৱগামী,
গঁপে আক ধূবি নাহে।
কৰা, কৰা, সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা,
সমস্ব, শক্তিৰ, মনৰ, চিন্তাৰ
আক মি আনন্দ আছে তোমাৰ পৰস্বৰ।
ভয় ত্যাগ কৰা, সন্দেহ দূৰ কৰা,
জপিয়াই পৰা আজিয়েই
এই জীৱন মুঁজত।
পণম যদি হয়, সুযোগ
আঁতৰি যাব, হতাশাই
আগুৰি ধৰিব জীৱনৰ
লক্ষ্য হ'ব বিস্ময়।
নাচাৰা পৰৰ মুখলৈ
কৰ্মশক্তি অথাহ তোমাৰ;
আত্মবিশ্বাস তোমা জগাই,
মনক কৰা ধীৰ-স্থিৰ;
দেখিবা পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো সম্পদ
আহিছে তোমাৰ পদূলিত।

সবস্বতী আই

যতীন গগৈ
স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

পৰস্বতী আই পৰস্বতী আই
আমাক আশিষ দিবা সদায়
তোমাৰ কৃপা নাপাণে আমাৰ
জীৱন যে বৃথা হ'ব — জানাই।
শুভ্ৰ বস্তু পৰিহিতা
তেজোমম তোমাৰ ছবিমে
প্রজ্ঞাৰ পাথনাবে সমুজ্জ্বল হ'বলে
নিতে আমাক সোঁৱৰাই থাকে।
আমাৰ হিম্মাত জ্যোতি বিণোৱা
ভয়, সংশয় মোহাৰি পেণোৱা
আত্মাত গঢ়ি দিয়া জ্ঞানৰ ডাৰৰ
মনুষ্যত আমাৰ জাগত কৰা।

জীৱনৰ অনুভূতি

কৌৰাঙ্গ বৰগোহাঁই

অধ্যাপক

এটি বাস্তৱ

দুটি মাথো উদ্দেশ্য আৰু জীৱন,

গাড়ী মটৰৰ ধোৱা

আৰু ইঞ্জিনৰ বিৰাট

বুকু কপোঁৱা শব্দ,

স্বার্থপৰ জীৱনৰ

একাজণি হেৰুৱা ধপোন

উদ্ধাৱৰ বাসনা,

মিঠা-তিতা সোৱাদ

একা-বৈঁকা তিনিআলিৰ অৱসাদ।

প্ৰেমৰ জন্মযাত্ৰা, আজি

বিজ্ঞাপন হৃদয়ৰ

আকাশলগি, তৰা গণনাৰ

তুপ্ত প্ৰশাস,

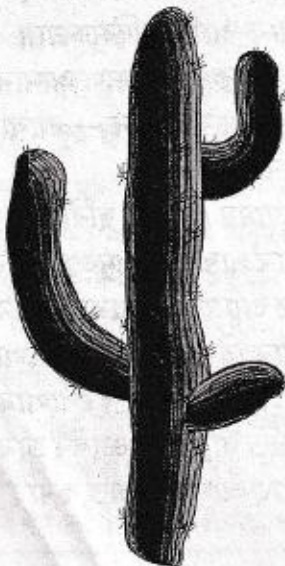
বুকুৰ আমঠু কাটি

তেজেৰে বৰ্ণ লিখাৰ

তীৱ অভিগাম,

এমাই নেকি অনুভূতি জীৱনৰ

দুদিন হাঁহি আৰু দুদিন কাম্পোন।



তোমাৰ প্ৰেমেৰে

অংকুবজ্যোতি দত্ত

স্নাতক প্ৰথম বৰ্ষ

তোমাৰ সঁতে মোৰ আচলতে কোনো বিৰোধ নাই

নাই কোনো প্ৰতিশোধৰ ভাব

মোৰ মনৰ গভীৰ তুচ্ছতাৰ মাজতো,

মাজে মাজে প্ৰেমৰ দৰে, অনুভৱ কৰোঁ

তোমাৰ প্ৰেম

তুমি জানানে,

বহুদিন মই কবিতা লিখা নাই

নীৰৰ পথাৰলৈ মই চোৱা নাই

পৰিচিত আকাশৰ তলত

ণগ পোৱা নাই মোক

মোৰ চাবিওখনে এতিয়া ভীষণ ধমম,

মানুহে মুখা পিকিছে আৰু খুশিছে

মানুহে কাপোৰ খুশিছে আৰু পিকিছে

মানুহ বাম হৈছে আৰু কুকুৰ হৈছে

একাকৰ হৈছে তিনিও কাণ

তথাপি, প্ৰেমৰ দৰে অনুভৱ কৰো

তোমাৰ প্ৰেম

ইচ্ছা হয়,

মুকলি আকাশৰ তলত আজি বহিবলৈ

নদী আৰু পথাৰ, অবণ্য আৰু নগৰ গাঁও

হৃদয়ত ধাৰণ কৰিম, ইচ্ছা হয়।

মানুহ ণগ পাম, মানুহ, যাৰ সঁতে একেণে

বহি

মই আকোঁ আৰিহাৰ কৰিম মোক

তোমাৰ প্ৰেমেৰে।।

সাৰথি

পৰশজ্যোতি মাউত
মোৰ এটা কণম আছে
আৰু এখিলা কাগজ।
মোৰ তিনি আঙুলিৰ পৰশ
পৰিলেই
কণমটোৰ পৰা নিগৰি
আহিব বিচাবে
এটি কবিতা।
এই ক্ষুদ্ৰ কণমটোৰে
কবিতাটিত জালিৰ বিচাবে
মুক্তি, বিপ্লৱ আৰু
স্বাধীনতাৰ কথা।
শুদ্ধ কাগজখিলাত
বিপ্লৱী শব্দৰ দ্বাৰা
মোক কণমটোৰে
শিকাই মুক্তিৰ পথ।
মোৰ কণমটোৰে
মুক্তিৰে মোক পংগাম
কৰিবলৈ শিকাইছে
জীৱনৰ বাটত অহা
বাখাবোবৰ গগত।
দুৰ্জয় কৰ্মত জয়ব
তুষ্টি আনিবলৈ
প্ৰেৰণা দিছে মোক
মোৰ কণমটোৰে।
বক্তৰ দ্বাৰা বাঙালী নগীত
মৰমৰ দ্বাৰা
শান্তিৰ সঁত
বোৰাবলৈ কণমটোৰে
মোক পাহৰ দিমে।
মোৰ কণমটো মোৰ
জীৱনৰ প্ৰাণস্বৰূপ।
জীৱনৰ ওখোৰা মোখোৰা

বাটত
মোৰ একমাত্ৰ
পহায় সাৰথি
মোৰ এই কণমটো।
মোৰ কণমটোৰ
আন এটা নাম
সাৰথি।।



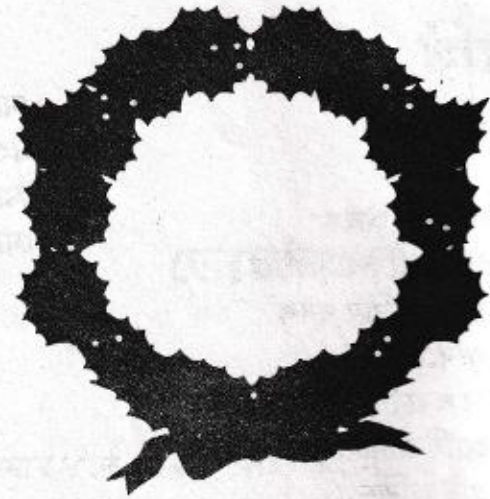
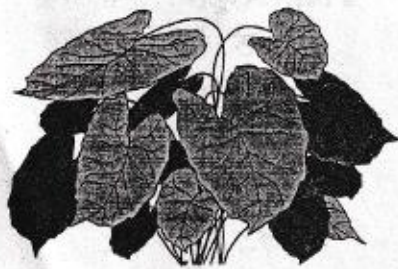
শেৱালি ফুলাৰ বতৰ

জাহানাৰা আহমেদ
স্নাতক ৩য় বৰ্ষ
টুপুৰ টুপুবকৈ
নিয়ৰ পৰে
শেৱালি ফুলাৰ বতৰতে
ৰুণু-জুণু ৰুণু-জুণু
নুপুৰ বজাই
কোনোবা আছে মেন
বতাহ কঁপাই
বিব-বিবকৈ
এছাটি মণমা বৈ
কৈ যাম মেন মোৰ কাণে কাণে
শেৱালিৰ পুৰাণ গাঁথা
অতি হেঁপাহেৰে
মোৰ হৃদয়ত জাগে
এক আনন্দ
ফুগনি উপচি পৰে
শুভ্ৰ শেৱালিৰে

আইব কৰুণা

কুল কুমাৰ চাহ
উচ্চতৰ মাধ্যমিক ২য় বৰ্ষ

আইব কোণাতেই মই
মেলিগো প্ৰথম চকু,
আইব ধূলি মাটিবেই
গঢ়িগো জীৱন।
পৃথ্যতীৰ্থ এই অসমভূমি
ম'ত আছে ব্ৰহ্ম পুত্ৰৰ
দৰে বিশাণ নদী,
অসম দেশ মোৰ
প্ৰাণতকৈ আপোন
মাক সাৰটি আজি
জীমাই আছে,
সেউজীমা ধাননিৰ
মৃদু কঁপনি,
মন প্ৰাণ নাচি উঠে
আপোনা আপোনি।
বাৰিম্বাৰ আকাশত বজা
মেঘৰ ঢোল,
নাচিবাগি ম'ৰা চৰাই
হম মছগুণ।
নপণাই হেঁপাহ চাই
অপকপা কপ জননীৰ
জীমাই থকাতোৰেই পণ
হ'ব মোৰ আশীষ মাতৃৰ।



অনুভৱ

পৰিত্ৰ বৰুৱা
স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

মই
কাৰোবাবে স্বেমাণুভূতিত
জাগি উঠেঁ
বাবে বাবে।
স্পৰ্শিৰ খোজো,
অনুচ কণ্ঠস্বৰ আৰু
নিশ্বাসৰ ঠিকনাটি।
চুই নামামনে?
সেই স্বাস্থত অনুভূতি
নুবুজানে?
স্বত্বৰ ধ্বনিৰ ঝংকে ঝংকে
কিদবে হৃদয়ৰ ধ্বনি
অহা মোৰা কবে?
ভেতিয়া
“তোমাৰ হাঁহি মোৰ
চকুৰ মণিত
হৃদয়ৰ নিচিনা কোণত
তোমাৰ অনুচ কণ্ঠ
মদিবাব এপিমাণা নিচা।”
কবিতা হম, কবিতা হম।

অ' সখি

দেবু কোঁৱৰ
স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

সখি অ' সখি

জাক জাক পখী

উবে অ' উবে

উবে সিহঁত আবেলি,

মই দেখোঁ বিগিকি,

সখি অ' সখি

নদীৰে পাবত বহি

বহি ... অ' বহি ...।

সখি অ' সখি

জাক জাক পখী

চৰে অ' চৰে ...

দেখি বগা বগলী

চাওঁ জুমি জুমি,

মাজতে বা কিজানি,

দেখো মনৰ পখীটি

সখি অ' সখি,

বনৰে আঁৱত ...

চুপি অ' চুপি।

পখী অ' পখী

দেচোন দে পাখি

উৰো অ' উৰো ...।

উৰি মাওঁ পৰগলৈ

পাবিজাত লৈ আহোঁগৈ

নবমৰ সখিৰে

খোপাত গুজি দিবলৈ

পখী ... অ' পখী ...

দেচোন দে পাখি

উৰো অ' উৰো

পৰগলৈ বুলি



মোৰ চিঠি

ডেনিচ শইকীয়া

স্নাতক ২য় বৰ্ষ

মনৰ দুখবোৰনো কিমান গুকুৰাম

বুকুখন গধুৰ হৈ পৰিছে

তুমি দিয়া চিঠিবোৰ পঢ়িলে দুখ লাগে

তোমাৰ মনত পৰিছে

অতবোৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি

পাহৰিগা কেনেকৈ

তুমিচোন গ'লাগৈ

মৰম গছকি থৈ

মোৰ ভাষণপোৱা

তোমাৰ জানো মনত পৰে

ভাবিলে মোৰ

চকুগো নিগৰি আহে

দুখবোৰ বৈ মাম

স্মৃতি মে বৈ মাম

মৰম আছে যদি

এতিয়াও কৈ দিয়া

গাঁচি নথ'ৰা

কামতে বিচাৰোঁ যেতিয়া

এতিয়াও ভাগ দিয়া

মই মে তোমাক ভাণ পাওঁ

অনেক নক'ৰা

আনে নজনাকৈয়ে

মৰমবোৰ পাচিছোঁ

অনাদৰ নকৰিবা।



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Management of Public Sector Enterprises

In India the question of autonomy, accountability & six sigma

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Public sector enterprises in India have come under serious threat of life in the changing global scenerio in which lassiez faire system in some modified form has reappeared. Throughout the whole world, the concept of market economy has been gaining popularity and the role of government in economic and commercial activities is gradually being reduced. India is no exception to this trend of change. Here we find sometimes very rapid and sometimes slow but sure steps are being taken by the govt. to disown the public sector enterprises which once were the pride of the Nation. Among the many reasons cited in support of disowning the public sector enterprises, one is inefficient management which led to sickness and enormous loss to the enterprises. But when govts policy of disinvestment is being applied hurriedly even to profit making public enterprises, doubt arises in mind about the rationale behind such move. In this brief paper, an attempt is being made to examine the possibility of improving the functioning of public sector enterprises from management point of view without zeopardising the basic structure of the economic system.

Public sector enterprises, it should be emphasised, have both 'Public dimension' and an 'enterprise dimension'. Taking the enterprise dimension or commercial viability as of predominant criterion for effective functioning and keeping the other dimension in second place, but not totally forgetting it, it may be difficult but not impossible to achieve the objectives of good management and the resultant overall efficiency of the enterprise. This can be done by providing maximum autonomy to

the management so that they can be able to take some very important on-the-spot decisions on day-to-day affair without waiting for Govt.'s approval. At the same time, they must agree to be held responsible and accountable to the tax-payer public for their action. This is no doubt so easy for the Govt to accepts. In the context of Indian scenerio, freedom to management decision making is recognised by the Govt. on the one side but taking advantage of public interest plea, government-involvement in the functioning and decision making of the enterprise countries on the otherside. So it is found that soon after a public enterprise is established and distanced from the Govt., a reverse process of bringing the enterprise more and more within the ambit of Govt. influence sets in. This leads to a sense of indecision and insecurity in the top management circles. A lot of time that could be utilised more productively is wasted on drawing up explanations to convince the Govt. officials.

Now the question is how to increase the degree of autonomy of public enterprises and enforce accountability for effective performance. Following four steps are worthwhile to discuss.

Firstly, organisation structure of public enterprise need to be changed. Public enterprises are set up under the Companies Act so that a distance can be maintained between them and the Govt. administrative set up. But, the general experience is that the Govt. does not like independent functioning of a public enterprise. Infact, a strong public enterprise is seen as a threat to the administrative ministry. This must go by structuring the organisation in such a way that the chief executive is chosen who



has the stature and ability to protect the enterprise from unnecessary interference from the Govt.

Secondly, objectives and goals of the enterprise must be clearly set on the basis of the socio-economic needs of the enterprise. An overall statement of objectives by the Govt. lacks clarity in terms of scope of business and growth direction of the enterprise.

Thirdly, there should be a continuous relationship built between the Govt. and the management team. This should start before the plans are prepared and submitted to the Govt. for approval. This would ensure a better linkage of the plans with the Govt. policy framework and easy Govt. approved of the same. Moreover, this would ensure information sharing and information seeking between the owners and management. Such a step will create an understanding and appreciation of each others working.

Fourthly, There is also a need for mutual agreement on what would constitute to be a good performance. Elaborate methods of performance appraisal of public enterprises with certain well defined parameter will have to be found out through

mutual discussion. The enterprise is then expected to sign "MOU" with the Govt. agreeing to work with full freedom to achieve the objectives.

The above steps are only indicative and not exhaustive in any way. Actually, there is no real difference between a private and public enterprise in terms of management. Only certain environmental factors are different for a public enterprise. For instance, many public enterprises tend to operate under monopolistic market condition which hinder their competitive capacity. There is also lack of team work in their management cadre. A reduced sense of accountability is also present. All these weaknesses need to be remedied jointly by the Govt. and the enterprise itself.

Before concluding, it may be worthwhile to point out that some of the public enterprises may introduce a new concept of management in their enterprises on an experimental basis. This is known as Six Sigma – a Japanese system of very recent origin. In fact, this concept has already been introduced in some of our private enterprises with remarkable results, such as WIPRO (1997), TELCO (2000), TISCO, ICICI etc. ☒

CIGARETTE SMOKING AND YOUTH

Sandeep Agarwal

B. Com. 1st year

"Cigarette Smoking is injurious to health." Despite the warning printed on every pack of cigarettes the irony is that the number of smokers is increasing constantly. As a matter of fact today the percentage of smokers is much high than it ever was. The irony is that smoking prevails in a large scale around students of educational institutions.

It is seen that generally the youths are inspired to smoke if their colleagues are smokers. One who doesnot smoke in the company of the smokers becomes a laughing stock. He is termed as "a kid" or "Girlish." Irritated by the comments and inspired by his friends the boy gradually starts

smoking. Nobody ever likes his first cigarette. It just seems a waste to him. But slowly starting from a puff the boy becomes accustomed to having a packet a day. He doesnot realise that "it is easy to acquire a habit; very difficult to cast it off." He gradually develops a taste for it. Then it virtually becomes impossible to leave the habit. Unless one has a lot of will power one cannot give up smoking.

The alarming fact is that the many young smokers gradually start having drugs, LSD, Opium, Hasish, Heroine etc. Once a man becomes an addict to these it is next to impossible for him to leave it. His health is ruined and his life is shortened and he becomes a mental and physical wreck.

Diseases such as cancer are supposed to be caused by smoking. Cigarettes not only harm one's health but lead to much waste of money. Youth should be careful not to develop the habit of smoking and those who have become habituated to smoking should make efforts to give up smoking. ☒

Developing Entrepreneurship through Eco-Tourism in Assam-Prospects and problems

Prof. P. K. Sahu

Sr. Lecturer

Beginning :

Tourism, being the vast non-productive but employable industry has been recognized as the largest industry in the world. The Country or the Region or the or State having infrastructure and publicity, are becoming more attractive to the tourist as a whole. In North-East, tourism has probably the highest scope for development in comparison to other parts of the country. Here arises the need for Eco-Tourism, which refers to growth and development of the tourism industry on the basis of Natural Resources or Environment-centered Tourism Industry. Tourism Industry in North-East especially Assam is very much potential industry capitalizing available natural resources. These include Forest Resources, varieties of cultural differences and so on. But lots of hindrances are there which restricts growth of the region i.e. state. As such, No Tourist, No Tourism Development is a practical phenomenon almost experienced in the North-East of India.

Purpose of the study :

The present study is confined in focusing Development of Entrepreneurship through Eco-Tourism in North-East India with special reference to prospects of Eco-Tourism in Assam and problems that crippled its development.

Assam with ten National Sanctuaries, five National Parks, three Birds' Sanctuaries and some Tiger Projects¹ as well as Natural Resources, may invite the attention of more tourists, both national and international.

Limitation :

This study is confined to some of the aspects of development of entrepreneurship through Tourism and probable scope in the shape of suggestions of Eco-Tourism in Assam only. Of course, from time to time

reference of North-East is also included with the available references. It is also based on available secondary sources.

Prospects :

North-East is the most backward region in regard to Tourism Industry, though the region is in much more advantageous position in comparison to other states or region of the country. Apart from the Natural Beauties, there are Forest Resources, Natural Resources, Diversity in Animal Husbandry where Assam occupies one of the best position in the world. As mentioned earlier, Assam has ten Sanctuaries, five national parks, three Birds' Sanctuaries as well as Tiger Projects. Also the richer Rain Forest is also seen in Assam. Eco-Tourism, a special branch of Tourism Industry, can be developed comprising of all these. Moreover, Tea Tourism, Golf tourism, Heritage Tourism (where Assam is rather very rich), Nature tourism, Culture tourism (North-East Culture is one of the richest culture in the country having Unity in Diversity) are the added factors for growth and development of Eco-Tourism in Assam. Development of Tourism Industry is such an area, which not only gives ample amenities for employable sources but also earns foreign exchange for the country, which makes richer the National/State Exchequer.

The National Sanctuaries and Parks and Parks of Assam are Kaziranga National Sanctuary, orang National Sanctuary, Pabitora National Sanctuary, Nameri National Park, Dibru-Saikhowa Forest Reserves/Parks, Sonai-Rupai National Sanctuary, Pavoi National Sanctuary, Nambor Reserved Forest, Bormodi Sanctuary are the important ones apart from the rich forest reserves of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya².

Problems ahead :

It is observed that growth of Eco-Tourism in



Assam faces multifarious problems crippling the development of Tourism Industry. Some of the vital ones are as enumerated :

(1) Lack of interest by the Govt. both central as well as state :

State Tourism Policy was declared in 1987, which can be said as a failure and irresponsibility on the part of Govt. There after some modifications made in 1992. A minister of state level or minister's overburdened with many departments are given the charge of Tourism Industry which can be regarded as a stupid step for Govt. The Central Govt.'s different policies like Disturbed Area Act, non-supply of Central financial aid for the development of Tourism Industry creates many hindrances.

The Assam Govt. spends more than 30% of allotted budget under Tourism head in payment of salary only. In the year 2000, out of allotted five crores rupees, 2.43 crores were curtailed due to financial crisis of the state causing prevention on implementing certain plans and programs of Tourism³.

(2) Dearth of accommodation facilities and inferior accommodation facilities provided at National Sanctuaries and Parks :

For a comfortable stay at National Sanctuaries and parks, the rich tourists require star hotels, luxurious safaris, A/C cars etc. As such, the middle-income group tourists expect comfortable accommodation and reasonable transportation cost. But sadly, Assam is far behind in this area. The available accommodation facilities from Govt. sector are not at all good and private sector ones are taking interest very slowly.

(3) Damaged Transportation and Backward Communication System :

The transportation system in Assam is very poor, around 70% roads in the state is in damage condition. This includes roads as well as vehicles. Moreover, Assam is experiencing with backward rural communication system comprising of posts & telegraphs, telephones, facsimile (fax), E-mail, VSAT, etc. which prevents the tourists to come over here.

(4) Insurgency Problems :

Assam is disturbed with the activities of

extremists. There are changes in the political power but insurgency problems are burning still now. To fulfill their demands these people engage themselves in kidnapping the tourists, sometimes killing also, apart from tortures. Because of this also, tourists hesitate to come over here.

(5) Very ban and wrong Publicity of North-Eastern Culture and Festivals, Behaviors etc. :

The real picture of North-East is not reflected in national news media from time to time. The negative aspects of the state are published as Box News. As a result, outside the state a terror feeling is created. The related news are not relevant with actual data and extremists activities, deteriorated law and order situation are published with exaggeration. The bad affect of this directly falls upon Tourism Industry.

(6) Unawareness and ignorance of the people of Assam about the weightage of Eco-Tourism :

People of Assam are not aware and totally ignorant about the development of Tourism Industry. Even they cannot imagine the growth and development of state's economy, which will lead to the prosperity of the state vis-à-vis the people. They do not feel the importance of Eco-Tourism.

(7) Inner Line Permit System (ILPS) :

Inner Line Permit System restricts the number of tourists especially for Nagaland where one has to wait for hours in the Deputy Commissioner's office at Dimapur, sometimes the whole day.

(8) Shortage or almost nil facility of Standardized Entertainment :

In North-East, standardized entertainment facilities are not found which a demand for the development of Tourism Industry. The tourists require entertainment in many ways, which is not provided here.

(9) Increase of high tariff rates especially for foreign tourists :

Various Travel Agents report that high tariff rate for foreign tourists at Kaziranga National Park reduce their numbers. This is envisaged as follows :

(10) Lack of Leadership :

In North-East, for the development of

Tourism Industry, leadership is not seen both from Govt. & Private Sector. As such, having high potentiality tourism is a child/undeveloped stage here.

(11) Poaching and unauthorized or illegal holdings of land at National Sanctuaries/reserves etc. :

Year	Foreign Tourists	Home Tourists	Revenue earned from tourists (Home & Foreign)
2001-02	1144	44162	Rs. 39,94,084
2002-03	255	59811	Rs. 74,60,007

Poaching is a vital phenomenon in National Sanctuary. The security forces provided at National Sanctuaries fail to prevent this. This is because the number of security forces (forest guards) are insufficient and secondly, the arms provided to them cannot combat the modernized arms of poachers.

Also, illegal and unauthorized holdings of land at National Sanctuaries and Reserves by people, restricts the freedom of wildlife's, which cannot be said as a good symptom. Moreover, the areas of National Sanctuary/Reserves are used as grazing grounds for domestic animals of surrounded areas creating problems to wildlife's freedom and restricted grazing ground, change in wildlife's behaviour, etc.

(12) Natural Calamities, Climatic Change of Geographical Area and Natural Changes of National Sanctuary, National Parks and Reserves :

Natural Calamities mainly floods destroy the growth, limits the expansion of the National Sanctuary, National Parks and Reserves creating havoc among wildlife's. Concrete steps are not taken still now by the Govt. for the safety of wildlife's. Also, climatic change of geographical areas and natural changes of National Sanctuary, National Parks and Forest Reserves create disturbance to wildlife's. Moreover, because of these changes the National Sanctuary, National Parks are closed down for tourists almost for four months in a year.

(13) Decrease in number of Ponds, etc. creating problems for drinking water to wild life's as well as restricts transformation of birds from foreign countries :

Development of urbanism and unauthorized holding of lands of National Sanctuary, National Parks decrease the number of ponds etc. This creates problems of drinking water to wildlife's. Also the foreigner birds hesitate to come over in Birds

Sanctuaries due to shortage of their residence and surviving areas. Moreover, increase of Tea Plantations causing shrinkage to Animal Corridors, which is a practical view.

(14) Shortage of amenities for research work, observation and study facilities lures back the development of National Sanctuary/National Parks and Reserves :

More and more research work is a demand of time for the development of National Sanctuary, National Parks and Reserves. But the practical scenario is something else; due permission from the administration is not only difficult but also clumsy and expensive. Secondly, the security forces as well as the surrounded public rarely speak the truth. Moreover, proper facilities for a healthy research and observation work are not available in National Sanctuary vis-à-vis National Parks and Reserves.

(15) Wrong Foreign Policy :

The affect of wrong foreign policy harms Tourism directly and indirectly to neighbouring states. The example is Indo-China clash regarding Arunachal Pradesh, the affect of which threatens Tourism of Assam also.

(16) Infra-Structural Problems :

Strong infra-structure is a must for full development of any economic sector. It is more relevant to Service Sector. Assam is far away from healthy infra-structural facilities. The roads of the state are in damage condition, which fails to contact the tourist point for attracting tourists. Mass communication (E-mail, telephone, etc.) is in the last bench. Accommodation facilities are very very poor in the state. As a result

number of tourists visiting Assam and North-East are rather few.

Entrepreneurial facilities and prospects :

Here an attempt is made to elaborate and discuss entrepreneurial scope in Tourism Industry in Assam. Considering the problems already mentioned, following ways and paths are open for entrepreneurship which will lead towards solving of unemployment problem to many extent as well as development of Service Sector in the state; service sector is one of the prime reason for attracting the tourists.

1. Standardized Accommodation Facilities :

As mentioned earlier Assam is inexperienced with proper accommodation facilities. In the era of globalization and privatization it cannot be expected to do and develop everything from Govt. end. Hence Private Sector may come forward for providing standardized accommodation facilities. For rich tourists star hotels, for middle-income group tourists economy accommodation opportunities and if necessary dormitories, low rate hotels may be constructed by individual entrepreneurs or group of entrepreneurs. Here, the example of G. L. Resort may be cited which is a leading one in this arena.

2. Transportation :

The rich tourists require luxurious safaris, Air Conditioned Cars that may be provided at the entrepreneurial level. For middle-income group tourists' transportation at reasonable rate can also be provided by individual entrepreneurs for coming to National Parks, National Sanctuary and Reserves and visiting them.

3. Mass Communication :

The entrepreneurs may come forward for establishing modern communication system such as E-mail, Fax, Post and Telegraph facility, Telephones, etc. which will attract tourists by giving entrepreneurs their employment opportunity as well as improvement and development of Service Sector.

4. Professionalisation of Tourism Study :

The Universities in Assam should take initiative to introduce and expand the subject of tourism and travel management in undergraduate and post-graduate level as well as in Vocational courses. Previously,

Dibrugarh University has just one vocational subject on tourism namely "Tourism and Travel Management". Of course, now in the new course curriculum, much weightage is given on the subject of tourism in all level. This will improve the whole picture of tourism. Moreover, youths after getting proper education and training will gather much courage to opt for being professionals like Tourists Guide which is a challenging profession, contributing very good income source which can be seen in outside place like Delhi, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Bangalore, Mysore (Karnataka) and so on and so forth.

5. Publishing Business :

Entrepreneurs can choose the career of publishing various materials on the subjects of North-East Culture, North-East Festivals, Tradition and Behaviour of different TRIBES scattered in North-East Region. This will not only give livelihood to entrepreneurs but also will attract tourists making them terror-free. Also, the tourists will get reading materials in the form of brochure, lift lets, journals, etc. published by entrepreneurs.

6. Entertainment Business :

Entrepreneurs may take the risk of providing Standardized Entertainment Facilities for the tourists. This includes Dancing programme, Playing Centres, Gymnasium Centres and other entertainment amenities as per the demand of the tourists and Tourism Industry.

7. Leadership :

Government in association with private energetic entrepreneurs should take the lead for the development to Tourism Industry. As such the entrepreneurs will get their employment, which reduce the burden of unemployment leading to a sigh of relief for State Government.

8. Dietary business :

Entrepreneurs have the opportunity to open different standardized dietary sections where various dishes of different countries may be offered. This will make the tourists happy and comfortable during their stay in Assam.

9. Market Complex :

Cleaning centres are also another option for entrepreneurs to serve the tourists. Also, marketing of

local and regional products can be done by young entrepreneurs which comprises of selling of Souvenirs, Handicrafts and Handloom products and so on.

Tail Piece :

Assam state's economical condition is not a pleasant one. Whatever is the amount sanctioned by the Central Govt., major part is spent or deducted at source as interest on overdraft as revealed by news items in different newspapers. A large part is spent in maintaining law and order situations. As the state's maximum department is over employed, a huge amount is spent in paying salaries cum other allowances to the Govt. employees. Moreover, the administrators like ministers, executives, MLAs spent a lion's share for

Eco-Cottages equipped with modern facilities will be built in panoramic locations in the jungles of Manas National Sanctuary.

A sum of Rupees 2.42 crores has been sanctioned to the Govt. of Assam for development of the North-East Tourist Circuit, including Rupees 45 Lakh for an ethnic village at Bhalukpung, Rupees 3.82 crores has been sanctioned for a Eco-Tourism resort at Majuli, the biggest river island in the world of which Rupees 3.25 crores has been released to Assam Tourism Development Corporation (ATDC). All in all 28 Tourism related projects have been sanctioned to Assam estimated to cost Rupees 15.03 crores⁵.

Recent trend in Tourism Industry in Assam is reflected as follows :-

Year	No. of Tourist		Total
	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	
2001	10,10,651	6171	10,16,822
2002	90,53,915	6409	90,60,324
2003 (June)	15,00,000	3768	15,03,768

their individual safety. All these make the state exchequer weak and thin. As a result, public as a whole suffers a lot. Besides, wrong planning in all spheres, corruption at all level adds to this sorrowness. The picture must be altered immediately for the safety of the state. Tourism Industry is the only sector where quick development can be expected. Tourism being the vast non-productive but employable industry can change the whole picture of the state towards a favourable and pleasant position.

A Ray of Hope :

As stated in the article, "Assam Tourism" by Sivashish Thakur in the Assam Tribune dt : 06/09/03, 50 students were selected by the Indian Institute of Tourism Management and Future Trends (IITMFT), Chandigarh for training in the Hospitality Sector at the cost of North Eastern Council (NEC) expenses for the study.

The tourism Department organized training in Indian and Chinese cuisine for cooks. Another orientation programme for Taxi Drivers was also scheduled for October, 2003.

The trend is increasing which is a good sign for the state.

Conclusion :

Assam has a very rich potential for development of Tourism Industry. Depending upon the growth of Tourism Industry the whole region/state is bound to develop. As such, expansion of Tourism Industry will lead to engagement of people, creation of job opportunities, increase of revenue for the government, improvement of transportation facilities and many more. Naturally, the entrepreneurs will see a light of Hope amidst darkness. These will decrease the insurgency problem. People should not forget that tourists money is rolled for several times and all in the channel are getting their livelihood. Moreover, development of Tourism Industry will develop the standard of Service Sector. A time will come when Assam will be shown in Block Letters in world map because of the development of Tourism Industry. ☒

E-COMMERCE IN INDIA : PROBLEMS & PROSPECT

Prof. Nasim Wazid Ali

M.Com., LL.B.

Introduction :

Electronic Commerce (E-commerce) refers to the exchange of business information using electronic formats including Electronic Data Interchange (EDI, Electronic Mail (e-mail), Electronic Bulletin Boards (EBBs) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) etc. E-commerce Technologies are designed to replace traditional paper-based works with faster, more efficient and reliable communications through use of computers. To conduct business in the current environment using E-commerce technologies requires that a business have access to a computer and a modem.

It uses the Web to bring together customers, vendors and suppliers in some ways never before possible. E-commerce presents abundant opportunities. "The conduct of commerce using electronic media/networks, primarily the Internet is popularly termed as e-commerce."¹ "E-Commerce breaks down geographical barriers and brings together customers across the globe."² This e-commerce has become very popular now-a-days. Its growing popularity and increasing volume has paved the way for some new developments like *online accounting or web-based accounting, online auditing, online banking, online filing of returns of income tax and online trading in the stock exchanges ect.* besides creating employment opportunities for many ambitious education youth in your country. "India is emerging as a key player in e-commerce."³ Electronics and Information Technology (IT) industry is the fastest growing segment of Indian industry both in terms of production and export. "India is currently in the midst of an e-commerce revolution."⁴ "The arrival of the Internet followed by the escalating growth of web-based

businesses is leading to rapid growth of e-commerce both on the B2B and the B2C sides."⁵ The e-commerce trends in India are in perfect harmony with the sweeping changes taking place in the global markets. Even the Government has become more IT friendly and has taken some significant steps to ensure that the economic climate is ripe for e-business. "The total volume of e-commerce transactions in India was about Rs. 450 crore in 1999-2000. The National Association of Software & Service Companies (Nasscom) survey projected that e-business transactions in India are expected to go up to a whopping Rs. 40,000 crore in 2003-2004."⁶

But the e-commerce buzz that we hear on the radio, see on TV and read in the papers and online refer to online retailing using the web to sell goods, services and information to consumers. Online retailing began four years ago, and was pioneered largely by Internet companies that didn't (and some still don't) perform traditional retail. More recently, brand names like Barnes and Noble, the Gap, and Wal-Mart and Indian companies like BPB publications and rediff on the net have set up shop on the Net, and many experts believe that these and other brand names will be able to establish long-lasting presence on the Web. Today, what all person needs is a computer, a browser and Internet access, and he or she can buy anything from flowers to an airline tickets and even a car. Tomorrow, who knows what more can be done with the net ? The sky's the limit.

PROBLEMS OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

According to a survey conducted by Citizen, Consumer and Civic Action Group (CAG) it was observed that "no serious attempt

has been made to understand the pitfalls, to compare it against traditional shopping or devise means to deal with them." The need of the hour is to formulate guidelines and solutions for online business that can make online shopping a safe experience.

The said survey report further pointed out several problems associated with e-commerce business in India. The problems are like (a) non-compliance with delivery commitment, (b) products dealt with online are not duly certified, (d) lack of guarantee and warrantee, (e) some websites are unauthentic and unreliable as they are not duly registered, (f) lack of detailed information about the products, (g) lack of supplier information, (h) lack of facility for exchange and refund, (i) payment difficulties, (j) lack of facilities for registering complaints and above all (k) the problem of safety and security etc. So long the computer awareness is not developed and use of computers become widespread till then the e-commerce can not flourish. In India internet access is still not widely available. Another big challenge associated with e-commerce is absence of proper cyber laws to regulate transactions on the net. Lack of internet infrastructure, computers, high speed telecom links and cable network and privacy etc. are also some major challenges threatening the

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development of e-commerce in our country.

PROSPECT OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

In spite of all problems, the prospect of e-commerce in India is still very bright. E-commerce is a new way of conducting, managing and executing business transactions using computer and telecommunication networks. There is a tremendous potential for its growth because it has certain advantages. It is quick, cost effective, user friendly, gives faster customer response and improved quality of service etc. According to NASSCOM (National Association of Software & Service Companies) report penetration rates of internet and e-commerce transactions in India are expected to rise. The report further highlights that India can earn atleast one billion US dollars from software services export in commerce applications.

CONCLUSION :

If some positive steps are taken to overcome the problems referred to above then the overall impact of e-commerce will be favourable for India, as it will open up new opportunities in all sectors. If certain basic matters like privacy, intellectual property, safeguarding the interest of consumers against fraud and consumer protection etc. are all taken proper care of then it will revolutionize the entire e-commerce scenario in India in the near future. ☒



Segment Reporting in Financial Statements with Reference to TELCO

Prof. Jacob Konwar

"Its not the years in your life that count, It's the life in your years." – *Abraham Lincon*

The concept of Segment Reporting is of quite recent development in the field of financial reporting. With the increasing globalisation and liberalisation trends the necessity was felt for the vary survival of any business to diversify, modernise and capture new geographical areas. The basic idea behind this is to minimise the risk and uncertainties by spreading its business over new lines of activities.

Approach towards problems :-

In order to know the decision usefulness of segment reporting a case study was conducted of TELCO i.e. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd. The report was based on 2 financial years of 2001-02 and 2002-03 respectively.

Objective :-

The objective of the study report was :-

- 1) To analyse the segment reporting practice of TELCO; and
- 2) To know whether the information disclosed under segment reporting are material, relevant, reliable and sufficient enough or not for a general investor to make decision on the firms profitability

Concept of Segment Reporting :-

"Segment Reporting in general is a disaggregation of financial information such as turnover, profit assets etc. about the business entity and reporting the same information in segment wise." This concept first came into existence in the late 60's in the USA, when the Senate Sub-committee in USA on Antitrust in American Industry couldnot be able to make any conclusion from the aggregation of the financial information submitted by the large conglomerated firms.

A company should disclose segment information in such a way so that the investors are

allowed to determine its profitability, risk-growth opportunities and relative importance of different segments as well as to make out a proper evaluation of total performance of the companies operation as a whole.

The major standard setting bodies like FASB and IASC has concentrated more to know 'decision-usefulness approach', which means the informations, should be useful to the rational investors to make judicious decisions. Segmental information is not only helpful for the stock-holders to know the risk and return factor on their investment, but if is also having a vital importance in the hands of various stockholders too, such as employees, creditors, Government etc.

Segment Reporting in India :-

In India, Accounting standard on Segment Reporting came into effect from 1st April, 2001. The basic idea behind the disclosure about the segment practice or related information of an organisation is to provide information about different types of activities where it was engaged and the different economic environment in which it operates.

Paragraph 19 of AS - 17 on Segment Reporting suggested that the segmental information of an enterprise must be governed by a primary reporting segment, which might be a business segmentation or a geographical segmentation.

Apart from the primary reporting Segmentation the Institute (ICAI) has prescribed a Quantitative threshold for the Reportable Segment.

An enterprise requires to report separate information about an operating segment if it meets any of the following threshold :-

- (a) 10% or more of revenue form sales to external customer and from the transaction with other segments of the combined revenue (internal or external) of all segments;
- (b) 10% or more of the segment result/profit/loss to

combined results of all segments in profit/loss; and
(c) 10% or more of segment assets to total assets of all segments.

A part from this a segment revenue must equal to atleast 75% of the consolidated revenue of the Enterprise. In USA, Segment Reporting requirements are given under SFAS - 14 which states its goals as "to assist financial stagement users in analyzing and understanding the enterprise's financial statement by permitting the better assessment of the enterprises past performance and future prospects."

Segment Reporting Practice of TELCO :-

From the vary inception of TELCO, it has always tried to take adequate care of its direct and indirect users. In respect to reporting pattern its reporting structure is excellent one and it also tries to provide all the relevant informations within the stipulated pages of the Annual Report.

In respect to Segment Reporting, this company has chosen its primary reporting format as its business products and services. Since, it is one of the Indian company which is having significant takeover/control over automobile sector, dealing with its various products/services over different geographical areas. TELCO's basic business segment can be sub-divided into commercial vehicle segment and passenger car business unit. Its commercial vehicle segment include Heavy/medium commercial vehicle (H/MCV) and light commercial vehicle (LCV), whereas passenger car business unit include compact segment, utility vehicle segment, sports utility vehicle segment and mid-size car segment. After making the indepth study of the both aforestated Annual Report it was found that the company is following all the necessary disclosure requirements in a systematic manner, which ultimately fulfills the very first objective.

In respect to the second objective, there are certain practical problems. A general investor may be technically knowledgable about the reporting practice or may not be. And due to this factor only, the company needs to disclose information in such a manner so that it can be easily understand by layman also and by a technically aware person. Every investor is quite conscious about its investment and on the assumption of rationality he will like to know whether

his investment is properly utilised by the company or not. But, no where in the reports, company tried to make a segmented disclosure of information relating to its business earnings from H/mev or LCV or form PCB units individually. Rather it has given a sum total of all the various segments earnings, which ultimately helps us to conclude that the information is not sufficient enough for judicious decision making.

Conclusion :-

The ongoing fierce competition in the arena of business leads us towards business diversification, which ultimately presents problems for the user of accounts, especially in terms of assessing the future cash-flows segmental reporting or the disclosure of disaggregated data helps to bring out the transparency in the information with a view to meet the various information needs of the investors and other users by providing reliable, relevant and material information. It enables the prediction of future cash flows and risks in decision models and makes comparability useful, which ultimately helps in internal control and planning purpose of the organisation itself. ☒

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TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN BANKING

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Technology has been witnessed as the backbone of business and commerce in the process of economic development. Realizing the importance of Information Technology (IT), it was commercially introduced in India in 1995, after 49 years of independence and is facilitating the creation of new approaches to banking and financial services also. Since the nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks in July 1969 and subsequent six commercial banks in April 1980, the Indian banking industry has undergone a phenomenal transformation. These rapid developments resulted in significant strain on the organizational structure of the banking industry. Along with the growth of banking business, the method of maintaining data at the branch level and their subsequent transformation through different tiers of the banking system are required to be modernized. The manual system of operating the banking business has been associated with many problems and apart from their adverse impact on customer services; the deficiencies in the present manual system pose grave dangers to banks in the context of the increasing incidence of frauds. Therefore it becomes necessary to have mechanized system, which aims at removing these deficiencies. As a result of liberalization of economic policies, an element of increased competitiveness has been introduced in the banking industry, which compelled them to conduct their business with the state-of-art system, and in a cost effective manner. Consequently by the early 90s, MICR computerized cheque clearing operations was introduced at the 4 metropolitan centres i.e. Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and New Delhi. Technology enables the customer "help himself" through PC banking, ATM banking and telephonic banking and the banks to fine tuning their marketing strategies to the right targets for the right products and at the right time. In this article an attempt has been made to review some aspects of the modern electronic age, which affects the functioning of banks.

India has already been ushered into the IT revolution by enacting Information Technology Act,

2000, popularly known as the IT Act, 2000. The Act created and recognised digital signature and electronic records. It has paved the way for electronic contract through electronic medium and has defined with clarity the three essential parties to the contract—the originator, the addressee and the intermediary. This Act has rightly come into existence "to provide legal recognition to electronic transactions and other means of communications, commonly referred to as Electronic Commerce, which involves the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information to facilitate electronic filling of document as also to suitably amend the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Banker's Book of Evidence Act, 1891 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Internet, E-Commerce and Banking : "Radio took 40 years to reach a target of 50 millions people whereas the internet has taken only 4 years to reach the same target and is growing very rapidly". Internet is the large set of computer network that communicate with each other, often over telephone lines or any other newer technology and thereby forming a web of such connections. There are many applications of Internet and the foremost being knowledge transfer. Similarly, like many buzzwords of past, E-commerce has become the in-think which one cannot afford to be ignorant. E-commerce means engaging in commercial activities using the electronic media. E-commerce is an Internet application and it refers to the paperless exchange of business information using EDI (Electronic Data Interchange), Electronic Mail, Electronic Fund Transfer, Electronic Bulletin Boards and other networked based technologies. E-Commerce is essentially a global phenomenon, both in concept and reality. The European Commission has defined E-Commerce as under.

"E-Commerce is about doing business electronically. It is based on the electronic processing and transmission



of data, including text, sound and video. It encompasses diverse activities, as under, including electronic activities :

- # Trading of goods and services
- # Online Delivery of Digital Content
- # Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)
- # Public procurement
- # Electronic Share Trading.
- # Electronic Bills of Landing, Commercial Auctions.
- # Collaborative Design and Engineering, Online Sourcing.
- # Direct Consumer Marketing
- # After sales service

Internet Banking : Banks play a significant role in the service sector by mobilizing small savings of the public to huge capital formation. Banks have started investing in the Internet-Commerce or E-commerce market, by discovering areas in which they have a role to play. They are increasingly using the Internet as a channel for delivering the products and services to their customers. This form of banking is generally referred to as Internet Banking. But the range of the product and services offered by individual banks to their customers over the Internet varies.

Internet Banking is special challenge to Regulators as well as Banks. For banks the Internet Banking is borderless and without geographical boundaries in a sense it can be cross border. It calls for dividing the work of the banks in two categories viz. Banking product and services and non-banking product and services. The new financial service and product should be easy to operate and customer friendly. Customers will be curious to know how the banks will deal with erroneous transactions occurring on lines. Will the burden of proof be on customer or banks would be willing to settle the issue upfront and investigate the problem later? Further in view of the cross border nature it has to be borne in mind the legal framework of the place where the operation would take place i.e. the place where the customer is availing banking facilities. It is normally to be taken for granted that if the regulation does not permit banks to do things here, it is not permitted even outside the boundary. I-Banking is based on technology. It would expand geographic reach of banks and customers without physical expansion. In this respect let us consider branch operation by

customers and ATM operation by him from any point. The conduct of financial transactions through the Internet is not likely to displace other more traditional channels anytime soon. ATM is operated by customer using his plastic card and pin number assigned to him. But multi application Smart Cards are in vogue. Banks may consider allowing customer to withdraw money from any ATM by using Master or VISA and their own ATM card. It has the advantage of improving customer service by 100%.

Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) : ATMs made their appearance in India in the early 1990s and were mostly installed by foreign banks in their branch premises and today they are installed at convenient places such as airports, central business districts, hospitals etc. ATMs are primarily used for performing some of the banking functions such as withdrawal of cash or deposit of cash/cheque etc., by using an ATM card. Each customer is provided with an ATM card with a unique Personal Identification Number (PIN). Whenever a customer performs a transaction, the person has to key in the PIN, which is validated by the ATM, before the machine permits any transaction. The PIN has to be kept secret by the customer, to prevent any misuse or fraudulent transactions in the event of loss of the card.

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) : EFT or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is gaining momentum in the present age of information technology. It involves the computer-to-computer exchange of structured data between two or more companies, sent in a form that allows automatic processing, with no human intervention. In EFT message transfer fund is sent electronically or image of instrument of transfer of funds is sent electronically by fund transfer details electronic cheque or transfer by various types of plastic cards. Both the parties under EFT (sender and receiver) need a private and Value added Network infrastructure (VAN) exclusively for them to participate in EFT transaction. The use of EFT permits better forecasting of information, closer customer-relationship, reduced administrative overhead and reduced inventory-carrying cost. This translates into benefits not just for the supplier, but the end customer as well. The advantage of electronic commerce lies in the fact that, even though it is far from being a frictionless mode of



exchange devoid of transaction cost, it offers significant cost savings both within and between firms, especially for the processing and delivery of digital product. This seems to be the main reason why electronic commerce, especially the B-to-B (business-to-business) segment, is growing so quickly with significant reduction in costs associated with inventories, sale execution, procurement, intangible like banking and distribution costs.

Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS)

: The effort for the operationalisation of RTGS system has already been initiated and the major project components completed during the year included the finalisation of the design for RTGS system, issue of the tender for the development of the software evaluation of the technical components of the bids received, site visits and evaluation of the commercial proposals. It is expected that the implementation of RTGS is going to be accomplished within 15 months of award of the contract for software development and implementation.

Centralised Funds Management System (CFMS)

: The CFMS would enable the funds and treasury managers of commercial banks to obtain the consolidated account-wise, centre-wise position of their balance with all the 17 Deposit Accounts Department (DAD) of the Reserve Bank. The system has been tested prior to installation and phase-wise implementation commenced from November 2001. The CFMS would enable better funds management by constituent current account holders of the Reserve Bank.

Structured Financial Messaging Solution (SFMS)

: SFMS is the base of all inter-bank message transfers using the INFINET. SFMS serves as a safe, secure communication carrier built with templates for transmission of intra and inter-bank messages in fixed message formats, which would facilitate "Straight Through Processing". SFMS comprises the central server in the form of a hub located at the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), Hyderabad and individual bank gateways to which the branches of the banks would be connected with

a provision for banks to have multiple bank level gateways. The SFMS would provide for all inter-bank transactions to be stored and switched at the central hub, while intra-bank messages will be switched and stored by the bank gateway. Adequate security in the form of smart card authentication apart from the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) would be an integral part of the SFMS. All these would result in the security levels matching those of international standards.

Legal and Regulatory Issues : There must have proper legal infrastructure in place to promote Internet banking services. Unauthorized or misuse of data collection is potential sources of legal risk. Banks should identify security risk relating to E-banking as primary concern. External threats such as hacking, sniffing, spooling, cutting of communication, data fiddling, virus attack, violation of privacy, cracking and denial service attack expose banks to new security risk. In view of the inherent risks associated with Internet Banking, it becomes essential that the banks implement comprehensive Information System Security Policy, ensuring regular conduct of Information System Audit.

The modern electronic age has introduced several changes not only in the banking, financial service and regulatory policy, but also affected the direction of the economy and structural changes have been observed in the various sectors of the economy on account of the Internet revolution. Consequently, the delivery channels have increased, leading to lower cost and wider variety of services. The channels include Internet, ATM and Phone Banking. Similarly, the other set of developments relate to activities of the regulator. The recently launched negotiated dealing system for bond markets is an example of electronics has transformed the functioning of the financial markets. In the same way, the electronic age has affected clearing systems, leading to vary fast and more reliable funds transfer. The development in electronic banking has also led to new areas of risk such as data security and integrity. These require newer techniques of risk management. ☒

Non-Performing Asset Management in Public Sector Banks

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Introduction :

The concept of Non-Performing Asset has come into picture following the recommendation of Narasimham Committee appointed in 1991 by the Central Government. A Non-Performing Asset basically means an asset which has ceased to generate income for the banks. According to recent guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India Non-Performing Asset means credit facility in respect of which interest has remained due for a period of two quarters from the year ending 31st March 1995 and onwards. Non-Performing Asset include sub-standard asset, doubtful asset and loss assets. Now a days the major problem challenging the performance of PSBs is the accumulation of Non-Performing Asset. The level of NPAs of a bank are

Standard Asset	Sub-standard Assets	doubtful Asset	Loss Assets
Nil	10% of total outstanding	Less than 1yr. 20%	100%
		1 to 3 yrs. 30%	
		Above 3 yrs. 50%	

considered to be the measure of asset-quality and in turn its performance and rating. The recommendation of Narasimhan Committee to reduce gross NPA to 5% by 2000 and 3% by 2002 and net NPA to 3% and 0% by 2002, the feasibility of the recommendations would have to be explored keeping in mind the need to ensure sufficient supply of credit to all production activities of the economy.

When we talk of management of NPA, it implies two things :

1. Arresting degradation of standard assets of NPA category.
2. Upgradation of existing NPAs to standard status.

Objectives :

- a) In my article the first objective is to

analyse the trend of NPA in Public Sector Banks in the last couple of years.

- b) To examine the role and effectiveness of Debt Recovery Tribunals in the reduction of NPAs.

- c) To analyse the cause of growing NPAs in Public Sector Banks and its effect on profitability.

- d) Lastly, to offer suggestions for reduction of NPAs.

Income recognition and Provisioning Norms :

The income of the banks on performing assets in generally taken on accrual basis and income of non-performing asset is considered only on cash basis.

Provisioning norms :

The present Scenario :

The present levels of NPAs in Public Sector Banks can be seen from the table given here under :

From the above table it is seen that the percentage of net NPAs to gross NPAs have shown a decreasing trend, on the other hand in absolute term the amount is increasing.

Again from the Table - 2, is noticed that Indian Bank along with UCO and UBI have been identified as weak bank following high levels of NPAs and consequent losses. As against this, Corporation Bank, Syndicate Bank, Andhra Bank and Oriental Bank of Commerce have performed well in bringing down the percentage of Net NPAs to net advance

Year	Gross	% of gross		
		Advance	Net Advance	% of Net Advance
1993	39253	23.2	N.A.	N.A.
1994	41041	24.8	N.A.	N.A.
1995	38385	19.5	17567	10.7
1996	41661	18	18297	8.9
1997	43577	17.84	20285	9.18
1999	51710	15.89	24211	8.13
2000	53294	14	26188	7.42

in the order 1.92, 3.17, 3.47 and 3.8 respectively. There are still few banks who are lagging behind the international norms of below 5%. Debt recovery tribunals have been set up throughout the country to speed up the cases of recovery of loans of Rs. 10 lakhs and above. As on 31st March 1999, 5674 cases involving an amount of Rs. 4959 crores have been referred to the Debt Recovery Tribunals, out of which only 1503 cases involving amount of Rs. 179 crore have been settled.

Observation :

From the data available, it can be said that though the percentage of Net NPAs to Net advances has come down, yet total amount of NPAs goes on increasing which ultimately may have adverse effect on the profitability of the banks. Again Debt Recovery Tribunals failed to achieve the target for which they have been set up.

From the Table given here under it is clear that as on 31st March 2001, about 43.39% of the total NPAs of PSBs pertains to priority sectors. Recovery of NPAs in this sector is sometimes hampered by external factors. In some cases, failure of banks to take effective action against some of the defaulting large corporate borrowers was also noticed.

NPAs " Its Causes

An internal study conducted by Reserve

Bank of India shows that the order of prominence, the following factor contribute to NPAs.

Internal factors :

- diversion of funds for expansion/diversion/modernization
- taking up new projects
- helping/promoting associate concerns
- time/cost overrun during the project implementation stage
- business (product, marketing, etc.) failure
- inefficient management,
- strained labour relations,
- inappropriate technology/technical problem,
- product obsolescence, etc.

External factors :

- recession,
- non-payment in other countries,
- inputs/power shortage,
- price escalation,
- accidents, and natural calamities, etc.
- changes in government policies in excise/import duties, pollution control orders, etc.,

Other prominent causes of NPAs as often observed by Reserve Bank of India inspectors is the slackness on the part of the credit management staff in their follow-up to detect and prevent of

Table 2

NPAs of Public sector banks in percentages

(end of 31st March)
(in percent)

SI. No. Name of the Bank	Gross NPAs/ Gross Advances					Net NPAs/Net Advances				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. Allahabad Bank	23.98	23.98	23.18	20.09	19.07	16.0	14.84	15.09	12.54	12.24
2. Andhra Bank	11.61	11.81	9.86	9.42	7.83	3.20	4.10	2.92	4.46	3.47
3. Bank of Baroda	16.16	17.15	14.63	16.03	14.73	8.15	8.94	6.60	7.70	6.95
4. Bank of India	14.49	11.78	11.55	11.87	12.9	7.0	6.52	7.13	7.29	8.61
5. Bank of Maharashtra	21.87	20.67	17.39	15.97	12.65	9.39	9.66	8.59	8.72	6.97
6. Canara Bank	17.93	20.26	18.69	18.32	10.42	7.45	9.32	7.52	7.09	5.28
7. Central Bank of India	23.91	25	20.47	17.41	16.66	13.49	14.40	12.21	9.79	9.84
8. Corporation Bank	9.67	9.92	7.6	5.66	5.39	2.26	3.63	2.93	1.98	1.92
9. Dena Bank	14.7	15.1	13.73	12.37	18.15	7.30	9.40	8.28	7.67	13.47
10. Idian Bank	34.15	39.12	38.96	38.7	32.77	23.87	25.24	26.01	21.67	16.18
11. Indian Overseas Bank	22.59	15.8	13.38	13.32	13.18	8.57	7.64	6.26	7.39	6.65
12. Oriental Bank of Commerce	5.68	7.36	6.16	6.3	5.54	3.60	5.64	4.84	4.50	3.80
13. Panjab and Sind Bank	27.7	30.71	26.79	23.01	15.27	10.34	12.04	10.84	10.48	9.39
14. Panjab National Bank	18.74	16.31	14.5	14.12	13.19	12.70	10.38	9.60	8.96	8.52
15. Syndicate Bank	20.97	19.32	15.31	10.72	7.74	8.39	7.53	5.78	3.93	3.17
16. UCO Bank	24.54	28.35	24.04	22.55	18.79	11.43	13.73	11.14	10.83	8.75
17. Union Bank of India	10.38	10.38	11.18	12.41	12.27	5.94	6.98	7.66	8.70	7.97
18. United Bank of India	38	36.2	33.5	32.38	27.6	23.28	18.70	14.10	15.96	12.70
19. Vijaya Bank	20.36	18.73	15.21	13.65	11.55	11.90	9.56	7.50	6.72	6.65
SB Group										
20. State Bank of India	15.96	16.02	14.14	15.56	14.25	6.61	7.30	6.07	7.18	6.41
21. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	12.45	13.83	11.73	16.11	16.15	6.11	7.96	7.13	10.45	-
22. State Bank of Hyderabad	17.89	19.19	18.96	15.94	14.18	9.94	11.42	10.88	8.78	7.30
23. State Bank of Indore	14.20	15.81	15.05	14.68	10.8	9.62	11.29	10.96	10.10	7.55
24. State Bank of Mysore	14.54	16.92	17.47	16.96	13.89	8.59	10.96	10.75	10.55	8.12
25. State Bank of Patiala	11.49	11.32	11.88	13.98	10.99	6.60	5.88	7.04	8.23	6.09
26. State Bank of Saurashtra	13.5	14.79	14.83	15.43	13.71	5.70	6.07	6.57	7.70	7.87
27. State Bank of Travancore	11.74	14.49	20.06	18.46	14.43	7.38	8.82	12.21	10.80	8.58
Public Sector Banks	18.0	17.84	16.02	15.89	14.02	8.9	9.18	8.15	8.13	7.42

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 1997-98 and 1999-2000



Table - 3
NPAs of Public Sector Banks in percentage

Borrowing segment wise distribution of gross NPAs	Gross NPAs as on March 31, 2001	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	% to total NPAs
Public sector units	1334.05	2.44
Large Industries	11498.10	20.99
Medium industries	8658.69	15.81
Other non priority sectors	9516.62	17.37
Agriculture	7311.40	13.35
Small scale industries	10284.97	18.78
Other priority sectors	6169.33	11.26
Total	54773.16	100.00

diversion of funds in the post-disbursement stage.

Conclusion and suggestions :

Today quality of loan asset is very important for viability of banking sector. Complete elimination of NPAs is not possible but its adverse impact on the banking sector can be minimized to a great extent, if a proper management policy concerning NPAs is adopted. Here I have suggested some remedial measures to lessen the incidence of NPAs on the performance of Public Sector Banks.

1. Upgradation of appraisal skill of the officers dealing in credit through special training programmes.
2. Effective credit audit mechanism which gives signals for taking quick action to prevent turning into non-performing ones performing assets.
3. For recovery of small loans, the steps taken by the lok Adalats working in the state of Gurjat may be considered.
4. Debt Recovery Officers may be appointed at branch having sizeable NPAs and their recovery progress may be monitored on monthly basis.
5. Banks should encourage merger of sick units which may lead to reduction of NPAs.
6. Personal contact with the borrowers instead of issuing notices to them.

7. Number of follow-up visits regular stock inspection may be undertaken for improving the performance of recovery of loans.

8. Publishing the names of the defaulters of big loans and advances of banks so as to give the threat of social exposure, resulting in the quick recovery of loans in time.

9. Use of comprehensive data base of advance accounts help in monitoring the health of standard assets, identify potential NPAs well in advance and also establish relationship between various groups of accounts departments for arriving at quick decision making process.

10. And lastly, borrowers should be motivated not to divert fund for uses other than for which they are sanctioned. Banks too on their part should be vigilant to detect and prevent diversion of funds, as any failure in this front is a potential source of NPAs. ☒

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Change of Mindset

Change of Mindset

Prof. Dr. S. L. Agarwalla

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Now-a-days we frequently hear the word "change". Everyone likes to talk change in terms of change of the world, change of environment, situation, conditions, thinking, social, political, management style, teaching, learning etc. It simply means people are looking around for change as they grow weary of some thing, same situation for a long-time to continue. In old days people were habituated to carry on with same things or ideas for generations, though with a very small change. But today it is difficult to perpetuate things or ideas from father to son i.e. even for a very short span of time. Thus change and a rapid change is being felt and witnessed in every sphere of human life. So, a question arises in the mind why this is happening in this way. Why people are so vocal of change? Where is the change? Is it in the nature, in the stars, in the sky, in the air, on the earth, in the hills, on the plains, in the moon, in the clouds or in the universe itself? I often try to find the right answer to these vital questions which disturb the mind very often. When I think of the rivers, hills, the sky, the stars, the sunshine, the moonlight or any of the rule of the nature, I don't see change by their own way. Whatever change the eye catches in the nature, is the change forced by unwise and selfish actions of man. Man has a tendency of breaking the law of nature unlike animals who always go by the nature and avoid destroying the nature.

We also see the change in the ecology as well as in the environment, which again is man-made. Otherwise, the nature has shown no change in itself. We are surrounded and sheltered by the nature and hence the influence of the nature on human or animal life is great. In fact, the nature teaches us to abide by the rules of it and be happy and to have a peaceful world. But by nature human being is impatient and wants everything to mould in its favour at a rapid pace & that is also out of turn. We donot learn from ants who teaches us to share the resources of the nature

without harming others or disturbing the peace and order prevailing the example leads one to conclude that "change", of which we talk so much is the change of the mindset and not the change of God's creation. As we like to see change everyday, so we feel it everyday. This mindset again has two aspects-one which leads to creation of new things, either by scientific or entrepreneurial process and two disturbing the peace and order of the society. The positive change of mindset may result in rapid development of a society, country, the individual or the world at large. This is the creative nature of the mind which thinks in terms of value addition, extension, innovation, introduction of new things, services or products that may help the human society in its progress development and happiness.

However, the negative change of mindset may lead to destruction of the social fabric, brotherhood, humanity, peace and order in the world. Such a mindset has a selfish end to everything, fast buck and luxurious life of oneself motive. In the process it harms the fellow being, the surrounding environment, the society, the country and the world at the end.

Thus, the change which is related to positive change of the mindset is welcome and desirable by every one. Because it may convert a "Ratnakar Daishyu" to a great saint of "Balmiki". Then the change becomes vivid and everybody can feel it and is benefited in managing their worldly life. What is meant here is the creation of a greatest ever epic by the Saint Balmiki in the form of Ramayana created only after the positive change of mindset, which has been proved to be the leading light of our great India. In fact a positive change of mindset of a single person alone can bring unthinkable and unprecedented change in the life of mankind. So in this reference I want to express my wish that whenever change is discussed it should conclude with positive change of mindset that can bring peace and order in the society.



Again, with this positive change of mindset we can change our country to a fully developed and powerful country in the world order as dreamt and predicted by our honourable president Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Saheb. He wishes in his "Vision 2020" that India shall come out as a super-power in the world. Thus, he has set for the countrymen a goal to have a positive change of their mindset in such a way that the dream seen by a visionary like Kalam Saheb, which is based on facts, could be realised. He might also have silently wished that the countrymen would show negative mindset which entangles us in corruption of all kinds in all levels insincerity, dishonesty, devoid of hard working, lack of fellow-feeling and brother-hood, inhumanity, greed, envy, lack of motivation and sense of belonging etc. A positive change of mindset leads everyone to fair-competition and energetic and inspired efforts to achieve individual as well as social goals. A high morale is developed for the pursuit of one's mission in life.

Moreover, a positive change of mindset can change the political, social and economical scenario of a country, though not in a short-span of time, as

shown by Japan and other small but determined South Asian countries. This can bring the desired changes in the life of "society and its institutions like public administration, justice delivery system, in universities, colleges, schools, industries, business houses, in cities, towns and also in villages. A positive change of mindset creates a constructive mind that lays a mission of life and the achievement of which becomes the mantra to lead to success. A constructive mind thinks of God first and then begins his work and the efforts of which never goes astray. So the slogan "change or perish" can now be extended with a new slogan "positive change of mindset or perish". It simply means that not only our progress but even our survival can be ensured only by a positive change of mindset. ☒

N.B. :-

Don't walk in front of me,
I may not follow.
Don't walk behind me,
I may not lead,
Walk beside me and
be my friend – (Albert Camus)

CAREER BY CHOICE, NOT CHANCE

Ms. Debaraty Majumder

B. Com. 2nd year

All humans strive for a healthy body and a happy and peaceful existence. A stress-free mind ensures a healthy body and a happy life. Since the mind, body and environment are always in a state of dynamic interaction, the choice of vocation or occupation can make or mar this happiness. One would to remember the saying 'Health is Wealth'. The choice of one's career should also be influenced by whether it allows for a healthy body and an active mind.

So, it is imperative for us to choose a

vocation that meets these requirements. We should always remember, while making any decision about our career that many a man ". . . . has dwarfed his manhood, cramped his intellect, crushed his aspirations, blunted his finer sensibilities, in some mean, narrow occupation just because there was money." Many choose a career in engineering, medical or the administrative services, for which they have no aptitude, only because of the money and prestige involved. They end up being misfits in a demanding profession and thereafter lead a life of frustration and regret.

Even a small step in the right direction counts far more than the biggest strides in the wrong direction. Everybody has strengths and weaknesses. Nobody is perfect. The trick is to concentrate on developing one's strengths. For this, one has to make the right decision at the right time and more than half the battle won. ☒

"Yoga" as a measure of maintaining Good Health

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There is a proverb "Health is wealth". Good health is a big capital of human being. All enjoys in the world go in vain if health is not good. Nature has given us a machine in the shape of a body. The various parts of the body has been joined in a very scientific way. The things managed by the nature always becomes complete. We should always try to keep it active and the nature is waiting to see how we take care of this machine. If we do not take proper care of the machine given by the nature, the nature will not remain silent. Definitely it will not hesitate to punish us.

There is a mind inside of this body. The health of mind is associated with the health of body. Mind always remain fresh if body remain fresh. The activity of the mind increases when the body is fresh a free from any trouble. We can not imagine the good health of mind if the body becomes ill. Good combination body and mind leads a man to perform the responsibility of the society, otherwise a person without good combination of mind and health becomes the burden of society.

In modern society the scientist are giving importance to "Yoga". But the Indians knew the history of yoga thousand years ago. The principle which the ancient Indians researched and prescribed between the body and mind was "Yogashan". The meaning of yoga is to increase the technique of work or the Ashan which increases the technique of activity is called "Yogashan".

The main theory of yogashan is to keep the various parts of body such as nerve, muscles active in a scientific way and give the rest. The shape which takes place in times of keeping the various parts of the body active is called ashan. The saints always practised such of Ashan in the open air and in the open field. So the names of these Ashan has been named with the similarity of natural things, Animals and birds such as Tarashan, Padmashan, Ustrashan, Gomukhashan, Mayurashan, Bhujangashan and Matshashan etc.

Yogashan not only increases the strength of

the body but also increases the strength of mind. Concentration increase due to regular habit of yoga. It improves the memory power also. So it is very essential for the students. Tension free mind with thin and fresh body always increases the ability of the work. For these reason the employees working in the office are also gaining from yoga.

There is no doubt that the men has progressed scientifically beyond imagination. But these progress are doing some harm also. Tense increases from much crowd and performing more work more than ability or more sound in the surrounding areas. Tense give birth the diseases like Blood Pressure, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart Attack and Mental Disorder etc. The modern scientific medical science is not in a position to cure such diseases till today. But yoga has become successful to control such type of diseases. That is why the doctors are advising the patients towards the yoga. Yoga departments are running successfully in many big hospitals of the country. Further it is been used in the case of traveller to the safe life and the same has been successful.

It will not be right thinking that yogashan is only used in case of disease but it can be used to increase the bodily and mental improvement of a person which ultimately brings the success.

Yoga always keeps a person tension free from which a person enjoys his life. The industrialists now a days are encouraging their employees to under go yoga as such their ability to work increases.

It is not right practice to undergo yoga only by studying without any direction from instructor. It will be like to use medicine without asking the doctor. It must be learn from the instructor or professor in the beginning. The professor will teach some Ashan as per the ability of the person concern. Time should be increased gradually. It should be done in the open space for 15 to 30 minutes. Some body choose

some ashans only through study but it may become harmful also.

There are many scopes to learn yoga now a days. Many teachers are there in many schools and colleges. Yoga is also being taught in the gardens of many persons. It is being taught without taking any fees.

There are so many clubs gymkhana in our country who teach yoga taking fees.

Exercise of thousand years ago has become essential now a days in the universe.

From this we can understand the importance of Indian thoughts that how far it is helpful to the mankind of the world. ☒

- I. A true friend is some one who knows everything about you but still loves you.
- II. True friend is like a diamond, valuable & forever
- III. Friend is our guide and philosopher.
- IV. Friends are like one soul in two bodies.
- V. Friend is a push when we are stopped.
Friend is a guide when we are searching.
Friend is a word when we are lonely.
Friend is a song when we are glad.
Friend is a smile when we are sad.
- VI. A best friend is one, you can trust completely the one who listens to you and is there for you.
- VII. Friend is the dictionary by which we gain knowledge

FRIEND – ONCE A FRIEND, ALWAYS A FRIEND

Ankita Agarwal

B. Com. 1st year

- VIII. Friend is a person 'U' can laugh with about everything,
you can cry with without same,
And Whom you trust completely,
A Friend is a partner in life and a part of your life always.
- IX. Value of water is known when rivers are dry
Value of friend is known, when some friend say good bye. ☒

Information need and sources for students

A Library view point

Anujay Kumar Saikia
Librarian

Information needs is one of the several basic resources that are needed and utilised by human beings for their development and prosperity. In its simplest form information is the processed data and the matter of such information can be interpreted to work out a coherent body of knowledge. Thus the stages are Data-Information-km-wisdom.

Types of information :

Information can be categorised on the basis of its use and purpose for which it is used. Six types have been recognised by J. H. Shera.

i) **Conceptual Information** : Relating to ideas, theories

ii) **Empirical** : Relates to data and experience of research obtained by given perceptions.

iii) **Procedural** : Related to data of investigation derived from scientific attitude.

iv) **Stimulatory Information** : Which is motivated by oneself or environmentally derived

v) **Policy Information** : The Information which is focused on decision making process.

vi) **Directive** : The Information which is used for co-ordination and for enabling effective group activity.

Information Need : Broad categories of informations needs are :

i) **Social Pragmatic Information** : Information required to copy with day to day life need

ii) **Recreational need** :

iii) **Professional information** : Information required to operate completely within a business or professional environment.

iv) **Educational Information need** : Information required to satisfy academic requirement at an institution.

There are several factors which influence the need of users :-

a) **Environment** : This refers to the different environment to which the users are attached to i.e. which refers the categories of users. i) Academic Institution,

ii) Research Organisation etc.

b) **Demographic factor** : That is age, sex, educational.

c) **Psychological** : e.g. motivation, intelligence etc.

Melvin J. Voigt identified three types of information about current research & development :

a) **The current approach** : Refers to need for information about current research & development.

b) **Everyday Approach** : Refers to day to day need for scientist.

c) **The exhaustive information** : Refers to relevant information pertaining to a given subject.

d) **Catching up or Brushing up Approach** : which refers to the trend of subject field.

In this modern world there is general trend of decreasing reading habits among the students. The major factor may be as follow :

i) Memory oriented examination system.

ii) Teacher transmitted education.

iii) Impact of modern media like computer.

iv) Lack of attitude of parents in cultivating reading habits to their word.

v) Unability in setting up further plans and objectives by the students.

However, following criteria may help in cultivating reading habits among students in colleges :

1) Adopting aptitude in participating extra and co-curricular activities like quiz, debating etc.

Students may read year books, general knowledge books, magazines etc. in the library for the purpose.

2) Cultivating interest for competitive examinations.

In this competitive world, the students should try and look for appearing in competitive examinations during their course of regular study.

3) By providing library oriented assignments by the teachers to the students.

4) Conducting seminars, group discussions etc. within the class or in extra period by the teachers.



5) By setting up future goals and objectives and preparing for this. In this cases the students may seek information for following three broad objectives.

- a) Information for educational institutions within and out side the state (Career based)
- b) Jobs and job oriented competitive exams.
- c) Regular course of study.

Title
Any term
Subject
Boolean Search
Accession No.

2) Circulation Service : for easy and quick circulating of books :

The students may find following sources of information in a library to fulfil their needs :

A) Print Media (Not Exhaustive)

Primary Source

Standards
Learned Periodicals
Patents
Maps
Agreements (Facts)
Acts
Survey reports
Government Publications
Bulletins
Regulations
Technical papers

Secondary source

Periodical/Serials
Abstract
Indexing & Abstracting
Periodicals
Encyclopedia
Dictionaries
Handbooks
Year books
Renewals
Reviews
Annual reports

Tertiary source

Directories
Bibliographies
Guide Books

B) Non Print Media :

Categories of Non Print media where the students may find their information are :-

- i) Micro form, Photographic film, Microfiches.
- ii) Electronic media like Computerised data bases, Internet.
- iii) Audio Visual materials like Magnetic tapes, discs, floppies, Optical discs, Multimedia etc.

In this day of information technology, where there is exponential growth in information and multiplicity in sources of information. It has become a challenge for college libraries to fulfil the demands of the users.

Library automation has become almost indispensable to provide quality and efficient information service to the users. Although library automation cover wide areas from house keeping operations to Rendering of information for following aspects is very necessary.

1) Creation of Database

Book	Searching Technology
	Key word
	Author

With the application of different Library software likes CDS/ISIS, SOUL, LIBSYS, SUCHIKA

etc. automation can be started at least partially.

Conclusion :

In this highly competitive world the time factor has become invaluable factor for any human being, specially for students. Therefore without wasting valuable time, the students should set plans and objectives and can exploit the available resources of the library to make their dreams in to reality.

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E - WASTE

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B. Com. 3rd year



Many of us not familiar with the term "e-waste" (Electronic Waste) Let's make a round to gather some knowledge about "e-waste" & its harmful effects on our environment & the Country.

Mandoli a hostile zone, an industrial estate on the Delhi, U.P. border. Beyond it lies a scrapyard where boys tear apart electronic components with naked hands. There are vast of acid lying around. A few feet away, something is brewing in a giant black caldron, spewing strange - smelling smoke. People familiar with what's going on say it is here that the innards of computers are torn, crushed, burnt & boiled in acid to extract copper for wires & gold for jewels. It is a site where computers are recycled. India may be a great source of the World's software. But it might also emerge as a giant sinked of hardware. Environmental activists who have documented computers in Mumbai, Chennai & Delhi say India's domestic electronic waste and the import of the discarded computers might soon turn the nation into the world's largest computer graveyard.

A survey made by environmental group indicated that the practice of illegal "e-waste" recycling under hazardous conditions is rampant in these cities. Toxic link estimates that a conservative figure on the amount of "e-waste" landing in the country would be 20,000 kilos a day. India itself has nearly two million computers in the pipeline for re-cycling. Under existing laws, all re-cycling of e-waste in India is illegal. 'E-waste' may be imported & recycled only at licensed re-cycling plants. But currently there is not a single plant in India to process e-waste. Toxics link investigators who scanned shipping document say that the e-waste is brought into the country by labelling it as metal scraps or second hand computers. Between 1997 & 2004, 315 millions computers world wide are expected to be ready for disposal. Without re-cycling, this

will result in the injection of 550 million kilos of lead, 9,00,000 kilos of cadmium & 1,80,000 kilos of mercury in the environment, says a paper by University of Georgia Scientist in the journal **Materials Today** published in January this year (2004).

Concerns about 'e-waste' began to mount two years ago when an international coalition of environmental watch dog groups raised an alarm in a report entitled **Exporting Harm**. It claims that millions of kilos of e-waste were being exported to Asian countries, including India. The export was driven by the low-cost of re-cycling in Asia as cheap labour & lax environmental standards make India an attractive site for re-cycling. "It cost about \$ 20 to re-cycle an old computer in U.S., instead waste broker sell the computer for export and make about \$ 5 a piece." The cost of re-cycling in India is about \$ 12 and everyone makes money. Toxic link investigators found re-cycling units discharging the waste acid water into neighbouring grounds and venting fumes from burning plastic and metals into the air. Lead can damage the brain and the reproductive system, mercury & candium can harm the kidneys. They, however, concede they have no data yet to directly link the e-waste to ill-health.

A study sponsored by a Sar'ss research agency conducted by the International Research Group (IRG) Systems South Asia - A market consultancy involved in energy, environment & natural resources in New Delhi has estimated that between 900 & 1000 computers are dismantled in the capital every day. The study, from October, 2003 to March, 2004, examined several processes used to extract important electronic components and metals from dismantled computers. IRG examined metal extraction & the dismantling of monitors. "The more the amount of raw materials available for re-



cycling, the greater are the financial returns” points out Amit Jain, Managing Director of IRG system South Asia. The gold extraction process examined by the IRG team led to 99.9% pure gold, which could well end up in jewelry. “A single PC does not yield gold worth the effort but a kilo of gold plated connector pins extracted from many computers make the process economically attractive”, says Jain. Copper extracted from the printed circuit boards is further processed and used to draw copper wires. And some integrated circuits are removed and consumed by small scale electronic industries in India.

With China closing its doors on e-waste nearly two years ago, experts believe that India will emerge as a prime destination. The survey by toxics link at the Chennai seaport showed that computer scarp comes in from the U.S., Singapore, Malaysia and West Asia. Two international agreements hammered out in the 1990s known as the Basel Convention and amendment effectively ban the export of wastes from the developed countries. But by March this year, only 44 countries had ratified these agreements. At least 62 countries need to sign for the agreement to come into force. India, Canada, Japan, Singapore, UAE & the U.S. are among the countries that had not ratified the Basel Convention and amendment yet. “The U.S. had failed to control or prohibit the export of ‘e-waste’”, says Jim Puckett, coordinator of the Basel Action Network (BAN), a coalition of international environmental activists.

A top official of a leading international hardware manufacturer in New Delhi said the industry expects many countries to introduce new laws for the re-cycling of “e-waste” within the next 5 years. Eleven countries – Belgium, Denmark, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan – already have mandatory electronic recovery laws. The official said hardware manufacturers are likely to pass on the cost of re-cycling to consumers through incremental increase in the price of the products at the time of the sale. “But re-cycling has to be a shared responsibility – Both manufacturers & consumers have a role in the take-back scheme.”

India’s organised hardware industry also appears unprepared to take back products for re-cycling. The hardware industry here works on small margins and the unorganised sector accounts for about 60% of the market “Points out Vinnie Mehta, executive director of the Manufacturers Association of Information Technology (MAIT) which represents the hardware industry. “Even a small increase in the cost of branded products to cover the cost of re-cycling will make consumers migrate to the unorganised sector for their personnel computers” he says.

A take-back scheme would require consumers segregate household junk and separate ‘e-waste’ for re-cycling. Hardware industry representative also say that India is unprepared for a take back scheme. It is all right for small countries like Switzerland & Taiwan, but in the current situation it will be hard to implement it in India. “The culture of waste-segregation is still to percolate into Indian society.” Says an industry official. “We can’t cut and paste solutions from elsewhere in India” says Mehta. We need to address problems from our own social, economic and cultural perspective. It will probably have to start with education and sensitising the public about handling waste not just for computers but all the other electronic appliances as well. “Although India’s road map to tackle its ‘e-waste’ is still far from clear, all appear to agree that the faster it is done the better. Other wise the PC on our desk that brings us e-mail now might one day deliver toxics into the air.

Some Countries of the World that have banned ‘e-waste’ import :

Taiwan : One of the World’s largest manufacturers of hardware, Taiwan was among the first to introduce re-cycling of used computer hardware, including printed circuit boards, monitors and notebook computers in 1998. Consumers can return used hardware to one of the 600 ‘take back’ stations, where it is dismantled for recycling.

Japan : Since 2001 manufacturers in Japan have been expected to recycle a range of electronic appliances including air conditioners, television sets

& refrigerators. Manufacturers can charge an extra U.S. \$ 20 to U.S. \$ 40 on each item to cover the cost of re-cycling.

European Unions : Last year the EU passed a directive that requires producers to take financial responsibility to recover and re-cycle 'e-waste'. All member-states are expected, to put into place systems for the collection of 'e-waste' from private household by December 2006. They aim to meet a target of 4 kg e-waste per resident per household.

South Korea : It enacted take back laws in 2003

to cover major electronic items by 2005. the law will include small electronic products such as mobile phones and cameras.

China : In 2002, China banned the import of waste or junked air conditioners, refrigerators, laser and inkjet printers, mobile communication equipments, printed circuits, cathode ray tubes & automatic data processing machines. ☒

(The facts & figures are extracted from "The Telegraph.")

SPIDERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

*Collected by : Dipjoy Das
B. Com. 1st year*

Spiders are the worst enemies of the insects and kill far more pests than chemical pesticides and insecticides would ever be able to do.

Though a few species of spiders namely the 'Black Widow' and the 'Brown Recluse' are dangerous, a vast majority of spiders are harmless to human beings; more than 5,000 of these species are found in India alone.

Spiders have a peculiar style of hunting the insects. For example, one spit variety of spiders appears to be too lazy to be able to catch any bug. But when it creeps close to a fly – the usual target – its body takes a jerk and a quantum of its spit shoots out so fast that the fly cannot run away and finds itself trapped under the downpour of the glue. The spider then paralyses it completely with the venom in its fangs.

After a spider bite, the victim's brain keeps on sending messages down to its nerves. But the instructions are not transmitted to the muscles. The insect becomes motionless and the spider gets the satisfaction of eating the insect live.

In China, the use of spider for protecting the crops from pest and insect attacks is being practised since long They not only preserve the

natural spiders found in the agricultural fields but also breed them wherever they are required.

Apart from pest control the spider has other beneficial uses too. 'Banana spider', a little brownish grey creature living in warm climate, was a special 'affinity' towards cockroaches thereby helping in keeping the house clean. Apart from cockroaches, they also eat insects and some small varieties of lizards crawling along walls.

Scientists are hoping to harness 'Silk' stands of the webs from the web-weaving variety of spiders. Stands of some varieties are stronger than even the best quality steel.

The strands of one such variety are known as 'dragline spider silk'. The twin qualities of dragline silk, namely, lightness and toughness make it highly suitable for various purposes. Dragline silk, when spun into thicker strands becomes as strong as nylon and carbon fibre and still remains flexible. It has, therefore, been tried in high performance aircraft.

As its Research, Development and Engineering Centre is Massachusetts, the US Army is trying to copy a spider silk to make a bullet-proof vest which will be for lighter and more comfortable than the stiff and uncomfortable vest available today.

A company in California (U.S.A.) is working extensively with spider silk and believes that this material is ideally suited for the use in heart valves artificial veins and other surgical implants. A group of Researchers in USA is testing spider chemicals in drugs to combat 'Alzheimer's' disease and epilepsy.

Thus the, the tiny echoing spider holds great promise for the future. ☒

BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING

Vijay Pandey

B. Com. 3rd year



Business people have always wondered and more so in the last few years what it takes to bring a company, from a low profit organization to a healthy high profit one. BPO has appeared as the probable answer to most organizations' problems. While it has provided a means to profitability to large organizations in the western world, it has afforded huge business opportunities to developing countries like India. Today India has become capable of offering cheaper and innovative ways of doing the same business, by virtue of its highly educated work force, convenient rupee-dollar rates and efficient infrastructure. BPO thrives on these factors and many more leading to win-win situations at both ends.

BPO or Business Process Outsourcing can be defined as the strategic use of outside resources to perform activities traditionally handled by internal staff and resources. In other words, it refers to contracting with an external organization to take primary responsibility for providing a business process or function. The latest definition of BPO is the delegation of an IT-intensive business process to an external provider who owns, administers and manages it according to defined set of metrics.

The definition of business process outsourcing hasn't changed since its inception, but its potential reach and impact have altered significantly. The BPO universe is expanding. Today, executives use BPO to meet a diverse set of objectives, from tactical to strategic. Some still contract out narrow processes to achieve cost savings. But others have begun to use BPO for very different goals. They are using it to drive consistent management practices through global operations, to start up new operations quickly, to tap new sources of revenue, and to catalyze organisational change.

BPO goes further than technology infrastructure or even applications. At times these activities or business processes can be very, very critical to the survival of an organization. But today, they are outsourced and outsourcing has proved to be beneficial as well.

The outsourcing provider takes primary responsibility for ensuring that the process works, interfaces effectively with other company functions, and delivers the outcomes intended. BPO contracts are perceived as being more inclusive, covering a great deal of process design work, redeployment and retraining of the people doing that work and almost always include the IT components that enable and support the Business Process. The objective of BPO is to provide greater opportunities for generating innovation, speed to market and shareholder value through this more comprehensive integrated approach. Nowadays "do what you do best and outsource the rest" is the mantra fanning BPO's meteoric growth.

TYPES OF BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCING

Conventional Outsourcing : This entails using a niche provider to provide a narrow scope of services through a contractual relationship. Most frequently companies use the provider's processes to minimize costs. They may or may not transfer people and assets to the provider. Alta Vista uses conventional outsourcing for e-mail support services.

Collaborative Outsourcing : Collaborative outsourcing involves a cooperative, flexible relationship with the outsourcing provider offering a broader scope of services. The firm and its partner frequently define these services jointly. Again, the firm may or may not transfer people and assets to the provider.



Transformational Outsourcing: This high-payoff outsourcing initiative involves a deep commitment between the firm and its outsourcing partner to radically transform the firm's enterprise-level outcomes. The two companies jointly define a broad range of processes they will use and may also share in a joint venture that manages assets and employees that both contribute.

FORCES DRIVING THE GROWTH OF BPO MARKET:

The number one driver behind the growth in the BPO market today is an increase in the number of enterprises that are reviewing their internal operations in an attempt to more fully understand their true core competencies, and focus on only those competencies. This is leading to an increased willingness to outsource processes considered non-core, yet critical – activities such as claims administration, HR services and payment services.

A secondary driver of growth in this market is a desire by enterprises to improve their current service levels. BPO offers enterprises an opportunity to do so in many cases, and at the same time removes the requirement for the capital expenditure that would be necessary if the enterprise sought to improve those service levels internally.

The third most prominent driver of growth in this market – not surprising given the current economic environment – is a desire by enterprises to extract all possible costs from within their internal operations. Any chance of decreasing transaction-processing costs frees up precious capital that can then be applied to more strategic initiatives.

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR BPO

Prior to taking an outsourcing decision, one has to examine the different perspectives with its pros and cons on whether to outsource or not. A successful outsourcing project is only possible if the outsourcing decision has taken the following accounts into consideration:

Identifying Agency Needs

The first step in the decision-making process

is to identify the organizations' needs. Address the strategic interests and goals of the company – The strategic plan, the information sources and the company's performance measures should all be taken into consideration while identifying the company's needs. Core competencies, by and large, should not be outsourced. However, this might change if it is found viable that resources or knowledge from an external source could supplement the available inhouse resources. Specify the service to be provided and identify the rationale behind the outsourcing. The needs could include cutting costs, enhancing service levels, moving to a different technology platform, increasing technical know-how and skills within the organization.

Selecting the Vendor

Outsourcing skeptics believe that an outsider cannot provide the same attention as the in-house team. Therefore, a thorough vendor scrutiny becomes vital before assigning critical technical road maps and confidential information to him. A vendor selection team should be developed that would recognize business areas for the project. The vendor selection team should comprise senior management, legal staff with contract expertise, technical staff, end users and financial staff. Vendor selection checklist consists of price, quality and flexibility, which are the parameters on which the vendor should be assessed before entering into a relationship.

Experience and Expertise

As with any procurement process even in an outsourcing initiative the relevant past experience and skill-sets of the prospective vendor should be considered and given due weightage. A strong track record and a positive reputation of the vendor are other important criterion, which will ensure that the partnership has been struck with the correct match. This could further be ensured by undertaking a reference check.

In-house facilities to meet the agency's needs

It is important that the prospective vendor already has their processes and infrastructure in place to handle the assignments to be outsourced





to them. The vendor should be financially sound. Any investment made by the vendor should be towards improving the processes rather than towards architecting them.

HR Issues

It is imperative to take into account the HR issues that may arise in the vendors' organization. The type of selection and hiring processes of the vendor can go a long way to ensure the quality of the assignment. Also retaining and training policies are important as these ensure that the quality of the resources improve with time rather than deteriorate. It is desirable that mature employees populate the vendor organization rather than immature ones.

Ability to ramp up

Most businesses are cyclic in nature and hence there will be slack seasons as well as peak seasons. Hence the vendor organization should have a flexible business model and be in a position to ramp up/reorganise its resources as well as ramp down its resources without any major problems – organizational, legal etc.

Security

The vendor organization should be able to instill a certain comfort level as far as maintenance of confidentiality regarding the business process, business standards, business data etc. is concerned. Hence it is important that well-defined security policies are implementable in the vendor organization and there is a respect for intellectual property within the organization. It is most desirable that the vendor organization has a sound and resilient business plan in place. This will ensure that the vendor does not collapse with the loss of a single client or with changes in the business environment.

REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF BPO

It's often difficult to measure outsourcing results precisely, but some studies revealed that many outsourcing arrangements fail to meet managers' expectations. Research shows that 52 percent of the organizations felt they had limited success in achieving their objectives. It is because

of the following mistakes :

Mistake # 1 : Not Knowing Why

The number one mistake companies make is not knowing why they want to outsource. They need to have a clear picture of what they want to achieve. There are numerous reasons to outsource, and it's important to understand upfront what they want out of it e.g. reduce costs, increase service levels, integrate new technology or overcome talent shortage.

Mistake # 2 : Not Performing Due Diligence

Eighty percent of companies expect to outsource at least one IT function by 2003, reports META Group (Stamford, Conn.). Yet 70 percent of IT managers lack experience making outsourcing decisions. So it behooves an organization to develop a detailed, step wise approach to reviewing potential outsourcers. Moreover, due diligence also applies to the organization itself. They need to measure internal performance before outsourcing. Hence benchmarking beforehand is essential to know if the organization is achieving benefits by outsourcing.

Mistake # 3 : Not Having a Transition Plan

Satisfaction levels are lowest in the first year of outsourcing, suggests research by Gartner Dataquest. They improve in the second year and improve again in the third year. It is because of the organization not being in a position for undergoing transition before outsourcing. This results in the delay of achieving results.

Mistake # 4 : Not Getting It in Writing

The contract, of course, is the linchpin of the entire undertaking. At its core are service-level agreements (SLA) that specify what an organizations expect from its outsourcer and what the outsourcer promises to deliver. A good contract will delineate which service levels will be measured, how they will be measured, how reports will be provided and at what level the outsourcer promises to perform.

Mistake # 5 : Not Building a Relationship

Outsourcing needs to be based on



relationship of trust and cooperation. Failure to foster a relationship of trust can be the hardest mistake to avoid. Hence organizations should enter into relationship with people they can work with, people who share their ideals and whom they can trust.

ACHIEVEMENTS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED WITH BPO :

* **Speed to market** : Start-up firms like Universal Leven, Avanade and Trade Ranger used BPO to launch their business, enabling them to be fully operational with state-of-the-art capabilities in weeks rather than months.

* **Competitive capabilities** : Established organizations like the BBC, Safeway and a leading financial services firm used BPO to turn also-ran processes into world-class capabilities through standardization, centralization and new technology.

* **Cost savings** : Firms like Avaya and Kerr-McGee used BPO to significantly lower costs, enabling them to redirect money to more strategic aims.

* **Growth stimulus** : Innovative companies like TiVo used BPO as a catalyst for change to help stimulate company growth by achieving unique, competitive capabilities.

* **Revenue** : Firms like BAE Systems and Bradford & Bingley established joint ventures with their BPO providers to leverage some of their own assets and

knowledge in exchange for a share of BPO revenues.

* **Conventional outsourcing** : Alta Vista, an Internet search engine company, successfully uses a conventional approach to outsourcing. The firm's sole outsourcing objective was to reduce the cost of its e-mail customer support division. Executives turned to a niche provider, an India-based customer service outsourcer, for help. By taking advantage of India's lower wage ranges, the provider substantially reduced Alta Vista's service costs despite the obvious geographic distance.

Conclusion

In today's marketplace, increased automation, virtual marketplaces and a growing scarcity of highly skilled employees have driven business to explore new processes to outsource. Moreover, a step beyond IT outsourcing, business process outsourcing (BPO) is increasingly becoming the strategic choice of companies looking to achieve cost reductions while improving their service quality, increasing shareholder value and focusing on their core business capabilities. Hence there is no doubt, why Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is one of the fastest-growing areas of technology services, expanding at more than twice the rate projected for overall IT spending. ☒

Source :- Downloaded from Website.

AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP

Miss Praveen Sultana
B. Com. Part I

This proverb has great significance in our every day life. It means as the action is, so is the result. A good action has a good result, and an evil action has a bad result. A result is the natural fruit of man's action. Happiness or misery in life

depends upon the deeds of man and neither any accident, nor a mischance is responsible for our troubles. It is thus man who is responsible for his failure. In the golden period of youth, if we sow the seeds of idleness, bad habits, we will reap nothing but misery, hardship and humiliation; but if we sow the seeds of patience, strong will discipline and manners, life will be bright and fruitful. So, everybody must beware when he/she builds his future life in the right way. Let our field of life be strewn with the seeds of virtue and good deeds, so that we may reap a rich harvest of happiness here and here after. ☒

WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH

Mujibuddin Ahmed

T. D. C. 2nd year

Good English is an essential part of your essays. Good English is an asset, if you are to make anything clear. If you cannot write good English, you are always at a disadvantage. Language is the vehicle of thought. Without the power of ready expression you cannot make real progress, the secret of writing/Ready good English does not lie in memorising the rules of grammar but in developing the habit of clear thinking "Probably the greatest social value of a good English Training is the feeling of self-confidence which follows it."

Good English enables you to make the most of your abilities. The man who can speak & write fluently and expressively, who can give a proper impression of his personality and is not held back by the fear that his English will let him down, has a very clear advantage in business professional & social life. **The Power of choice of words :-** Words govern our lives to an extent that few realise. They advertise our mentality, our character and above all our education. They have the power to turn success into failure & failure into success. The ability to say right things and to say it in the right way has a value and importance that no one can afford to ignore. Words are tools, the most amazing and important yet invented by the human brain. Lack of them may be as fatal to your progress in certain attempts as leaden feet or untutored hands would be in other attempts. Lack of knowledge of how to use words is a great handicap to a writer or speaker as is ignorance of how to combine bricks and mortar to a mason.

Overuse of Idiomatic Expression :- The English language is complex in character that it can scarcely be learned by rule and can best be mastered by the study of such idioms and phrases that are provided in this book, but just as care must be taken to place every accent or stress on the proper syllable in the pronouncing of every word it contains. So, much the

stress or emphasis be placed on the proper word in every sentence spoken. Generally student labour under the misunderstanding that the only English worth writing is the idiomatic English with a view co-impressing the reader, they introduce numerous idiomatic expression in their written composition without realising that most of them are quite out of place.

Which style is the best and how to cultivate it : Every writer has a different style of presenting his thoughts. One may be humorous, the other philosophical and the third political. The fact is there are numerous styles and all of them have their own merits as well as defects.

Simplicity is a great virtue though like most other virtue, it is seldom practised. The modern writers prefer a simple and lucid manner of writing. Different words & high sounding expression are scrupulously avoided.

These are two ways by which one can improve one's style i.e. reading good literature and writing something in English everyday.

1. Give at least three hours a day for reading some good literature without good books.
2. Write at least one essay or translate a piece of Hindustani every day and get the same corrected by the teacher & classify the mistake under two heads (i) grammatical mistake and (ii) mistake in the use of idioms & expressions.

The essentials of a good style are simplicity and clearness, brevity and vigour.

Reading :- The reading of books is really a very interesting and absorbing occupation. Books build our character & inspire us with noble thoughts and original ideas. Learn how to explore your undeveloped potentialities, to direct your activity efficiently and to get your "Second wind". The reading will stimulate our mental energy, give you new confidence and show you how to enrich your interests. When you grasp how much more you can make of hour life by using the right mental approach, your whole outlook will be transformed. You will be happier, because a more effective human being, you will be able to enjoy the satisfaction of a full, active and well lialauced life. ☒

- ♦ He who loves not his country, can love nothing. – *Byron*
- ♦ Important principles may and must be flexible. – *Washington*
- ♦ Property makes friend and adversity tries them. – *Anon*
- ♦ Lust for power is the most flagrant of all passions. – *Tacitus*
- ♦ Change your pleasures but do not change your friend. – *Voltaire*

- ♦ It is easier to give advice than to bear sufferings manfully. – *Euripides*
- ♦ To enjoy one should give up the lure of life. – *M. K. Gandhi*
- ♦ Pain & pleasure like light & darkness succeed each other – *L. Sterene*
- ♦ Thoughts that breathe & words that burns – *Gray*

Collected by : **Chandan Kr. Mishra**

B. Com. 2nd year





COLLEGE MAGAZINES AND THEIR USES

Md. Zuber Ali Haque

B. Com. 3rd year

Introduction : The college magazines are no more a new thing to us. Now-a-days many colleges have magazines of their own. Formally, very colleges had such magazines.

How the Magazines is conducted : A college magazines is conducted by the teachers and the students. In many college a senior teacher is the editor and the students of the top class is the assistant editor. In many colleges, the students are editors, but they are advised in all matters by a senior teacher. The articles for the magazines are written by both the teachers and the students. The students send their article to the editors. But each and every articles is not published. The articles are selected by the editor and the assistant editor. They are corrected and then published in the magazines.

College and monthly magazines :- Like college magazines is not like an ordinary monthly magazines. The college magazines is meant only for the students of the particular college. Generally the boys have to pay a magazines fee. Each of them get a copy of the magazines. It is generally published once or twice a year.

Usefulness :- College magazines are useful in many way. Many of the student do not read books other than their text books. Their knowledge cannot increase. If they donot read out books. If we are to write an articles for the magazine, we must necessarily read many new books. Thus it widens our knowledge. A student's mind is filled with joy and pride when he sees that his articles had appeared in print and it encourages him to write more articles for the magazines. If a fellow-student writes an articles for the college magazine, other may be inspired to follow his example. Their styles of writing will much improved. In this way, many of them may be good writers in future. Thus the college magazines helps to perform responsible duties. Thus it is a useful thing for us. Every college should therefore, have a magazines of its own. ☒

Every person is fashion-conscious. It is rather a craze all over the world. The Western countries in general are the homes of fashion. France in particular is known for the latest fashions.

The student in India are very particular about fashions. Everyone, whether a boy or a girl, dresses in the latest fashion. They do it in a competitive spirit to look smart, upto date and attractive.

The students ape the actors and actresses. Some of them see a film to copy the latest fashion. They put an expensive and fascinating cloths of latest cut, colour and design. They make a liberal use of cosmetics and beautyaids. They donot realise that they are wasting their precious time and energy in this effort. In addition, they waste the hard-earned money of their parents.

Tailors also introduce fashions. It pays them. Tailors shops are always crowded with people. Tailor-shops are the temples of today. They add to the physical charm and grance.

Even the shoe shops do not log behind. They

FASHION AMONG THE STUDENTS

Mainak Dey

B. Com. 2nd year

offer latest verities in footwear. They attract every fashion-conscious person.

Fashion are not confined to dress alone. Fashion include going to club, hotel or restaurant, drinking, smoking, reading film magazines. Everyone makes efforts to look like a film star. The boys grow long hair while the girls get their hair bobbed.

Students have become crazy after fashions. But this is all being done at the cost of their studies. They are wasting the precious time of their life. Sometimes, the poor parents are over-burdened with fashion bills. Body must be given proper care but not artificially. Vulgarity should as far as possible be avoided. ☒



SOME BETTER THOUGHTS

Joydip Kumar Nath

B. Com. 2nd year

You always feel better, if you think better.
Convert obstacles to opportunities and
circumstances will become your slave.
Change your thinking, And the world around you
changes.
Seize the moment and the moment will echo forever.

One who doesnot have the guts to look beyond
horizon, can never attain success in life.

No one can claim to be educated until and unless
he has attained wisdom.

The family is more than sacred the state.

We are all human beings and we must know how to
live for a purpose.

We are the precious gift of nature, so we must not
destroy our lives by doing evil deeds.

Intensity, sincerity, integrity and intelligence are the
staircases to build a proper life. ☒

There are three faith full friends an old wife an old dog &
ready money. – *Aranklion*

Early to bed & early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy & wise. – *Franklin*

Well begun is half done – *Horace*

Literature is the thoughts of Thinking Douls. – *Carlyle*

Nothing is good or bad thinking makes it so. – *Shakespeare*

Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven. – *Milton*

Collected by : **Chandan Kr. Mishra**

B. Com. 2nd year





MY FEELINGS

Collected by : Rahul Verma

B. Com. 3rd year

Sometimes I feel myself
as a lonely tree
losing all leaves in the storm of life.
Some times I feel myself
as a sad boy,
losing all relations in the storm
of life!

Now I find myself
as a burning candle

With a dying flame
All my feelings now,
in the death.

My dreams are fading
At the wheel of life

Now my broken heart shouts
"How can I survive
in the World of violence"?



TWO HEART BREAKING

Bhaskar Chakraborty

B. Com. Final Year

I'm not alone I know you feel it
So much deeper than we can see
Blood runs strong and all my emotions

Have taken their fall on me
A lonely battle, another rights

I don't wanna fight anymore

Nobody wins in this war

Two hearts are breakin'

Is there an end in sight

Don't keep me waiting

Cause I can't fight anymore

Nobody wins in this war.

It's your & I and nothing matters

It's all of the love that you
have given me.

MORE ABOUT CRICKET

Krishna Joshi Kafle

T.D.C. Part I

When Sachin takes a run,
I watch the match for fun.
When Ganguly hits a six
The Pakistanis are in a fix !
When Sehwag hits a four,
Akhtar can do no more !
When Agarkar is out to bat,
The fielders are already set.
When Indians are going to bowl,
Wickets are sure to fall.
When Kumble takes a wicket
Akram forgets what's cricket !!!
When Inzamam tries his luck
He's out for a duck!
When the ball is air,
Anwar shouts, "It's not fair."
When Yuvraj runs to take a catch,
Pakistan is sure to lose the match.
When the ball goes swinging,
India is sure to be winning.



1. Develop a mindset filled with love of playing the game & love of the challenge.
2. Appreciate the joy playing totally free from fear.
3. Get ready for the competition mentally as well as physically.
4. Have a mental race plan. This will help you to concentrate on the task at hand.
5. Be on the present.
6. Stay calm inside. Do not get angry with yourself have positive thoughts.
7. Be relaxed & control your thoughts.
8. Believe in yourself but donot be over-confident.

SUGGESTION FOR PREPARING FOR THE COMPETITION

Collected by : Washique Haque

B. Com. 1st year

9. Try to win your mind then you can win in the competition.
10. Be happy & think about pleasant things, pleasant out comes. ☒

YOU WILL FIND THE GAME IS YOURS.



STILL ALONE IN LIFE

Miss Archana Kalita

B. Com. 1st year

When I look at the blue sky
I rejoice that someone is calling me.
I am in search of a rose in my big garden.
But always thorns obstruct my way
I fear the silence of forests which fills my heart.

When silent dangers
I set my footstep back, never to go ahead.
But I am not able to convince my nearest
I seek a way, to chase the fears away from my way.

To be bold enough to accept the voice of my heart
But I don't know how to start.
Will I always remain alone in life?
Is there no one to take the strings of the kite of my life.

Which always flies in the vast sky.
Will my life always remain a barren desert
With no plants of roses on its heart.
But my faith in good will show me the way.

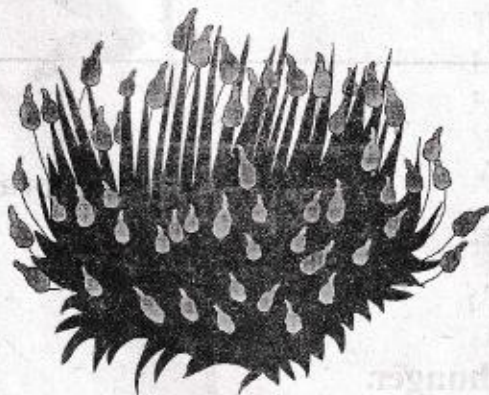


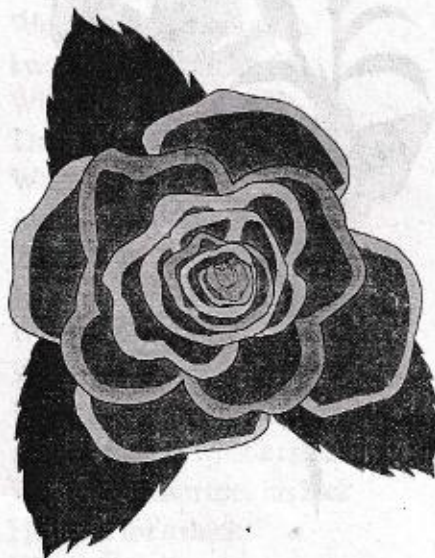
THE BEST

Shankar Agarwal

B. Com. 2nd year

The best lesson is patience
The best teacher is experience
The best sport is duty
The best joy is beauty
The best food is thought
The best friend is trust
The best student is attempt
The best resort is contentment
The best medicine is laughter
The best shelter's being together
These are like a magic shawl
Who has the most is the best of all.





MY SWEET DREAM

Rafique Hussain

B. Com. 3rd year

I dreamed I stood in a studio and watched
 two sculptures there.
 The clay they used was a young child's mind and they
 fashioned it with care.
 One was a teacher – the tools she used were
 books, music and art,
 The other, a parent, worked with a guiding hand
 and a gentle, loving heart.
 Day after day, the teacher toiled with touch That
 was careful, deft and sure,
 While the parent laboured by his side And polished
 and smoothed it over.
 And when at last their work was done
 They were proud of what they had wrought
 For the things they had moulded into the child
 Could neither be sold nor bought.
 And each agreed they would have failed if each
 has worked alone
 For behind the parent stood the school And behind
 the teacher, the home.

FOOD FOR

War against fear.

War against ignorance.

THOUGHT

War against hate.

War against war.

SIX GOOD

War against hunger.

WARS

War against disease.

Collected by : Rakesh Pandey

B. Com. 1st Year

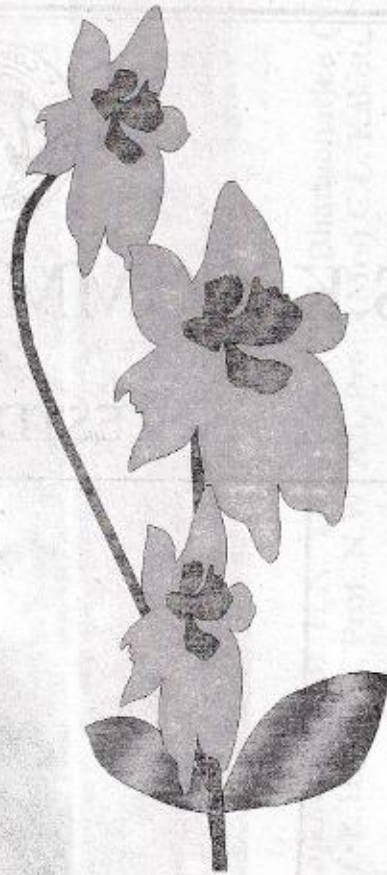


A WORD

Soni Baranwal

B. Com. 2nd year

- A careless word
 may kindle strife;
A cruel word
 may wreck a life,
A bitter word
 may hate instil;
A brutal word
 may smite and skill.
A gracious word
 may smooth the way;
A joyous word
 may light the day.
A timely word
 may lesson stress;
A loving word
 may heal and bless.



THERE'S MORE TO LIFE

Madhukar Gupta

B. Com. 1st year

When life's becomes an ear of trouble
Ambitions fail and the problems double,
You gently soothe the minds shore,
And make us realise,
There's more to life, there's more...!
Life has changed and fasts the pace
Fair or foul to win the race
You remind us that life's not so sore
And make us realise,
There's more to life, there's more...!

(First & Foremost

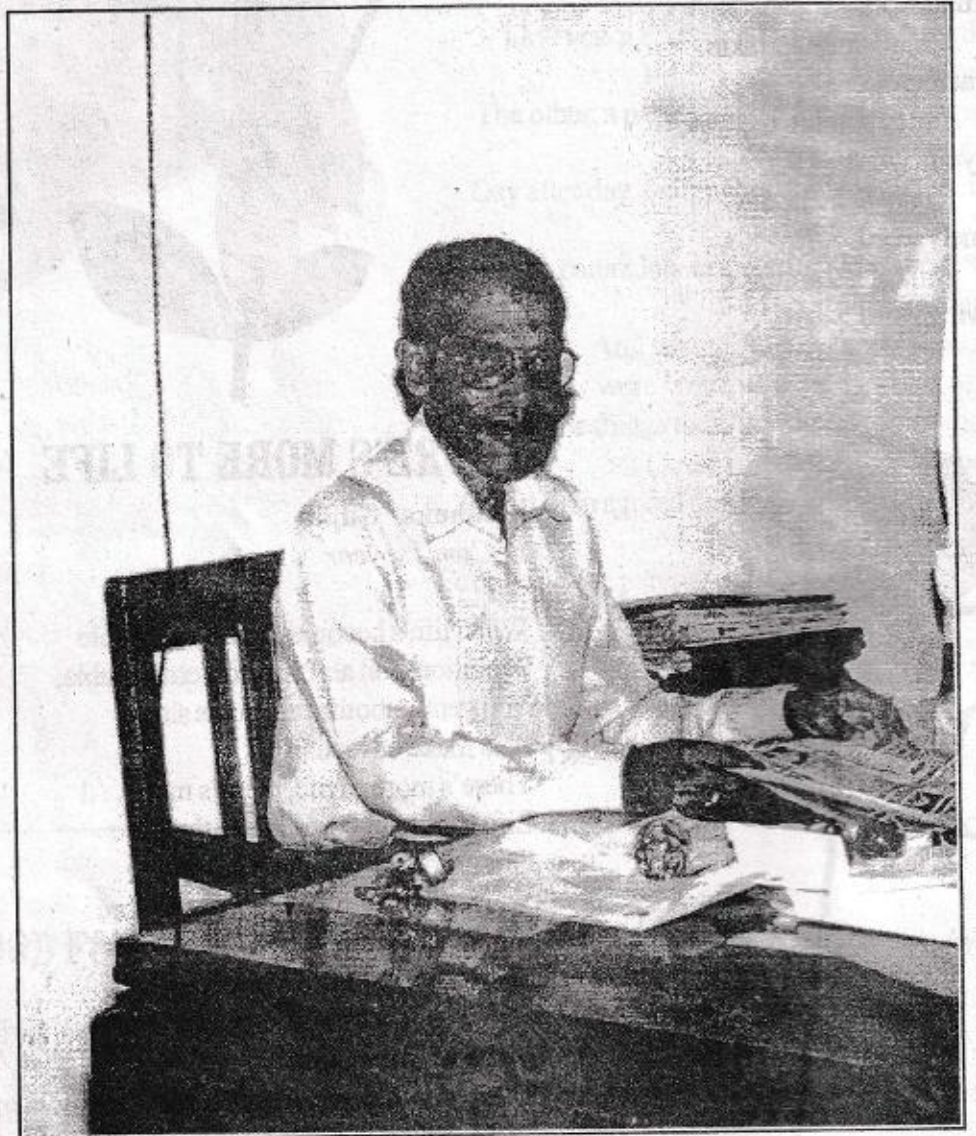
These few lines are dedicated for my respected and beloved teacher's who imparted knowledge and gave me their valuable guidance to acquire me up till this position.)





D.H.S.K. COMMERCE COLLEGE

ESTD. 1960



Our honourable Vice Principal i/c

Prof. D.J. Bhattacharjee



Editor : Mujibuddin Ahmed



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D.H.S.K. COMMERCE COLLEGE

ESTD. 1960



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Miss Sweta Jain
1st class with Distinction (Major in Accountancy) in B.Com. Final Examination, 2003

উপ-সভাপতিৰ প্ৰতিবেদন



জয়জয়তে কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় প্ৰমুখ্যে শিক্ষাগুৰুসকললৈ আৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী সকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু মৰম যাচি মোৰ সম্পাদকীয় প্ৰতিবেদন লিখিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো।

২০০৪ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সভ্য সকললে মোৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ উপ-সভাপতিৰ দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰি যি সেৱা আগবঢ়াবলৈ সুবিধা দিলে তাৰ বাবে সেই অগ্ৰজ আৰু অনুজসকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

দায়িত্বভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়েই গভীৰভাৱে আশা কৰিছিলো গতানুগতিকতাক পৰিহাৰ কৰি নতুনত্ব প্ৰদানেৰে ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাক আমি আগুৱাই নিম। কিন্তু ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সীমিত পৰিসৰ, আমাৰ সীমিত জ্ঞান আদিৰ বাবে ই কিমান দূৰ কাৰ্যকৰী হ'ল আপোনালোকৰ এয়া বিচাৰ্য বিষয়। তথাপি আমাৰ দায়িত্ব যথাসম্ভৱ নিয়াৰিকৈ পালন কৰাত ক্ৰটি কৰা নাছিলো। জীৱনৰ কণ্টকাকীৰ্ণ বাটত সাফল্য আহৰণৰ মূল ছবিকাঠি হৈছে কৰ্তব্যনিষ্ঠা। বৰ্তমানত অখ্যাতি আৰু অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ নৈতিকভাৱে দেউলীয়া অৱস্থা এটাৰ পৰা হাত সাৰিবৰ বাবে প্ৰত্যেক লোকেই কৰ্তব্য কৰিবয়েই লাগিব। ই হ'ল এক বাধ্যবাধকতা। এই ঋণ পৰিশোধ কৰিবই লাগিব। কৰ্তব্যবোধ এক অনুভূতি মাথোন নহয় — ই হ'ল সমগ্ৰ জীৱনজোৰা এক মূল সত্য।

জীৱন বোধহয় লেখাৰিনিছিয়া অভাৱৰ সমাহাৰ। কাহানিও শেব নাই হোৱা এই 'অভাৱ' আৰু নহ'বও। প্ৰতিবছৰৰ আলোচনীত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলেও বিভিন্ন কাৰ্যত তেওঁলোকে উপলব্ধি কৰা অভাৱসমূহ মোৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰিছিল। মই যিহেতু আগতেই কৈছো যে অভাৱ-অভিযোগ এক নিয়মীয়া শিতান গতিকে দৃষ্টিগোচৰ কৰিলোঁ আৰু আশা ৰাখিছো যাতে পৰৱৰ্তী সাধাৰণ সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদনত এই শিতান সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে নিৰ্মূল নহ'লেও, ইয়াৰ পৰিমাণ কিছু হ্রাস পাব।

- ১) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ নিৰ্ধাৰিত সাজ-পোচাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে।
- ২) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শ্ৰেণীসমূহ নিয়মীয়া কৰি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ উপস্থিতি শতকৰা ৭৫ ভাগ বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিব লাগে।
- ৩) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শ্ৰেণীকোঠা আৰু প্ৰশাৰণাগাৰসমূহ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিব লাগে।
- ৪) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ নিবাসটোৰ কিছু হ'লেও উন্নীতকৰণ কৰিব লাগে।
- ৫) মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পুথিভঁৰালত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী অনুপাতে কিতাপ পত্ৰৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিব লাগে।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত মহাবিদ্যালয়ত প্ৰতি বছৰ অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ অহা শ্ৰীশ্ৰী সৰস্বতী পূজা, মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ, নৱাগত আদৰণী সভা ইত্যাদি সুকলমে অনুষ্ঠিত হৈ যায়। এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথা ক'ব বিচাৰিছো, মই প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰা ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাখনৰ কথা। মই আজি গৌৰবাধিত যে মই এনে এখন ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ উপ-সভাপতি যাৰ প্ৰতিজন সদস্যই কৰ্তব্যপৰায়ণ আৰু পৰিশ্ৰমী। মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰতিটো কামতে মোক সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সহযোগ কৰা প্ৰতিজন সদস্যৰ ওচৰত মই কৃতজ্ঞ। প্ৰতিজন সদস্যই নিজ নিজ দায়িত্ব নিষ্ঠাসহকাৰে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছিলো। যদি তাত অজানিতে কোনো ক্ৰটি ৰৈ গৈছে তাৰ বাবে মই সকলোৰে ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছো।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত মই বহুতো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীকে টান কথা শুनाव পাৰো; তাৰ বাবে মই দুঃখিত। কিন্তু এয়া আছিল সম্পূৰ্ণ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ স্বার্থত আৰু উপ-সভাপতিৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ দায়ত। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বেগিং বন্ধ কৰা তথা ইউনিফৰ্ম পৰিধান নকৰা বাবে মই বহুতকে টানকৈ কৈছিলো। মোৰ অধিকাৰ পৰিসৰৰ বাহিৰলৈ মই কোনোদিন যোৱা নাছিলো। মই এই প্ৰতিবেদনত মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত হোৱা সকলো মিঠা-তিতা অভিজ্ঞতাৰ কথা বিনাদিধাৰে ব্যক্ত কৰিছো, এই কাৰণেই যাতে মোৰ পৰৱৰ্তী ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাই এই বিষয়ে সজাগ হৈ থাকে আৰু এই সকলো অভিজ্ঞতাৰে নিজকে প্ৰস্তুত কৰে।

ছাত্ৰ এক মহান শক্তি। কিন্তু এই শক্তিৰ মূল ভেটি একতা। একতাবিহীনভাৱে কোনো কামতেই সফলতা অৰ্জন কৰিব পৰা নাযায়। মই আশা ৰাখিছো ভৱিষ্যতৰ প্ৰতিখন ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাই শক্তিশালী হৈ এই মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ঐতিহ্য আৰু পৰম্পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব।

সুদীৰ্ঘ এটা বছৰ ধৰি আপোনালোকৰ মাজত সোমাই থাকি আপোনালোকৰ পৰা যি সহায়-সহযোগিতা লাভ কৰিলে, তাৰ মাজেৰেই মই মোৰ কাৰ্যকাল শেষ কৰিলো। মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত সহায়-সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়োৱা সমূহ শিক্ষাগুৰুলৈকে মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা যাচিলো। কেতিয়াবা অজ্ঞাতে যদি অবাঞ্ছিত কামত লিপ্ত হৈছিলো আৰু আপোনালোকৰ মনত আঘাত দিছিলো তাৰ বাবে মই আপোনালোকৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছো।

সদৌ শেষত কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ মঙ্গল কামনা কৰি, শ্ৰদ্ধাভাজন শিক্ষাগুৰুসকললৈ ভক্তি আৰু সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীলৈ আন্তৰিক মৰম জনাই মই মোৰ সম্পাদকীয় লিখনিৰ ওৰ পেলালো।

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়।”

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা।”

ভাস্কৰ চক্ৰৱৰ্তী

কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

সাধাৰণ সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন



জয়জয়তে কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় প্ৰমুখে শিক্ষাগুৰুসকললৈ আৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীসকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু মৰম যাচি মোৰ সম্পাদকীয় প্ৰতিবেদন লিখিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো।

২০০৩-২০০৪ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সভ্যসকললৈ মোক ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ সম্পাদকৰ দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰি সেৱা আগবঢ়াবলৈ যি সুবিধা দিলে তাৰ বাবে সেই অগ্ৰজ আৰু অনুজসকললৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

দায়িত্বতাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়েই অতি সোনকালে মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ আয়োজন কৰা হ'ল। মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহৰ গোটেই অনুষ্ঠানটো অতি মনোমহাভাৱে শান্তিৰে সম্পন্ন হয়। এই সময়তে মহাবিদ্যালয়ত N.C.C. দিৱস পালন কৰা হয়।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালৰ ঐতিহাসিক কাৰ্য হ'ল — NAAC PEER TEAM অৰ আগমণ। মই সঁচাকৈ ভাগ্যবান যে এনেকুৱা ঐতিহাসিক ক্ষণৰ ময়ো এটা অংশ হ'বলৈ পালোঁ। সেই দিনা কলেজলৈ অহা সকলো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ; কাৰণ ডিব্ৰুগড় বন্ধ হোৱাতো তেওঁলোকে কলেজৰ সন্মান বন্ধাৰ বাবে কলেজলৈ আহে। NAAC আহোঁতে আমি মহাবিদ্যালয়ত বহুত কষ্ট কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছিল। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্য যে আমাৰ কষ্টৰ মূল্য তেওঁলোকে বুজি নাপালে আৰু হতাশাজনকভাৱে আমাৰ কলেজক B grade দিয়ে।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত বহু বছৰৰ পিছত অভিভাৱক দিৱস আৰু 'এলুমিনি দে' পতা হয়। মই এইটো জনাই অতি গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰোঁ যে, মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত কলেজ কেণ্টীন আৰু ছাত্ৰ জিৰণী কোঠা নিৰ্মাণ হয়।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালতে ধেমাজিত বোমা বিস্ফোৰণ হৈ গোটেই ছাত্ৰ জগতত আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু এই বিষয়টো লৈ আমি মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে এক মৌন সমদল উলিয়াওঁ।

এই বাৰৰ সৰস্বতী পূজা অতি জাকজমকেৰে পতা হয়। প্ৰত্যেক বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাই পূজাৰ আয়োজন কৰে। কিন্তু এই বছৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ লগত আমাৰ শিক্ষাগুৰু সকলো লগ লাগি আমাক আয়োজন কৰাত সহায় কৰে। মই শ্ৰী ফণীন্দ্র মিশ্ৰ ভাগৱতী ছাৰক বিশেষভাৱে অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ, কাৰণ তেওঁ সেই সময়ত আমাক বহুত সহায় কৰিছিল। এই কথা ভাবি মই গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰোঁ যে মই দুজনকৈ অধ্যক্ষৰ লগত কাম কৰাৰ সুবিধা পাবোঁ। ড° মহন্ত ছাৰ আৰু ড° বৰবৰা ছাৰৰ নিচিনা কৰ্মঠ মানুহৰ লগত কাম কৰি সঁচাকৈ বহুখিনি শিকিব পাৰিলোঁ।

এই প্ৰতিবেদনৰ জৰিয়তে মই সকলো ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক আহ্বান জনাও যে, বাণীপুৰত আমাৰ কলেজৰ বহুত মাটি আছে আৰু এতিয়া তাত বহুত মাটি বেদখল কৰি মানুহে ঘৰ সাজিছে। মই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুত মাত মাতিলোঁ। তাৰ মাটিখিনিৰ সীমা নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰিব লাগে। ভৱিষ্যতে আপোনালোকে এই বিষয়টো নিজৰ বুলি ভাবি ইয়াৰ যাৱতীয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিছোঁ। আৰু আপোনালোকে বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত আন্তৰিকতাৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিব; কাৰণ সকলোৰে আমাৰ অভাৱৰ কথা জানে, কিন্তু তাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ কোনেও চিন্তা নকৰে। সমাজ ভাল কৰিবলৈ



হ'লে যদি আন্দোলন, আলোচনা কৰিব লগা হয় তাকো কৰিব লাগিব। মহাবিদ্যালয় ভালকৈ চলিবলৈ হ'লে সকলোৱে ইয়াক লৈ গৌৰৱ অনুভৱ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে আমাৰ কিছুমান দুৰ্বলতা দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব। কাৰণ এইটো সত্য যে আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী সমাজৰ লগত এক হৈ থকা নাই; তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ বাহিৰে আন কাৰো চিনি নাপায়। মই এই দুৰ্বলতা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ কওঁ।

মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত নৱাগত আদৰ্শী সভা পতা হয় আৰু মুখ্য অতিথি হিচাপে ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পঞ্জীয়ক মহোদয় আহে আৰু আমাক বহুতো সাৰুৱা কথাৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষিত কৰে। আৰু এজন অতিথি সদৌ অসম ছাত্ৰ সন্থাৰ পৰা আহে শ্ৰী সুনীল ৰাজকোঁৱৰ আৰু তেওঁ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ সদৌ অসম ছাত্ৰ সন্থা সদায় আগ্ৰহী বুলি জনায়। নৱাগত আদৰ্শী সভাত সহায়ৰ বাবে মই সদৌ ডিব্ৰুগড় ছাত্ৰ সন্থাক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। মোৰ সময়ত একতা সভাই শিক্ষক দিৱস অতি সুন্দৰকৈ পাতে।

মই আমাৰ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষাগুৰুসকলক মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাব খোজোঁ। তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শই সকলো সময়তে আমাক যথেষ্ট সাহস প্ৰদান কৰে। মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত শ্ৰী এচ. চি. পাল ছাৰৰ পৰামৰ্শ আৰু সহায়ৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

আমাৰ নাম ভৰ্তিৰ মাছুলৰ পৰা 300 টকা কমাই দিয়াটো মোৰ কাৰ্যকালৰ এটা উল্লেখনীয় কথা।

শেষত মোৰ জ্ঞাত, অজ্ঞাত দোষৰ বাবে শেষত সকলো শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰিছোঁ।

সদৌ শেষত কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ মঙ্গল কামনা কৰি শ্ৰদ্ধাভাজন শিক্ষাগুৰু সকললৈ ভক্তি আৰু সমূহ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীলৈ আন্তৰিক মৰম জনাই মই মোৰ সম্পাদকীয় প্ৰতিবেদনৰ ওৰ পেলালোঁ।

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়।”

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষাগুৰুবৃন্দ।

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা।”

“জয় আই অসম।”

বিজয় পাণ্ডে

বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

ক্ৰীড়া সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন



জয়জয়তে ডিব্ৰুগড় হনুমান বন্ধু সুবৰ্জমল কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমূহ শিক্ষাগুৰু, কৰ্মচাৰী তথা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী আৰু দাদা-বাইদেউলৈ মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা প্ৰদান কৰিলোঁ।

ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ যিসকল ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী আৰু দাদা-বাইদেৱে মোক ক্ৰীড়া সম্পাদকৰ পদলৈ উপনীত কৰাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকৰ বহুমূলীয়া ভোট প্ৰদান কৰিলে আৰু ক্ৰীড়া সম্বন্ধীয় বিভিন্ন দিশত কিবা এটা কৰাৰ সুযোগ প্ৰদান কৰাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকক মোৰ আন্তৰিক শুভেচ্ছা আৰু অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

মই মোৰ পদ গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কিছুদিনৰ পিছতেই ডিব্ৰুগড় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ আন্তঃ মহাবিদ্যালয় ক্ৰিকেট প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছিল, কিন্তু যথেষ্ট মান-সম্পন্ন দল গঠন কৰি উলিওৱা হৈছিল যদিও, নিয়মীয়া অনুশীলনৰ অভাৱ আৰু ৰুচিবোধসম্পন্ন খেল প্ৰদৰ্শন নকৰাৰ বাবেই আশা অনুৰূপে ফল দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰিলে। তাৰ কিছুদিনৰ পিছতেই “৪১তম বাৰ্ষিক মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহ” পাতিবলৈ আয়োজন কৰা হয়। মোৰ বিভাগত থকা খেলসমূহ হ’ল ১০০, ২০০, ৪০০, ১৬০০ আৰু ৰিলে দৌৰ, হাই জাম্প, লং জাম্প, ডিচ্কাছ, ষ্টম্পুত ইত্যাদি। মোৰ বন্ধু-বান্ধৱ তথা মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শিক্ষা গুৰুসকলৰ সহায়-সহযোগিতাত মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহৰ এই প্ৰতিযোগিতাসমূহ সুচাৰুৰূপে সম্পন্ন কৰা হয়।

মোৰ এই কাৰ্যকালত বিভিন্ন দিশত আৰু সকলো সময়তে সু-দিহাপৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰা মোৰ পূজনীয় শিক্ষাগুৰু শ্ৰীযুত প্ৰশান্ত দাস চাৰৰ প্ৰতি মই চিৰ কৃতজ্ঞ। তাৰোপৰি সকলো সময়তে সহায়-সহযোগিতা কৰা বন্ধু-বান্ধৱলৈ মোৰ হৃদয়ৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলোঁ।

সদৌ শেষত মোৰ এই কাৰ্যকালত জ্ঞাতে-অজ্ঞাতে হোৱা ভুলৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সকলো শিক্ষাগুৰু আৰু ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰি মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কামনা কৰি মোৰ এই ক্ৰীড়া সম্পাদক বিভাগৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলোঁ।

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়।”

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা।”

“জয় আই অসম।”

অমৰজ্যোতি দত্ত

কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ প্ৰতিবেদন



জয়জয়তে এই অভাজনক কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সমাজ কল্যাণ আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিভাগৰ সম্পাদকৰ গুৰু দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰাৰ বাবে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মাননীয় সমূহ শিক্ষাগুৰু, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আৰু বন্ধুবৰ্গলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা তথা শলাগ জনাইছো। বিভাগটোৰ সম্পাদক হিচাপে মই কিমান সফলতা লাভ কৰিলো — তাক সন্মানীয় শিক্ষাগুৰু তথা বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীসকলে বিচাৰ কৰিব।

মহাবিদ্যালয় এখনৰ সৰ্বাসীন উন্নতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষ তথা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ অফুৰন্ত বৰঙণি কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতে উলাই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। সেয়েহে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ সামূহিক পৰিবেশ আৰু শিক্ষাগুৰু তথা ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ ঐকান্তিক প্ৰচেষ্টা, মিলা-প্ৰীতি, একাগ্ৰতা এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নিতান্তই প্ৰয়োজন। এখন শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ উন্নতি বহুল অংশই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে এই সকলৰ ওপৰত।

এই অভাজনৰ কাৰ্যকালত মহাবিদ্যালয় সপ্তাহত বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতা যেনে — তৰ্ক প্ৰতিযোগিতা, আবৃত্তি প্ৰতিযোগিতা, ফেচন-শ্ব', ৰচনা প্ৰতিযোগিতা, আকস্মিক বক্তৃতা আদি প্ৰতিযোগিতা সুচাৰুৰূপে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দায়িত্বত থকা শিক্ষাগুৰু, বন্ধু-বান্ধৱ আদিৰ সহায় আৰু সহযোগিতা কোনো কালেই পাহৰিব নোৱাৰো। সমাজ-কল্যাণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো যিমানখিনি কৰাৰ ইচ্ছা আছিল সময় আৰু সুযোগৰ অভাৱত তাক পৰিপূৰ্ণ কৰিব নোৱাৰি দোষ স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো।

সামৰণিত মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ সমূহ শিক্ষাগুৰু, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আৰু বন্ধু-বান্ধৱীসকলৰ ওচৰত কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপনৰ লগতে কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ সৰ্বাসীন উন্নতি কামনা কৰি মোৰ এই চমু সম্পাদকীয় প্ৰতিবেদন সামৰিছোঁ।

পৰাগ কুমাৰ ফুকন

বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা

ছাত্ৰী জিৰণী কোঠাৰ সম্পাদিকাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন



প্ৰতিবেদনৰ প্ৰাক্‌বুলনিত কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ প্ৰমুখ্যে শিক্ষাগুৰুবৃন্দ, কৰ্মচাৰীবৃন্দ, ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী তথা বন্ধু-বান্ধৱী সকলোলৈকে মোৰ শ্ৰদ্ধা আৰু আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ আৰু দেশমাতৃৰ বন্ধাৰ বাবে নিজৰ প্ৰাণ বিসৰ্জন দিয়া সেইসকল চিৰনমস্য ব্যক্তিক শ্ৰদ্ধাৰে সুঁৱৰিছোঁ।

কাৰ্যভাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়েই আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাই অনুষ্ঠিত কৰিছিল বাৰ্ষিক ক্ৰীড়া সপ্তাহ। ছাত্ৰী জিৰণী কোঠাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আমি বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰিছিলো। কলেজ সপ্তাহৰ কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহ কিমান দূৰ সাফল্যমণ্ডিত হ'ল আৰু ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ অভাৱ-অভিযোগসমূহ পূৰণত কিমানদূৰ সেৱা আগবঢ়ালো সেইয়া নিতান্তই আপোনালোকৰ বিচাৰ্য। মোৰ দায়িত্বকালত ছাত্ৰী জিৰণীকোঠাত দবা, চাইনিজচেকাৰ, কেৰম, বেডমিণ্টন, দৌৰ আৰু টেবুল-টেনিছ আদি প্ৰতিযোগিতাত বহুতো প্ৰতিযোগীয়ে অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰি প্ৰতিযোগিতাসমূহ সফলভাৱে অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱাত মোক সহায় কৰিলে।

অৱশেষত বিগত ২০০৩-২০০৪ বৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ জিৰণী কোঠাৰ বাবে নিৰ্বাচিত কৰি মোৰ কাৰ্যকালত আৰম্ভণিৰ পৰা শেষ পৰ্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয় দিহা-পৰামৰ্শ আৰু সহায়-সহযোগিতা আগবঢ়াই মোক কাৰ্যক্ষেত্ৰত উৎসাহিত কৰা বাবে বিভাগীয় উপদেষ্টা শ্ৰীযুতা দেৱমল্লিকা ৰাজখোৱা বাইদেউৰ লগতে সকলো সন্মানীয় অধ্যাপক-অধ্যাপিকা, মোৰ মৰমৰ বান্ধৱী দেৱবানী, গীতাশ্ৰী আৰু অৰ্পণা বাইদেউৰ লগতে সকলোটি সতীৰ্থ বন্ধুলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিলো।

সদৌ শেষত মোৰ এবছৰীয়া কাৰ্যকালত অজানিতে বৈ যোৱা ভুল-ভ্ৰুটিৰ বাবে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী আৰু চিৰনমস্য শিক্ষাগুৰুসকলৰ ওচৰত ক্ষমা বিচাৰিছোঁ আৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়খনৰ উজ্জ্বল ভৱিষ্যত কামনা কৰি মই মোৰ প্ৰতিবেদনৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয়।”

“জয়তু কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা।”

শ্ৰীমতী কৃষ্ণা বৰা

কানৈ বাণিজ্য মহাবিদ্যালয় ছাত্ৰ একতা সভা



Report from Boys' Common Room Secretary



Respected Principal Sir, Teacher and my dear friends, Initially I want to thank all of you for giving me an opportunity to be a member of the college union body as a "Boys' Common Room Secretary". It was a great achievement of my life to become a member of student union 2004. The election of our College Union Body was held on the 19th of Nov. 2003. Just after it, with the great help of my I/C Prof. B. Bhagwati I organised some indoor games like Table Tennis, Badminton (single/double), Chess etc. at the time of our Annual College Week. The programme of such events took place timely due to support of my dear friends. In that particular year the participants broke all the last records of our college. I also provided facility of indoor games in the Boys' Common Room of our college with the help of our college authority. It was really an unforgettable achievement in my life.

My incharge Prof. B. Bhagwati influenced me much on accuracy, which was a great lesson for me. In my tenure I also got much help/affection from other teachers of our college. With the help of my teacher & friends I was able to complete the one year of my tenure in a memorable way.

At last I want to thank all my union body friends, our G.S. Vijay Pandey and my I/C B. Bhagwati Sir for their great support. I hope that the new secretary of our college will fulfill the wants of our college students which I could not touch due to shortage of time.

At last I request my teachers to forgive me for any misconduct done by me unknowingly.

Few Words :

Hope our D. H. S. K. Commerce College will spread the message of knowledge always like a Sun that glow in the sky.

With such hope.

Mukesh Agarwal

D. H. S. K. Commerce College

Students Union

Results of Outdoor Games of 41st College Week Festival

Shotput Throw (Boys)

- 1st - Chittaranjan Sonowal
2nd - Dibesh Deori
3rd - Jayantajit Rosaily

Shotput Throw (Girls)

- 1st - Parveen Sultana
2nd - Rashmi Pillai
3rd - Bristi Bokul Boruah

Discuss Throw (Girls)

- 1st - Parveen Sultana
2nd - Manika Mech
3rd - Bristi Bokul Boruah

Discuss Throw (Boys)

- 1st - Chittranjan Sonowal
2nd - Jatin Gogoi
3rd - Sumitra Chakraborty

100 mtr. race (Girls)

- 1st - Sangeeta Chetri
2nd - Deepanjali Chetri
3rd - Parveen Sultana

100 mtr. race (Boys)

- 1st - Sumitra Chakraborty
2nd - Arfanuddin Ahmed
3rd - Dipankar Saikia

200 mtr. race (Boys)

- 1st - Sumitra Chakraborty
2nd - Arfanuddin Ahmed
3rd - Dipankar Saikia

200 mtr. race (Girls)

- 1st - Sangita Chetri
2nd - Bristi Bokul Boruah
3rd - Rashmi Pillai

400 mtr. race (Boys)

- 1st - Sumitra Chakraborty
2nd - Arun Dutta
3rd - Affanuddin Ahmed

1600 mtr Race (Boys)

- 1st - Dhananjay Yadav
2nd - Diju Das
3rd - Rakesh Misra
4th - Mrinal Hazarika

Long Jump (Boys)

- 1st - Jalilur Rahman
2nd - Parag Kr. Phukan
2nd - Chanchal Saikia

Long Jump (Girls)

- 1st - Parveen Sultana
2nd - Monmi Sharma
3rd - Rashmi Pillai

Triple Jump (Boys)

- 1st - Sumitra Chakraborty
2nd - Chanchal Saiki
3rd - Rajesh Chanda

Javeline Throw (Boys)

- 1st - Mrinal Hazarika
2nd - Anirban Chetia
3rd - Vikramjit Das

Javeline Throw (Girls)

- 1st - Babita Chetia
2nd - Joyshree Chowdhury
3rd - Jaharana Ahmed

High Jump (Girls)

- 1st - Aparna Paul
2nd - Monmi Sharma
3rd - Jahshree Choudhary

Relay Race (Boys)

- 1st - Sumitro Chakraborty
Parag Kr. Phukan
Parash Jyoti Maut
Mrinal Hazarika
2nd - Rajen Chetri
Rajesh Chanda
Arfanuddin Ahmed
Dipankar Saikia
3rd - Bijay Boruah
Sanjib Dutta
Atiqul Ali Ahmed
Samsul Arfin

High Jump (boys)

- 1st - Parag Kr. Phukan
Chittaranjan Sonowal



Results of Cultural Competition (Welfare & Culture)

Result of Debating Competition

- 1st - Debarati Mazumder
- 2nd - Kushagra Podder
- 3rd - Khusbu Deora
Rafique Hussain

Result of Quiz Competition

- 1st - Kushagra Podder
and his group
- 2nd - Rustom Dutta,
Rahul Sharma
Saurav Kr Saikia
- 3rd - Neha
Ritu Sureka
Shelly Jain

Result of Recitation Competition

- English 1st - Nayanmoni Chetia
- 2nd - Aparna Paul
- 3rd - Rafique Hussain
- Assamese 1st - Bristi Bokul Baruah
- 2nd - Rafique Hussain
- 3rd - Aparna Paul
- Hindi 1st - Aparna Paul
- 2nd - Munmee Sharma
- 3rd - Sandip Todi
- Bengali 1st - Aparna Paul
- 2nd - Ardhendu Nath
- 3rd - Jahanara Ahmed

Result of Fashion Contest (Boys)

Mr. Fashionable - 2003-04

- 1st - Sri Shankar Chetry
- 2nd - Deepak Thapa

Mr. Talent - 2003-04

Rafique Hussain

Result of Fashion Contest (Girls)

Miss Fashionable - 2003-2004

- 1st - Khusbu Deora
- 2nd - Minakshi Montry

Miss Talent - 2003-04

Urmila Dutta

Result of Essay Competition

- 1st - Nayanmoni Chetia
- 2nd - Kushagra Podder
- 3rd - Aparna Paul

Consolation Prize

Sangeeta Chetry
Dhananjay Mahato

Hindi Modern Song

- 1st - Sandeep Todi
- 2nd - Parag Kr. Phukan
- 3rd - Bhaskar Chakraborty
Yusuf Khan

Bengali Modern Song

- 1st - Bhaskar Chakraborty
- 2nd - Aparna Paul
- 3rd - Anand Chakraborty

Solo Dance

- 1st - Aparna Paul
- 2nd - Tonoy Das
- 3rd - Farhana Rahman
Dipak Thapa

Jyoti Sangeet

- 1st - Sandeep Todi
- 2nd - Dhruvajyoti Dutta
- 3rd - Bharat Bhusan Mantri

Assame Modern Song

- 1st - Parag Kumar Phukan
- 2nd - Bhaskar Chakraborty
- 3rd - Sandeep Todi

Best Singer

Sandeep Todi

Results of Indoor Games Held on 19th Dec. 2003 During D. H. S. K. Com. College 41st College Week festivals

(Boys)

1. Result of Badminton (Doubles)
 - Bidyut Deori and Dikesh Deori (1st)
 - Ankit Chamoria and Nishant Bagaria (2nd)
 - Phonin Gogoi And Biswajit Das (3rd)
2. Result of Badminton (Singles)
 - Bidyut Deori (1st)
 - Hemendra Gogoi (2nd)
 - Phonin Gogoi (3rd)
3. Results of Table Tennis (Single)
 - Manash Borkakoty (1st)
 - Arvind Garodia (Runner's up)
4. Results of Carrom Singles :
(Best Three Players)
 - Section A
 - a) Amit Ghosh
 - b) Anurag Saikia
 - c) Ujjal Pujari
 - Section B
 - a) Amlan Gogoi
 - b) Raja Dutta
 - c) Rustam Dutta
5. Results of Chess : (Best Three Players)
 - a) Sanjeev Dutta
 - b) Biplov Borgohain
 - c) Amlan Gogoi

(Girls)

1. Result of Table Tennis (single)
 - Amrita Borgohain (Champion)
 - Archana Borgohain (Runner up)
 - Papori Chetry (3rd)
- Table Tennis (Double)
 - Amrita Borgohain + Archana Borgohain (Champion)
 - Jajashree Chaudhury + Babita Chetia (Runner up)
 - Manmi Sharma + Papori Chetry (3rd)
2. Result of Carrom Champion (Single)
 - Parvee Sultana (Champion)
 - Baishakhi Borgohain (Runner up)
 - Jajashree Chaudhury (3rd)
- Carrom Champion (Double)
 - Babita Chetia + Papori Chetia (Champion)
 - Jahanara Ahmed + Rashmi Pillai (Runner up)
 - Munmi Sharma + Jayashree Choudhury (3rd)
3. Results of Badminton Champion (Single)
 - Bristi Bakul Baruah (Champion)
 - Nidhi Garodia (Runner up)
- Badminton Championship (Double)
 - Arpana Paul + Bristi Bakul Baruah (Champion)
 - Nidhi Garodia + Neha Dhanuka (Runner up)
 - Rity Surekh + Parul Bakulsaria (3rd)
4. Result of Chess Champion
 - Debajani Dehingia (1st)
 - Angira Kakaty (2nd)



We acknowledge our gratitude and respect to the Principal of the past who have rendered their valuable services to the college.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. L.P. Dutta, M.A., BL, Ph D (Founder Principal) | - July 1960 to June 1963 |
| 2. Dr. N.K. Basu, M.A., BL, D Phil | - July 1963 - Oct 1974 |
| 3. Shri P.C. Jain, M.Com., Shastri | - Nov. 1974 - Oct. 1985 |
| 4. Shri S. Ahned, M.Com., LLB (Principal I/C) | - Oct. 1985 - March 1989 |
| 5. Dr. C.D. Mishra, M.Com., Ph D.(Principal I/C) | - April 1989 - Jun. 1992 |
| 6. Shri G Adhikary, M.A., (Principal I/C) | - July 1992 - Oct. 1993 |
| 7. Shri M.M. Das, M.A., LLB | - Oct. 1993 - March 2003 |
| 8. Dr. S.N. Mahanta, M.Com., Ph D, (Principal I/C) | - April 2003 - Jan. 2004 |

We Pay our respect to the Honourable Principal & Teacher who are our friends, philosophers & guides

Principal - Dr. R.N. Barbara, M.Com, Ph. D

Vice-Principal I/C - Prof. D.J. Bhattacharjee, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY :

1. Prof. H.N. Yadav, M.Com., FCA, Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. N.W. Ali, M.Com., LLB
3. Prof. G.K. Ghosh, M.Com.
4. Prof. (Dr.) K. Goswami, M.Com., Ph D. (on lieu to D.U.)
5. Prof. S.Gogoi, M.Com.
6. Prof. J. Konwar
7. Prof. S. Boruah

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT:

1. Prof. R.K. Gogoi, M.Com., Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. K.M. Bhagawati, M.Com., M.A. (Eco.) M.Phil

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS
AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT :**

1. Prof. D.J. Bhattacharjee, M.A., Head of the Deptt. & V.P. (i/c)
2. Prof. (Dr.) S. Goswami, M.A., LLB., PhD.
3. Prof. P. Das, M.A.
4. Prof. (Dr.) Mrs. C.Roy, M.A., Ph D.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND
MONETARY MANAGEMENT :**

1. Prof. P. Rajbongshi, M.Com., Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. T.P. Upadhyaya, M.Com.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :

1. Prof. S.C. Paul, M.Sc., Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. Ms. D.M. Rajkhowa, M.Sc. (Db1), M.Phil

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE :

1. Prof. (Dr.) S.L. Agarwalla, M.Com., Ph.D., Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. (Dr.) P.K. Sahu, M.Com.
3. Prof. B.Bhagawati, M.Com.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH :

1. Prof. (Mrs.) K. Khound, M.A., LLB., Head of the Deptt.
2. Prof. (Mrs.) S. Goswami, M.A.
3. Prof. (Mrs) C.L. Kakati, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSAMESE :

1. Prof. N. Dutta, M.A.
2. Prof. (Mrs) K. Hatibarua, M.A.



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