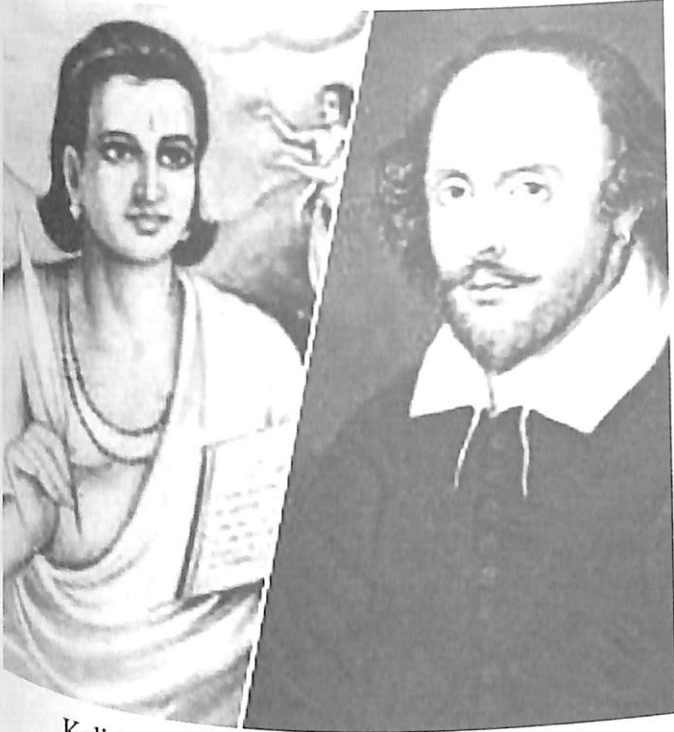




English Section



KALIDASA AND SHAKESPEARE

THE TWO LUMINARIES OF THE EAST AND THE WEST : AN OVERVIEW

✍ Nibedita Devi

Associate Professor, Sanskrit Deptt.

Kalidasa, the India's greatest dramatist of all ages, is apparently called the Shakespeare of India. He is also recognised as the greatest poet of India after Valmiki and Vyasa. Indian sub-continent as well as Indian society has really been revealed in their totality through his unique masterly cup. Average Indian aesthete installs him as the dreamer as well as the manufacturer of literary monument of highest excellence. Likewise, William Shakespeare happens to be the eminent literary genius of the galaxy of the esteemed English poets of centuries earlier. He is not only the poet of England, but also the poet of the globe. The most important matter about him is the universality of his genius. There is hardly any aspect of human life or any problem related to man, that he does not tackle in his works.

It might be questioned that despite considerable differences in respect of media of expression and in number of publications, how can these two figures be compared at all. The single point, that every artist of every type, works basically on the same theme of 'Man and his dreams', will justify the matter. Irrespective of type of treatment, both of these luminaries deal with the same universal subject matter-joys and sorrows of man, as is the case with every creative artist. The basic things of their dealings throughout their writ-

ings are common so much so, that they may justly be designated as two kindred spirits like Dante and Milton. Yet, it is to be noted that Shakespeare makes a special study of the mind of man and, Kalidasa, that of nature. Moreover, Kalidasa is an epic poet also, whose epic genius stands favourable comparison with the epic poets of the world at large. He also transcends all temporal limits in his deliberations and delineations, representing himself as a true Indian, so to say. Before going to state something on the date assigned to Kalidasa, the following remark of an American Orientalist is worth-mentioning :- "All dates given in Indian literary history are the pins set up to be down again." According to Indian tradition, he embellished the royal court of the king Vikramaditya as a member of Nava-ratna, and the date of this king is fixed in the 1st century B.C. It is opined by the scholars that the date of Kalidasa is even a long matter of controversy within the limits of a century or two. European scholars fix his date in the 5th century A.D.

Turning to the point of the date assigned to Shakespeare, it should be noted that the death of Shakespeare is recorded to be on the 23rd April, 1616, in the church of Stratford.



Shakespeare authored thirty-seven grand plays whereas Kalidasa did only three such in total ; and, the authorship of poetry as nearly ten times more than Shakespeare is credited to Kalidasa. In spite of having such and such differences between these two personalities of great reverence, it must be admitted that there are also bridges of humanity in between them, which below the bewildering diversities of colours, religions and faiths, and their unified lofty thinking pervades the entire globe as such.

Although the grand realism of life delineated in the Shakespearean plays easily attracts readers appreciative attention, it will be in vain, only, to expect the same set up to be transplanted on Indian soil ; for, convictions, beliefs, customs, etc. necessarily influence the notions, feelings, etc. of people of different lands. In spite of that, the ultimate object of a true artist of anywhere is but the realisation and propagation of truth along the varied self experiences of the external world. And then, one might postulate how much impressions the great Kalidasa had left behind, of the society he lived in, the men he mixed with and the truths he gathered through his experiences of his own life. Through his creative writings, he could really project himself as the storehouse of aesthetic images and impressions of Man, Nature and Time, amidst which he flourished.

Kalidasa reproduces man as a unique handsome creature. His kings are invariably good-looking. A bare example of appreciating masculine beauty may be cited in this context, from his immortal play *Abhijnanashakuntalam* (the 2nd act) :

The king Dushyanta, after seeing the beautiful hermit-girl speaks to Vidushaka- king : King Friend Madhavya, you do not know what vision is. You have not seen the fairest of all objects.
Vidushaka : Why, I see you, right in front of me!

Again, in Act VI of the same play, the same king, sorrow-stricken, due to the reverse turn of misfortune, looks so beautiful that nonetheless his normal beauty is totally retained, rather enhanced a little bit more. To cite the same : Chamberlain : (Observing the king) : A beautiful figure charms in

whatever state. Thus His Majesty is pleasing even in his sorrow. For,

*All ornament is laid aside; he wears
One golden bracelet on his wasted arm;
His lip is scorched by sighs; and sleepless cares
Redden his eyes, yet can work no harm
On the magnificent beauty, like a diamond cut.*

The following extract from the Shakespeare's famous play "Hamlet" also bears testimony to the aforesaid commonness of thinkings of the creative writers :

"What a piece of work is man ! How noble in reason ! How infinite in faculties ! In form and moving how express and admirable ! In action, how like an angel ! In apprehension how like a God! The beauty of the world ! The paragon of animals!" Kalidasa is the keen observer not only of the aristocrats beauty, he is so of course, of the common things as well as of the common people also. His dexterous cup delineates the illiterate peasant women, moved by the thought of achieving the goal, on seeing the first monsoon clouds, roaming in the blazing Indian sky. Herein our Indian poet shows marking trace of his deep insight into human psychology. Although familiar with the city beauties, the young poet must have affinity to the natural, unsophisticated charms of the feminine staff of the peasantry and of the shepherds and the cowherds in the countryside.

That the difference in case of the natural objects pertaining to different climate and lands also influences poetry, creating dissimilar scenario as such, can be well suggested from the perusal of the Shakespearean writings. The weeping willow, the daisy, the buttercup, the daffodil, the birth and the oak - these naturally make English poetry full of meaning to an English mind. Due to close contact to the mind, these objects make an English man nostalgic about his native land and his fellow people. But these same elements of the writings make the subject matter very much tough to the Indian readers. Indians fail to feel that much heartfulness to have read about the themes or the Cheviot Hills, as they do to have read about the Himalayas.



A simple unromantic story of the Mahabharata, forming the central theme, the *Abhijnanasakuntalam*, the immortal piece of composition, with majestic dramatization made Kalidasa reverently known as 'Shakespeare of India'. Taking of the plots their dramas from outer sources is the markable common feature of the writings of these two distinguished figures of the literary horizon of the East and the West. At their creative touch, the base materials of the plots of their dramas transform into something superb. From each and every respect of unique literary creation. Kalidasa, with his deep dramatic insight, with full devotion on characterization of the dramatic personae couch some prosaic plot in embellished form so as to be heart-appealing of every sincere reader of poetic susceptibility, Goethe's remarkable comment upon this illustrious work 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' are worth-mentioning here:

"Do you wish the blooms of the early spring
With the fruits of the later years?
Do you wish earth and heaven in one name combined?
And all that charms, enrapture and nourishes the soul?
I name thee, Sakuntala and all at once is said" This
quartrain rings too true and echoes our own hearts.
Those, who have not gone through this drama, can
never be made to taste its nectarine bliss.
Indian critics view that *The Tempest* is the only play
of Shakespeare, which has quite some conformity to
any of the works of Kalidasa. To pinpoint in this
regard, one can notice similarity between this work
and the *Abhijnanasakuntalam* to some extent in point
of the background of the plots. The hero, heroine and
the other principal characters are withdrawn to places
far off from noisy populous locality. The characters in
both the plays, cast into delicate touch of the nature
and her creatures, are given nature's unbound care,
which itself create fine background for the young
lovers and all other associated characters.

Kalidasa and Shakespeare are of one mind in their final concepts of manhood or ideals of society or kingship. But in the portrayal of individual characters, they are rather different. The image of general Indian sensibilities to any enthusiastic person/reader is that the Indian mind, nourished by transcendental philosophies and poems is essentially idealistic as against the western one, engrossed by realism.

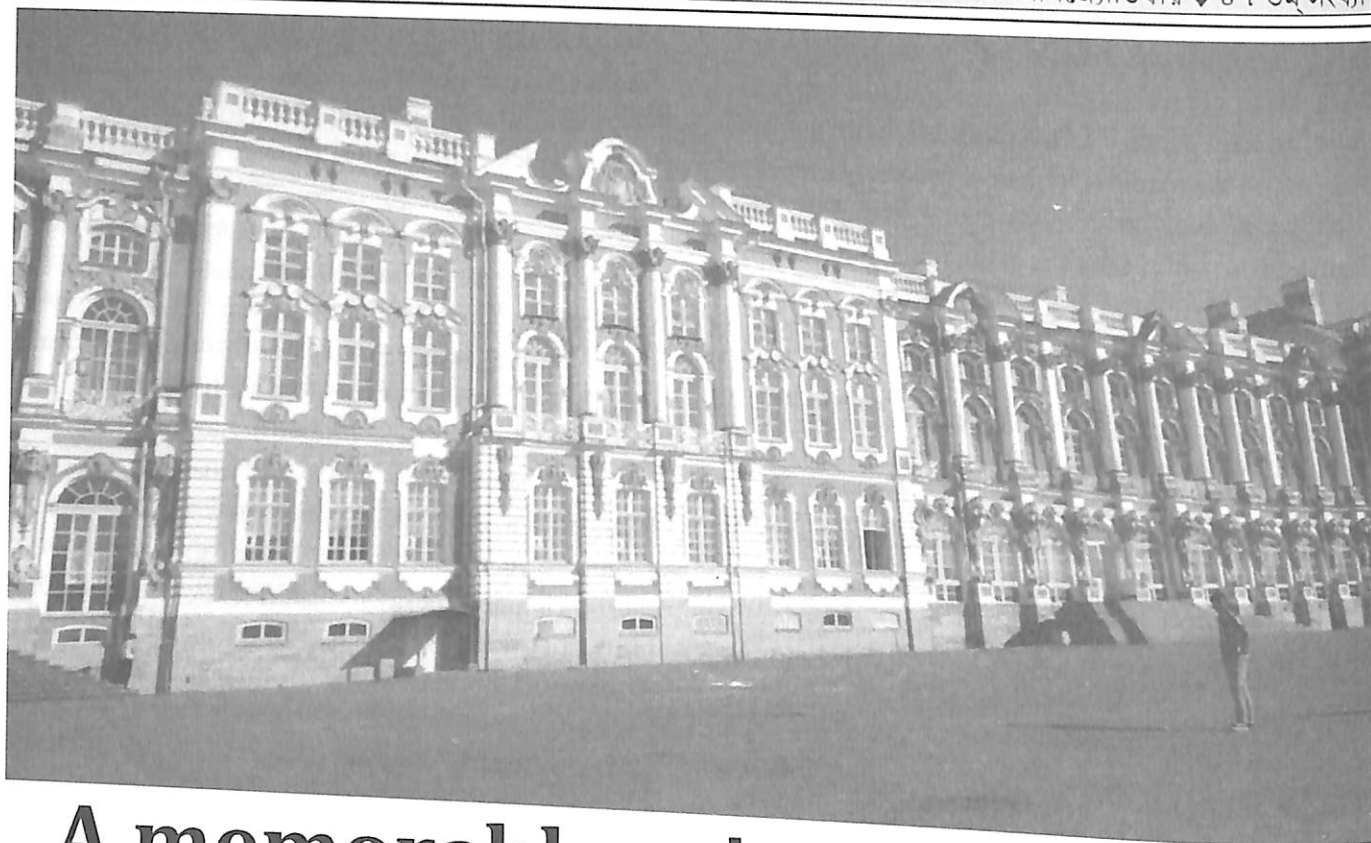
In Shakespeare, one finds full-length portraits of either of tyrants or the heroes. In Kalidasa, one gets only the heroic ideals drawn in a few bold outlines.

It is regrettable that the masterly land of 'Shakuntala' as popularly named by all, is not so familiar amidst the western literati and the students thereof. He is generally known as the author of this immortal play only. Yet he has been able to extract exuberant appreciation from certain distinguished learned people abroad.

Sylvan Levi applauds our favourite poet in this way - "Kalidasa's name dominates Indian poetry and seems it up brilliantly. Drama, learned epic, elegy still bear witness today to the power and versatility of this magnificent genius..... Kalidasa has won for himself a place in that brilliant galaxy where every name seems up a period of human life." The German Philosopher and critic Herder too, speaks of the masterpiece 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' in this strain :
"It is here the mind and character of a nation is but brought to life before us, and gladly I admit that I have received a true and more real notion of the manner of thinking among the ancient Indians from this on Shakuntala than all their Upanishads and Bhagawats." Prof. Lassen calls him "the brightest star in the firmament of Indian poetry."

To immortalize the great ideals of this Blessed one, may all efforts be dedicated from everyone's end.

"पुष्पेषु जाती नगरीषु कांची नारीषु रम्भा नरेषु रामः
नदीषु गङ्गा पुरुषेषु विष्णुः कामेषु माघः कविकालिदासः"



A memorable sojourn journey to the city of White Nights....

...✍ **KIRTIKA DAS**

Asst. Prof. (BBA)

Department of Business Administration

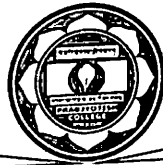
A journey as remember as I started off the way a trip as the old world should. It was a sultry summer weather beaming scorching heat of 38°C in New Delhi, by late night, me, my husband and few of other group members boarded our boarding pass from Aeroflot. It took nearly 5 hours to reach Sheremetyevo Airport, Moscow by 4:55 a.m.

Right from childhood when I read from pages of history, The land of Russian Revolution, Stalin's political life, the Tzar dynasties, etc.

Weather in Russia is generally regarded as the most pleasurable climate during July month indeed its true with nearly 20°C neither too hot nor bone-chilling cold.

We boarded towards hotel, surprisingly the same hotel which all players of FIFA world cup stayed. As the world cup finals was on the row, the whole town was painted red for us. After heavy brunch comprising Russian salads, Oatmeal's, caviars, wild berry juices, I headed to my room, took quick shower and short nap. We boarded a car for the lovely sightseeing of Moscow city. People are fun loving and traditional. They still dance with Bollywood tunes Raj Kappor, Amitabh Bachan, Akshay Kumar till date.

Varied mixed cultures from neighbourhood countries of Belarous, Kazakhstan, Georgia flock here in search of Job opportunities. The city mostly popular for Ancient Orthodox churches as well as



ISCON- International Society for Sri Krishna Consciousness gaining popular among the younger generations.

We visited Red Square which was the former Royal Citadel and presently the official residence of the present President of Russia. The Square was meant earlier to rule as Moscow's main marketplace. We then headed towards Kremlin, a fortified complex towards Moscow's centre and overlooking the Moskva river to the south, which was originally the official administration palace of the Tzar's Resign.

The name "Kremlin" means "Fortress inside a city".

The Kremlin and Red Square were together recognised as a UNESCO world heritage site in 1990.

On 3rd day we boarded the world's fastest bullet train crossing 600km/hour towards the ancient capital

city of Russia, St. Petersburg. This was the ancient capital of Imperial Russia for 2 centuries having founded in 1703 by

Peter the Great. As St. Petersburg was regarded by its founder as the administrative, political, economical and cultural capital of new Russia.

The city is famous as "**City of White Nights**" which means there is an unusual Natural phenomenon, where it does not get dark at night from the end of May to first week of July. The white nights known as "Beliye Nochi" are a curious phenomenon caused by very Northerly geographical location- at 59 degrees 57° North (roughly on the same Latitude as Oslo, Norway, the southern tip of England and Seward, Alaska.) The midnight there is partial dusky and the Sun rises as early by morning 4am. Infact the night becomes curiously indistinguishable from day so much so that the authorities never need to turn the city's streetlight on!

The entire city subjects as an iconic monument, "Bronze Horseman statue." We headed towards The Hermitage Museum, as presently known as where

once was supposed to be the winter palace of Peter the Great, 1721. Presently this is the second largest Art museum in the world comprising to a collection of over 3 million pieces, including the largest painting collection in the world. It has been open to the public since 1852. The Hermitage is a federal state property comprising of Italian Renaissance, Spanish Fine art, Knight's hall, French and British fine art, and the original paintings of Empress Catherine. Indeed the whole palace is designed with golden chandeliers since 17th century.

The most priceless art ever experienced in life is the Grand peacock time piece made of solid gold measuring 4 feet height. Most of the paintings are permanently displayed in several small rooms in North Eastern Corner of winter palace on first floor. Here

world's largest Art collection is maintained and art shows are periodically conducted.

During the golden years of Russia's

Imperial era, it served as both the political and cultural capital of the country and reminders of the great rulers Peter I, Empress Catherine II found throughout the city. The palace retained its baroque exterior and it is one of the most beautiful palaces in the world. You won't be able to find both elaborate baroque and elegant classical interiors. The ancient, medieval as well as modern art have great attractions here.

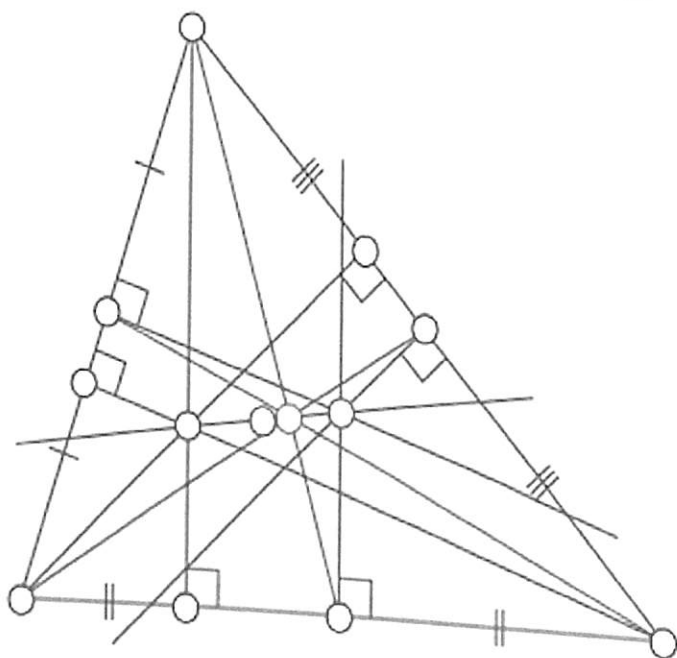
There are expanding range of tourist destinations gaining potential hub of cultural heritage, expanding the various range of hotels, museums, orthodox churches, Art galleries, sightseeing by yacht, ship sailing through Neva river, Olga river. The connected river tributaries and opening of Palace Bridge over the Neva River in St. Petersburg is an another glimpse of milestone.

Truly for such soul reasons the entire city have been recognised as UNESCO World heritage site.

**"Once a year, go someplace
you've never been before"**
- DALAI LAMA



FUZZY ASSOCIATION OF TRIANGLES



Association means it cannot occur alone. i.e. it takes the product terms or it occurs simultaneously. In this article Association is taken in terms of triangle which is Fuzzy. In other words in terms of increasing, decreasing, contrast and constant sequences. If the sequence is increasing then there is Positive Association and if the sequence is decreasing then it is Negative Association and if the sequence is neither increasing nor decreasing then it is constant Association. i.e. Association can be from the three corners of a triangle which is Fuzzy. Thus there can be Fuzzy Association (mixed) if the sequence is either increasing and decreasing. For example if A represents the attribute sickness and α represents the attribute non-sickness (healthy) then the two classes are said to be complementary attributes of A i.e.

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Association occurs between the opposite classes or between Positive and Negative classes.

Symbolically

$$A.N = \alpha \dots (1)$$

$$\alpha.N = \alpha \dots (2)$$

Adding (1) and (2)

$$A.N + \alpha.N = A + \alpha$$

$$(A + \alpha)N = (A) + (\alpha)$$

$$A + \alpha = 1$$

Since the Association of A is between α and N i.e. 1. Fuzzy Association of A can be written as $1 - \alpha$ and the Association of α by A and N and the Fuzzy Association of α as $(1 - \alpha)$ and the Fuzzy Association of N by $A + \alpha = 1$. This Fuzzy Association of triangles can also be expressed in terms of class frequencies of various orders and any class frequency can be expressed in terms of class frequencies of higher order. This can be expressed as a Fuzzy Association of triangles. i.e. Association of four triangles or in other words Association of seven Fuzzy sequences. The sequences are increasing, decreasing and some are mixture of increasing, decreasing and constant sequences which are given below.



Symbolically

$$N \rightarrow A \rightarrow (AB)$$

$$N \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (\alpha\beta)$$

$$N \rightarrow A \rightarrow (A\alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha\beta)$$

$$N \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (A\alpha) \rightarrow (AB)$$

$$N \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (A\alpha) \rightarrow (BA\alpha)$$

$$N \rightarrow A \rightarrow (A\alpha)$$

$$N \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow (A\alpha) .$$

From the above sequences it is seen that Positive sequence is

$$N \rightarrow (\alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha\beta)$$

Negative sequence is

$$N \rightarrow (\alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha\beta)$$

Contrary sequences are

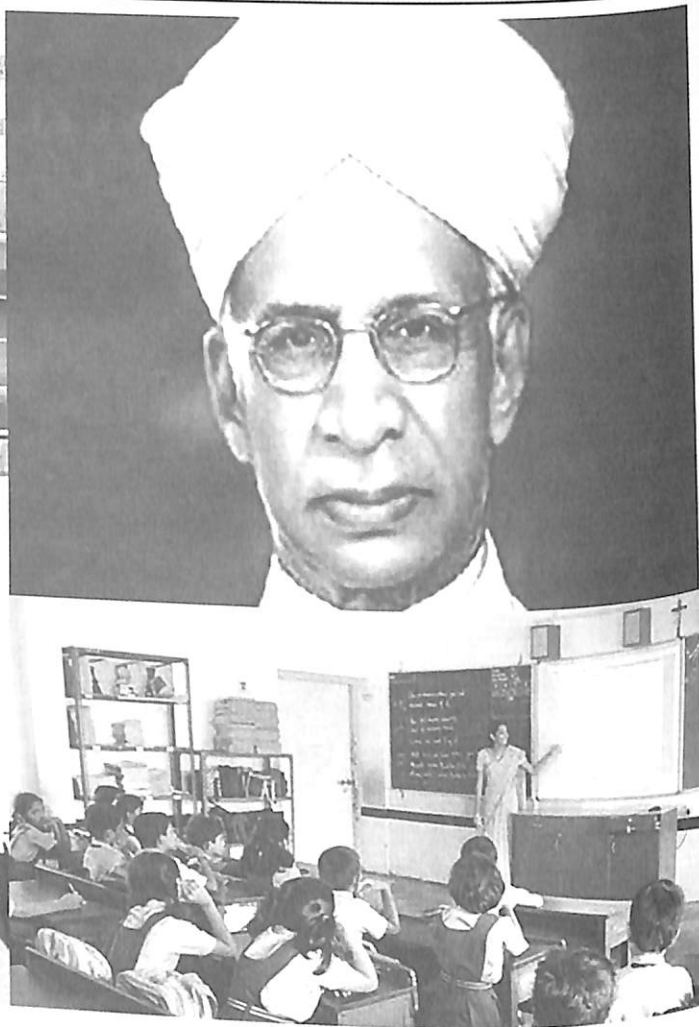
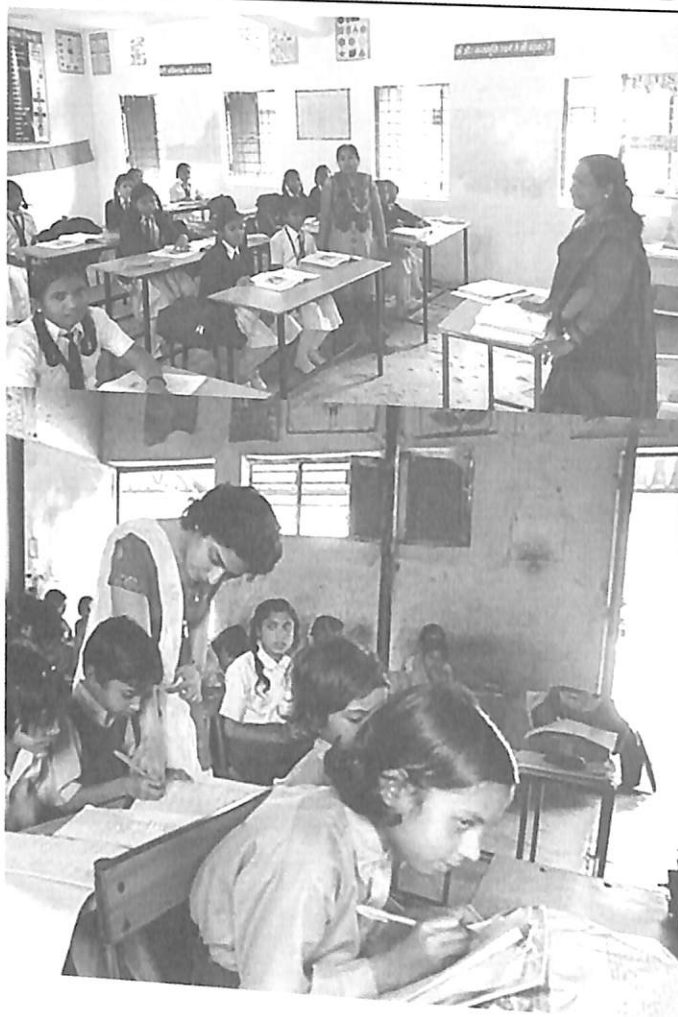
$$N \rightarrow (\alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha\beta)$$

$$N \rightarrow (A) \rightarrow (A\beta)$$

And others are mixed sequences which are increasing, decreasing and constant sequences which are shown above.

Thus it is seen that in Fuzzy Association of triangles Maximum Association occurs at the point n i.e 1 in the case of a single triangle which is Fuzzy and in the case of Association of Four triangles Maximum Association occurs at the point N i.e 1, partial Association occurs at the point A and α and minimum Association occurs at the points B, $(A\alpha)$ and β . Thus it is seen that in four Association of triangles Fuzzy Association comes from the other triangles which are Fuzzy and are expressed in terms of sequences.





THE TEACHER AND SOCIETY

INTRODUCTION:

Premises and equipment are needed in the education enterprise but persons are vital to them and a teacher is the supreme factor. There is no exaggeration that a spacious building, costly equipment and sound syllabus will serve some useful purpose only when here are teachers who are fully alive to the nobility of the profession and its accompanying responsibilities. The teachers play an important role in moulding and shaping the attitudes, habits, manners and above all, the character and personality of the students.

✍ **Gauri Hazarika**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Education

The Teacher is a Maker of man :

John Adams (1735-1826 second US President)

"A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops."

Henry Brooks Adams (1838-1918 American Man of Letters)

"I am indebted to my father for a living, but to my teacher for living well."

Alexander (356-323 B.C. The great conqueror)

"Teacher who educate children deserve more honour than parents."



E.A. Pires (Indian educator)

"The greatest teachers of our country have been those who have made our civilization live."

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888-1975 Indian educationist and Philosopher)

"The teacher is like the candle which light others in consuming itself."

Teacher's Role in Society :

From the above quoted views of the eminent thinkers, it is clear that a teacher can play an important role in the progress and welfare of a society. A teacher is a member of society. He lives and works in the society yet, in view of his special responsibilities and roles, he is expected to rise above the average member of society. His general attitude in society should be of enthusiasm and optimism. He is expected to be quite sensitive to its needs. He should be guided by the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism. He is to be sufficiently appreciative of the changing needs and problems of society and play a dynamic and positive role.

A teacher plays his role towards society in two ways (a) inside the school by preparing students for effective citizens and (b) outside the school by assuming the role of a social worker and an agent of social change. However, his role in the school is of very significance.

Teacher's Multifarious Roles in Learner Development :

1. Confident - A teacher is expected to win the confidence of the students so that they express their feelings purely, if need be private.
2. Democrat - He is expected to observe democratic values so as to prepare his students for a democratic way of life.
3. Detective - He acts as a detective to find out the shortcomings of the students - coming of offences and law breaking tendencies also.
4. Ego supporter - He is supposed to build up and maintain a healthy strong 'ego' and 'self concept' among students.
5. Equaliser - He should treat all students on the basis of equality. He should work for

6. Facilitator of learning - He works for the promotion of significant learning in his students.
7. Friend and philosopher - He must perform the role of a friend and philosopher to his students.
8. Group leader : As a leader of the social group in the clan, he must develop a suitable climate and cohesion.
9. Guidance counselor and helper - He provides an academic career and personal guidance to his students.
10. Initiator - He is supposed to play the role of an initiator by exploring the new technology to the best advantage of the students and the progress of education. He should play the role of an innovator of educational ideas, practices and systems.
11. Role model - He is envisaged to behave in a manner whereby traits exemplified by him may be emulated by his students.
12. Judge - He evaluates the academic and other performance of the students in an impartial manner.
13. Limiter or reducer of anxiety - He can help students control their impulses and reduce anxiety about their conduct and performance in different problematic situations.
14. Moral educator - His important function is to inculcate the attitudes and moral values cherished by Society in the students.
15. Parent surrogate (parent substitute) - He can play the role of ideal parents by treating students.

Major Functions and responsibilities of a Teacher :

Total development of the child as his primary responsibility - In the words of Dr. E.A. Pires "he has to concern himself with the total development of the child and not only with one or two aspects. He must be friend and help him in his emotional way of this intellectual and spiritual progress. He must be his guide in his moral and aesthetic advancement. In fact, he must be 'all things' to all his pupils - a physician



concerned about their physical health a mental hygienist leading them carefully to sound mental health, a philosopher guiding them in their search for truth, a moralist assisting and encouraging them to acquire goodness, an artist helping them to find beauty. In fact, he must be a minister ministering to their every need. Such a ministry calls for educated service."

The following are his main functional responsibilities :

1. Character development
2. Effective teaching learning
3. Curriculum development and implementation
4. Adjusting individual differences
5. Class-room management
6. Evaluation of pupil performance
7. Developing good family and community relationships
8. Total school effectiveness
9. Professional growth and ethics.

New Demands on the Role of the Teacher :

The role of the present day teacher has become very challenging, complex and multi-faceted on account of the following reasons:

First, there is the explosion of knowledge and radical changes are occurring in the content areas of all disciplines - humanities, science and social sciences.

Second, the teacher has to keep in view the new concepts like individualized instruction, micro-teaching, programmed learning, teaching machines and team-teaching etc.

Third, the teacher has make the proper use of the mass media like the radio and television.

Fourth, the teacher has to handle many children who come from different socio-economic groups and family backgrounds.

Fifth, the teacher must take into account the explosion of expectations. Students from weaker sections of the society are coming in large numbers to receive education and they have to be treated on an equal footing and given due care.

Sixth, the attitude of a teacher to life has to be democratic, secular and socialist; the ideals set forth in our constitution.

Seventh, the present teacher is supposed to have a broad view of the subjects he teaches. He cannot afford to teach his subjects in isolation.


Eighth, a teacher must, adequately familiarise himself with concepts like 'Work Experience', 'Socially Useful Productive Work' and 'Community Service' etc., as these have become an integral part of the educative process.

Ninth, the present teacher is expected to be up-date and conscious of various explosions - explosion of knowledge, explosion of population explosion of frustrations, explosion of expectations and explosion of technology, etc.

It is felt that teacher fraternity is an intelligent and committed group of professionals. Because of their dedicated work habits there is a hope for future.



THE MISSILE MAN OF INDIA – A.P.J ABDUL KALAM

 **Karishma Das**
B.B.A 3rd Sem

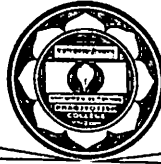
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a scientist and he was India's 11th President for five years, 2002-2007. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's full name was Abdul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. He was also called as the "Missile Man of India, and popularly known as the People's President of India. He was born on 15th October, 1931 at the famous temple town of Dhanushkothi, Tamilnadu, in a poor orthodox Tamil Muslim family. His father's name was Jainulabdeen and mother's name was Ashiamma. Due to poverty, he was deprived of facilities, but he still managed to be the most remarkable scientist in the competent and contemporary era. He came from a very poor and humble background and started working at an early age to support his family. After completing his school,

Dr. Abdul Kalam distributed newspaper to financially contribute to his father, who was a boat owner.

He completed his school education from Schwartz Higher Secondary School, and then he was admitted to St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli where he completed his graduation in B.Sc. in Physics in 1954 and did aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology, Chennai in 1960.

He joined the prestigious Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as a scientist in the year 1958 and started working by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army and was part of the committee.

Working under Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the renowned space scientist, in 1969, he got transferred



to the Indian space research organisation (ISRO) where he worked as the project director of India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully launched Rohini Satellite into earth's orbit in July 1980.

For his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology he was titled as the "Missile Man of India". He played a vital role in India's Pokhran-II Nuclear test in 1998.

He had also developed the critical technologies that made India defence strong and capable of developing world class missiles like Agni, Prithvi, Akash etc. From 1992-99, he was the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Secretary of Defence Research and Development Organisation. He was the first scientist who served the nation as the President of India from 2002-2007 without having any political background.

He had written many inspirational books such as *India 2020*, *Ignited Minds*, *Mission India*, *The Luminous Sparks*, *Inspiring Thoughts* etc. to banish the corruption from the country he launched a mission for youth named "What can I Give movement".

Among the many books written by Dr. Abdul Kalam, few of them are : *Wings of Fire : An Autobiography* in 1999, *Ignited Minds : Unleashing the Power within* 2002, target 3 billion in 2011 and *My journey transforming dreams into actions* in 2013. Dr. Abdul Kalam advocated plans to develop India into developed nation by 2020 in his book *India 2020 : A vision for the New Millennium* in 1998.

As the visiting professor, Kalam served various universities and technical institutes of the country like Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and Indore and as Chancellor of Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram, JSS University (Mysore), Aerospace Engineering at Anna University (Chennai) etc.

In 2002, he was elected the 11th President after he took a turn in his career and entered the world of politics. During his service, he focused his entire energy and caliber to impress the Indian youth to pursue a career and create innovations for the nation.

He was a mastermind behind the technology for satellite launch vehicle and ballistic weaponry development, yet he did not want to work overseas for other countries except his motherland. He said, "Man needs difficulties in life because they are necessary to enjoy the success."

He was awarded numerous times due to his service and caliber to his contribution in all dimension of the field.

In 1981 he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, in 1990 Padma Vibhushan and in 1997 he was honoured with Bharat Ratna. Dr. Kalam was the third President to have been honoured with a Bharat Ratna, before becoming the President the earlier two were Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1954) and Dr. Zakir Hussain (1963). He has been honoured with the honorary doctorates by at least 30 universities.

He breathed his last at IIM, Meghalaya on 27th of July, 2015 because of the sudden cardiac arrest. He was a great personality and inspiration to the youngsters of the country. He is not present among us physically. However, his great works and contributions would be within us forever and his remarkable works will always motivate us. According to him, the real asset of the country is its youth that's why he has always motivated and inspired them. He said, "The nation requires role models in leadership who can inspire youngsters."

Dr. Kalam is known for his motivational speeches and his interaction with the students community in India. Some of the inspiring quotes by him are :

"Climbing to the top demands strength, whether it is to the top of Mount Everest or to the top of your career."

"If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher."

"Thinking is progress. Non Thinking is stagnation of the individual, organisation and the country. Thinking leads to action is useless and irrelevant. Knowledge with action, converts adversity into prosperity."



ALL ASSAM TOURISM STUDENTS UNION

 **Bishal Kr. Baruah**
Founder President (AATSU)



ALL ASSAM TOURISM STUDENTS UNION (AATSU) is all about tourism background students of entire Assam. The concept of starting the students Union was going on in my mind when I joined Tourism industry as a student at Pragjyotish College. Certainly, my decision turned into reality when I was ably supported by all the Tourism Departments in the colleges and universities of entire Assam. Our Faculties of Pragjyotish College specially our HOD Barnali Mahanta Madam and Guest Faculty Siddhartha Sarma Sir alongwith Debashri Bora Ma'm helped me

a lot. We the AATSU members visited half a dozen six to seven colleges till now and we will be visiting rest of the Colleges soon. The big new was that when Dibrugarh University joined us, they were very interested and over joyed after joining our Students Union. Till now the students of the following colleges and university are closely associated with our organization.

- Jagiroad College, Pragjyotish College, Sonapur College, Saraighat College, North Guwahati College, Nagaon College, Kaliabor College, Tezpur College, Darrang College, M.N.C. College, Nalbari, Bajali College Pathsala, Abhaypuri College, Kokrajhar College and Dibrugarh University.

We have our own official Facebook page under the name of ALL ASSAM TOURISM STUDENTS UNION (AATSU) as well as we have our own whatsapp group. The Students Union will be official from last part of October or early part of November. The first official meeting of ALL ASSAM TOURISM STUDENTS UNION (AATSU) is going



to be held at Guwahati. The students or specially the leaders of all the colleges are very supportive. They supported me a lot throughout the journey. It was an awesome experience. There are many aims and objectives of our organization. Some of them are :-

- 1) We want/need Tourism Department in Guwahati University.
- 2) We want all the Faculties Job to be Permanent.
- 3) We want Assam Tourism to recruit the tourism background student in ATDC.
- 4) Tourism should be included in all the colleges and universities of Assam as Vocational, UG, PG, and PG diploma courses.
- 5) The on Job Training (OJT), which is included in our syllabus, should be more than one month because one month is very less to know what tourism and hospitality is.

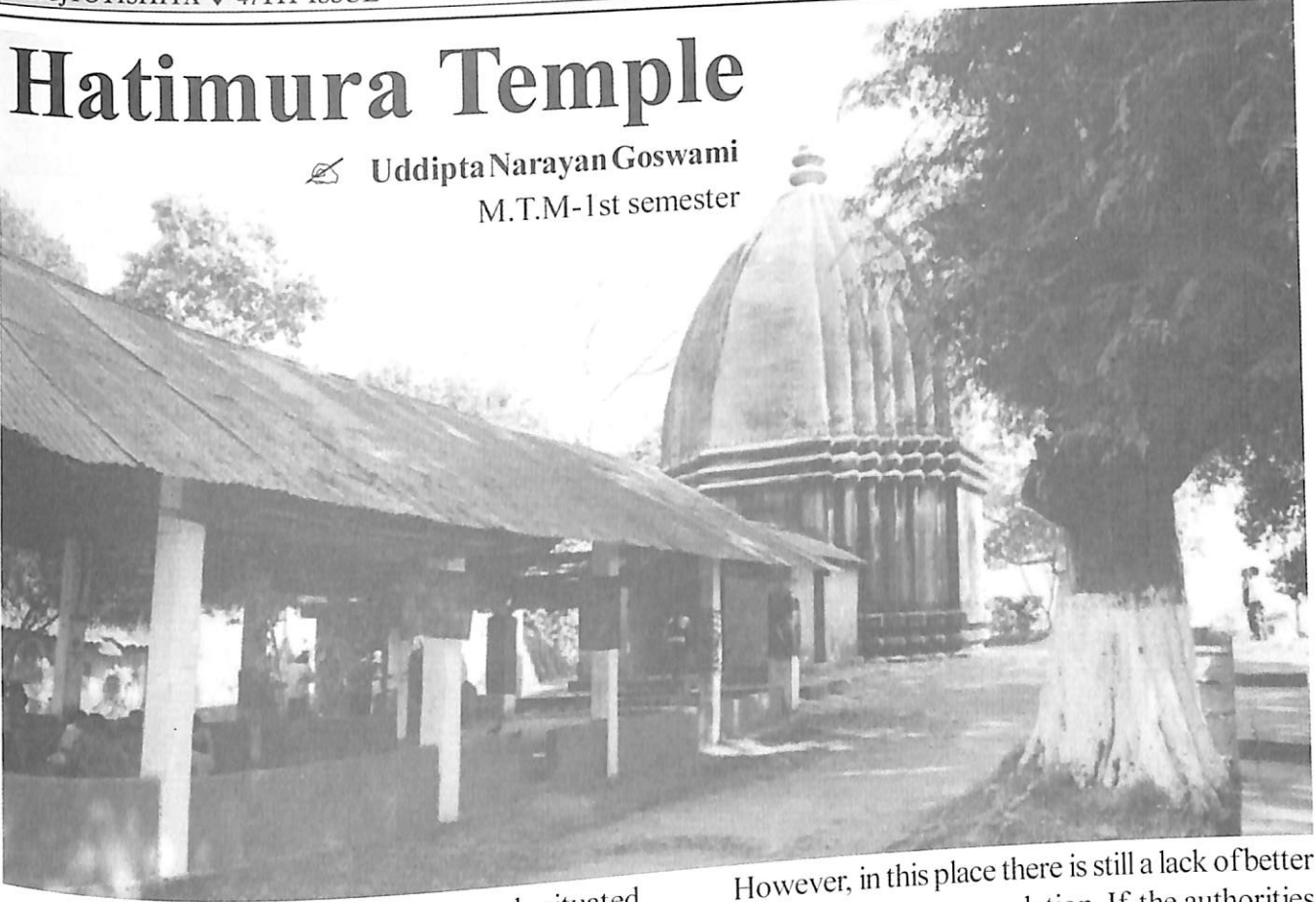
- 6) The ATDC or the private companies should come to the College and Universities for Compusing and provide students with Placement.
- 7) We have a good youth power or men power and if ATDC or any company wants it we can provide them with it.
- 8) We have made a survey of the Tourism resources like the accessibility, accomodation and infrastructure and if Assam Tourism or ATDC wants we can provide them with it.
- 9) We want Assam Tourism to come in the list of the top Five States in India.
- 10) We are not against Assam Government or ATDC but we are not going to accept any type of atrocities or disturbances which are observed in the environment.





Hatimura Temple

✍ Uddipta Narayan Goswami
M.T.M-1st semester



The Hatimura temple is a Shakti temple situated on a hill top near the banks of the Brahmaputra located in the Kaliabor sub-division of Nagaon. People can go there via Jakhalabandha, Nagaon. There is a picnic spot on the banks of the river where tourists can enjoy and can see beauty of nature. The Hatimura temple is an ancient temple. It used to be an important centre of Shaktism in ancient Assam. The chief goddess is of Durga which is known here as Mahishamardini. In Hatimura Hill there are lots of monkeys, and there is a statue of Lord Ganesha made of stone. In Hatimura temple there is monk/saint Sitaram Baba. His disciples are spread all over Assam. I am also his devotee.

A floating stone is found in Hatimura Than\temple. According to Sitaram Baba, the stone was brought by some unknown sage from Ram Setu.

This stone is often presented in the festival of the localities, where it is placed in a large barrel filled with water. However, the stone doesn't get submerged while doing so. Many people visit to get a sight of this famous floating stone.

However, in this place there is still a lack of better accessibility and accommodation. If the authorities take responsibility to take proper steps to develop the roads and give homestay facilities and tourist lodge, it can be a popular tourist destination in Northeast India. When I first visited this place I was really mesmerized, and I cannot imagine such a wonderful place anywhere. Hence, there is scope of development by providing various facilities by the department of tourism, Govt. of Assam. Also there is scope for water based and land based adventure sports.

I have visited many places of Assam but this place is unique, and it holds a special place in my heart because here you can feel happy and also tourist can enjoy nature. Travelling is one of the enriching experiences of my life. I feel immense pleasure to share my adventures, thrill, enjoyment, and right now I am feeling immense pleasure to share my unforgettable experience at the Hatimura temple.



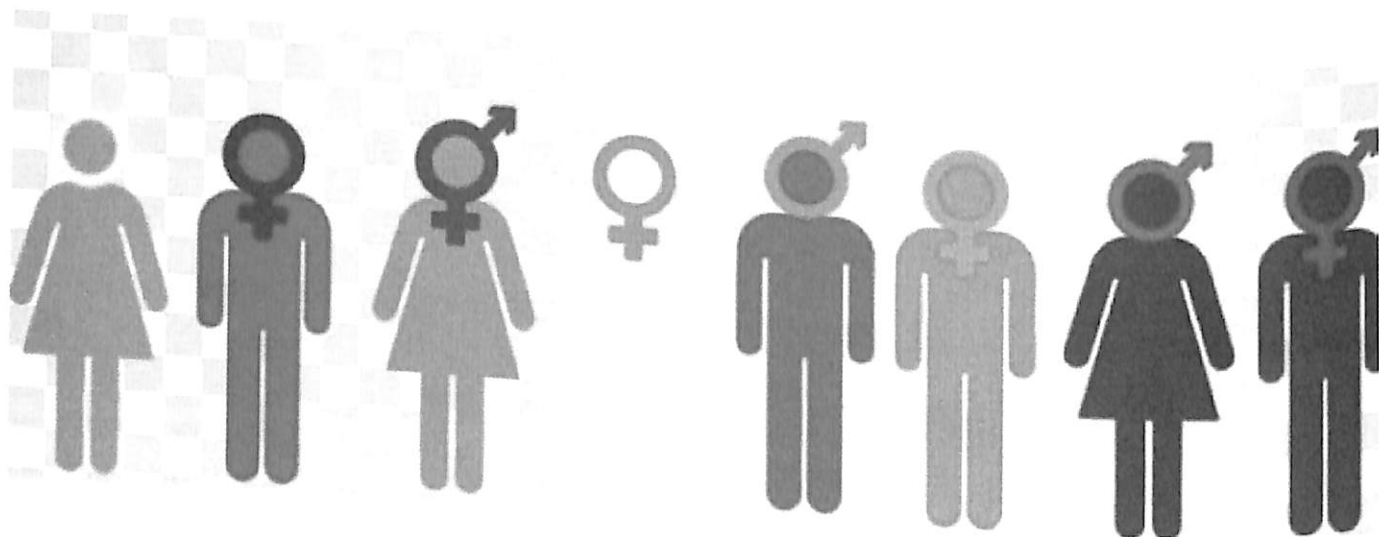


Gender and Sexuality

A tales of India

 **Prasant Kumar Ojha**

BA 5th Semester, Department of History



Being in 21st century, changes are more prone and with changes comes development. But again changes are not easily taken, it is hard to digest and to consume but easy to glare and to vomit. Our youth are struggling under tags, tags which are harder to resist, tags that leads to depression, tags that leads to suicide. To remove such tags, it is important to study and understand and even support the burning topic 'Gender' and 'sexuality' for a better environment and for our better society.

Gender— the term gender, which can be understood as the way an individual express, and understands themselves, in relation to their sex, is often used interchangeably with the term sex. The common misconception of people are that both these two words are always aligned but this is not the fact. The fact is these two words are different and they hold different definitions.

Sexuality— sexuality can be complicated and is not fixed for everyone. There are many kind of sexualities that people identify as having and it is now accepted that some sex attraction is normal.

Coming to the topic, why is it necessary to know the difference? It is necessary to educate people about such a burning topic, to have a nicer surrounding, better society and importantly better humanity. Citing some common examples of tags which leaves our youngsters to face the bully of their appearances, behaviours, the way they put on clothes etc. Tags like "Hey! That girl is muscular like a boy." The question here is why a girl who's muscular is tagged or called a boy. Since when actually being muscular is a definition of being a boy? Again tags like, "Oh! Poor that boy cries like a girl". When did an emotion shape to become a boy or a girl's criteria? Do we have hold on our own emotions? Did we not cry when we were



infant and belonging to which sex did not bother us/ Tags like, “that boy walks like a girl or that girl has a boy’s cut, here the walk of a boy is targeted and is considered to be feminine, the question remains here the same but opposite, how actually do girls walk? On the other sentence, the girl with short hair is tagged to be a boy, the question here again rises, did we ever see a boy with a girl’s hair? Having long hair does not symbolise to be a girl, if it would have been that way then half of our nation’s fighter and kings would have been queens.

Such tags are exhaustible. According to recent studies, 4 out of 10 women commit suicide due to gender discrimination. Times of India (TOI) writes, “Patriarchy kills and effects men more than women.” Why such suicides? Why such huge numbers? Our

parents they spend thousands and lakhs to send us to schools and colleges but what if these learning institutes itself becomes the ideal place by committing suicides? Answers of ‘gender’ and ‘sexuality’ is very important. Many of us do not raise this topics because they think it sounds odd but does it actually? If history is digged, such cases will be found worldwide but the difference is at that time things were not loud but coming back to 21st century when everything is growing and rising, why not take some small steps to stop discrimination and to understand our young ones and give them better future? Why not make this society tagless and breathable for everyone? After all earth belongs to everyone and everything that lies here. Put a step towards understanding and see how a flower blooms before snatching its petal.






JADAV PAYENG

The Forest Man of India



 **Trishna Barman**
Botany Department
4th semester.

area into a forest. He has done all task, without the help of any NGO or government. He has gifted something that is unimaginable for most of us.

A forest is named 'Molai' on the Majuli Island, named after the creator and its care taker. The forest includes about 1000 hectares of area. The flora and fauna have grown fascinating with trees such as bamboo, vallol, arjun, royal poinciana, trees, cotton trees etc. Bamboo plants cover the most of the area. The Molai forest has now been a habitat to many animals like deer, tiger, rabbit, rhino, deer etc. A wide variety of birds have been found in the Molai forest.

Payeng's unimaginable task came to the knowledge of the Forest Dept. of Assam in 2008.

Payeng was honoured for his remarkable achievement by JNU on 22nd April 2012.

In 2013, former president of India AJP Abdul Kalam titled him as the "Forest Man of India".

In 2015, he was honoured with Padmashri, the fourth highest civilian award in India.

The nature lover, strongly recommends making environmental science a mandatory subject in all the schools and colleges so that every student takes the responsibility towards making a green India.

Payeng has inspired thousands around the world to take up a cause even if you are alone. The story is truly inspiring. It is about a man who can make the world a better place to live in. ✍

An exceptional, genuine and compassionate person, who devoted his entire life to walk alone in the path of selflessness and humility with a hope to gift a green India - a true story of the forest man of India-Jadav Molai Payeng.

Payeng was born on 1963, to a Mishing tribe family in the Jorhat district of Assam. Over the course of several decades, he has been an environmental activist and forest worker. He planted trees on a sand bar of the mighty Brahmaputra. Payeng has single handedly planted trees nearly 1,400 acres of area and turned the Barren land to a green forest.

Payeng began his quest in 1979, when he was just 16 years. During the flood in the very year of 1979, a number of snakes ashores on the sandbar. After the water had receded, Payeng encountered the dead reptiles that were washed on the barren sandbar. He then decided to plant trees and has stuck to his ideals even after planting thousands of plants. He not only planted the trees but also looked after the plants and continued to plant trees in an effort to transform the



The Statue of Unity and the plight of common people behind

✍ Dipsikha Goswami
B.Sc 5th Sem

Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who is known as the Iron Man of India was the first deputy prime Minister of India. He was the Bismark of modern India, who led the welfare of farmers. He is renowned as the architect of independent India, as he united all diverse 562 princely states to build one great Republic of India. As a tribute to his great work, the then chief minister of Gujrat in 2010 decided to start the project of Statue of Unity. It is the world's tallest statue, with a height of 182 m. or about four times as tall as the statue of Liberty. It was designed by Indian sculptor Ram V. Sutar. The construction started on 31st October 2014 and completed in mid October 2018. On 143rd anniversary of Patel's birth, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, inaugurated the statue of unity.

But, Sardar Vallabhai Patel would have opposed constructing the statue. The reason is that it is useless to spend 3 billion rupees on constructing a statue, where serval villages of the area are still deprived of basic facilities like schools, hospitals and drinking water. The local villagers signed a petition clearly saying they would not welcome the Prime Minister of India on 31st October; even if Prime Minister Modi would go there like an unwanted guest, they would not welcome. The local tribals said those forests, rivers, waterfalls, land and agriculture supported them for generations. They survived on them.

But everything was being destroyed and celebrations were also planned. It's like celebrating someone's death. The tribals wrote it down on a letter having common contest and signed by Sarpanches of 22 villages and was sent to the Govt. The local tribals stated that Sardar Patel would have cried looking at the mass destruction of natural reasources and injustice done to them. When they raised voice against it, the police persecuted them. The statue is just a 'marketing tool' for the ruling BJP, but the plight of tribals and poor must be heard first.

For this statue no wildlife clearance was sought. Many wildlife as well as marine ecusytem will be harmed now. With the dam, a number of people were already rendered homeless and jobless and now the statue of unity have made the common people unhappy. The local people are still deprived of availing themselves of the benefits of drinking water and water for irrigation.

The matter of plight is more important for common people than rejoicing the fact of having the world's tallest statue in India. Even, Sardar Vallabhai Patel wouldn't have supported building the statue, if he would have stayed alive.



MIMIC OCTOPUS

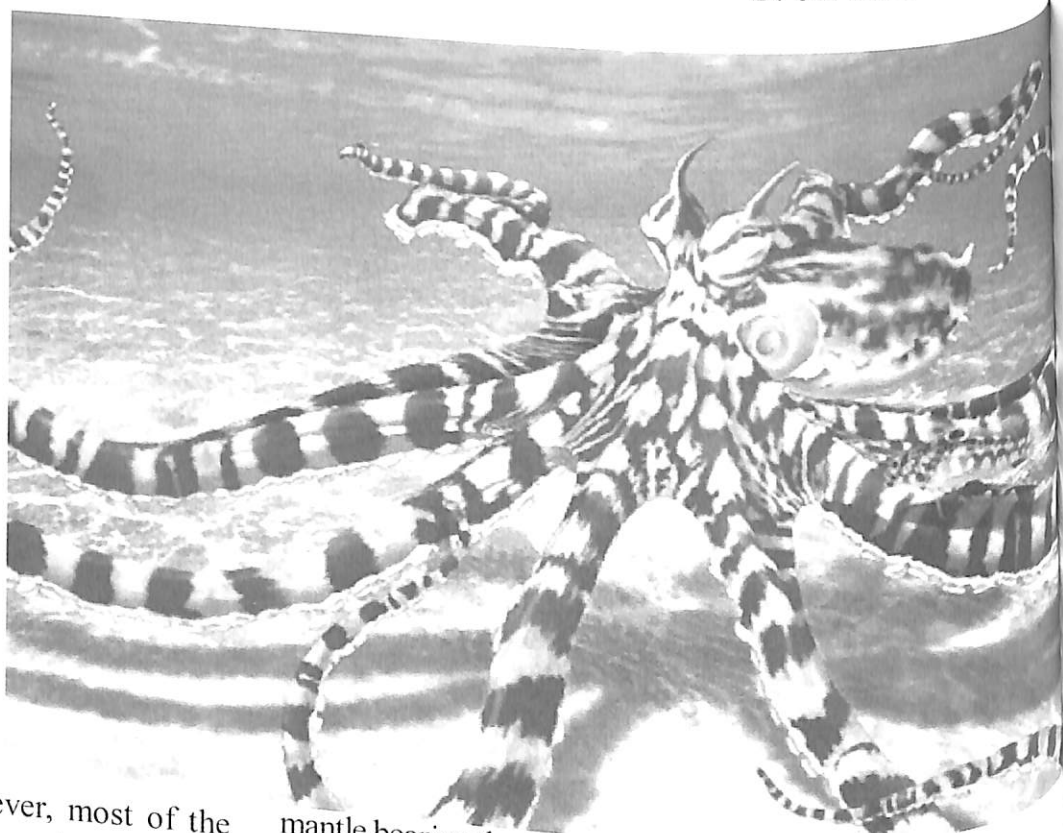
THE MASTER OF IMITATION

✍ Daisy Sarma

B. Sc. 5th Sem

Mimicry is one of the most commonly used defensive tools against predators in the animal world. Mimicry is widely carried out by different kinds of species to intimidate predators, but the mimic octopus is the only commonly known marine animal that can imitate a diverse group of different forms in order to defend themselves from their predators.

The mimic octopus (*Thaumoctopus mimicus*) is native to the Indo-Pacific, ranging from the New Caledonia in the East to Red Sea in the West, and Great Barrier Reef in South to Gulf of Thailand and the Philippines in the North. However, most of the documented records are from Indonesia. The mimic octopus was first discovered off the coast of Sulawesi, Indonesia by a group of scientists in 1998 on the bottom of a muddy river. Talking about its appearance, the mimic octopus is quite small in size, growing up to a total length of about 60 cm. It generally prefers muddy sea floors so as to hide in it and its natural light brown-biege coloring becomes a boon for them by making it easier for them to hide from predators. As like all octopus, the mimic octopus has 8 arms, a



mantle bearing three hearts, other internal organs and a siphon. They have pigmented sacs on the skin called chromatophores which can be contracted and expanded, thereby, producing rapid changes of patterns and colour.

The mimic Octopuses are able to impersonate up to 15 species of other local marine species. They are able to imitate the colour, pattern, shape and behaviour too. Most of the species that the mimic octopus imitate are generally poisonous in nature. Some of the common animal species they imitate are



the following -

Coral reef snake: The mimic octopus resembles it by waving two arms in opposite directions and developing the yellow and black markings of the snake. It has been observed that an octopus attacked by damselfish mimicked sea snake which is a damselfish predator.

Fire fish: The octopus changes its colour and shapes its eight legs to look like spines so as to resemble fire fish which have spines behind it on all sides.

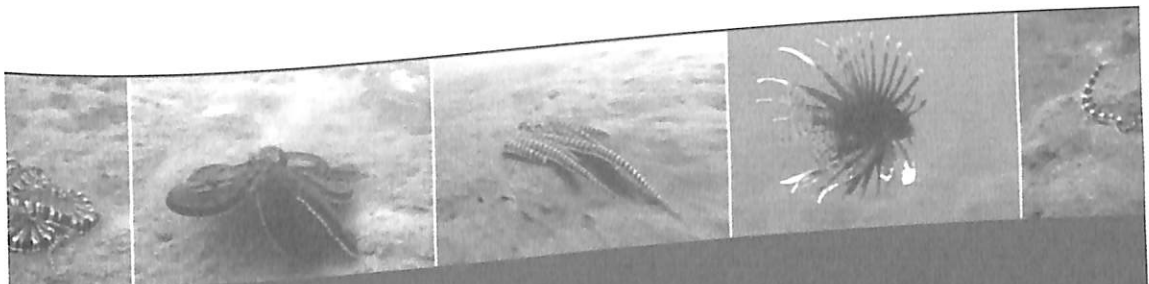
Sea jellies or Jelly fish: Mimic octopus are able to imitate it by puffing up its head and siphon and letting its arms trail behind it.

Sole Fish : The mimic octopus imitates it by pulling its arms together on one side and flattening out its

body while moving forward.

They have also been observed to mimic plenty of species like stingrays, giant crabs, mantis shrimp, starfish, etc. Furthermore when motionless, the octopuses resemble tube-worm tubes, sponges, sea shells, clonical tunicates.

In this "Survival of the fittest" world, each and every species is trying all the best possibilities they can do just to live another day. However, in the case of the mimic octopus, because of its ability to change its colour and shape, they are quite blending in with their environment and managing to defend themselves from predators. It's not always about the "Survival of the fittest". Taking the example of the mimic octopus, it probably should not be incorrect to say "Survival of the fittest and the wittiest".



**THE MIMIC OCTOPUS CAN IMPERSONATE
UP TO 15 MARINE SPECIES, INCLUDING
SEA SNAKES, STINGRAYS, LIONFISHES,
AND JELLYFISHES.**



ROLE OF STUDENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

 **Aarti Kumar Thakur**

H.S. 1st year

Students are the integral and highly sensitive part of the society. Today's students are tomorrow's citizen. So students can play a vital role in disaster management, like :

- (i) The advice given by the experts is the Disaster Management awareness campaigning held in the schools, colleges and other social functions should be shared with the senior members of the family and students should take initiative in maintaining the precautions. Further we should always remain prepared to face any situation caused by disaster.
- (ii) Earthquake is the most devastating of all the natural disasters as it is quite unpredictable and it occurs all of a sudden without any advance warning. One should not be nervous and panicky in such a situation and scrupulously follow the advices and precautions suggested by the experts.
- (iii) During earthquake, one should take shelter under the hard frames of the doors, corner of the house, strong table/beds or in open spaces.
- (iv) One should never take shelter under electric wire/posts, tall trees, water tanks, windows or furniture with glasses, kitchen and bathrooms.
- (v) The Almirah, rack and furniture of the bedrooms or living rooms should be fixed properly.
- (vi) A bag containing emergency items like drinking water, foods, first aids, whistle, torch lights should be kept near the main entrance of the house for use in as emergency situation.
- (vii) The updated telephone numbers of Fire Brigade, District administration, Civil Defence, etc, should be kept readily available for using in emergencies. Nowadays, Administration has provided helpline numbers like "Dial - 100".
- (viii) Food items, first aid, torch, drinking water, etc. should be kept ready in the flood affected areas. Rafts made of banana tree or wooden planks should also be kept ready.
- (ix) If you regularly listen to the radio and T.V. news, you may get advance information against floods, hailstorms, Tsunami, heavy rains, etc. and take precautionary steps accordingly.
- (x) Precautionary and prohibitory measures imposed by the administration in such situations should strictly be followed.
- (xi) There are frequent discussions in the electronic media and write-up published in the news papers regarding preliminary steps to be taken in case of burning, snake bite, attack of honey bees, heat stroke, electrocution, pest poisoning, dog-bite, excessive bleeding etc. Important points from those discussions and write-up may be noted down and necessary action may be taken accordingly.

There are many government departments including police, which maintains "Helpline" numbers. Guwahati City Police has the Toll-free helpline number during disasters and natural calamities. Therefore, if any

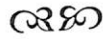


irregular and dangerous matters or developments are noticed, those may immediately be informed to the department concerned. The student's community can play an important role in the regard such types of instances are :

- (i) Road accidents, unclaimed article/baggage/ packet (Police Dept., 108 Ambulance service)
- (ii) Manhole on the footpaths (Municipality or

Towns committee).

- (iii) Dangerously hanging electric wires/electric pests and sparking in transformers (Electricity Dept.)
- (iv) Dangerous looking trees parts of buildings, etc. (Municipality or town committee).
- (v) Defective railway track (Railway Dept.)
- (vi) Imminent danger while travelling by trains (GRP/ local police).






The Needle Tree

✍️ **Sonia Das**
H.S. 1st yr. Commerce

There were once two brothers who lived on the edge of a forest. The elder brother was very mean to his younger brother and ate up all the food and took all his good clothes. One day, the elder brother went into the forest to find some firewood to sell in the market. As he went around chopping the branches of tree after tree, he came upon a magical tree. The tree said to him, 'Oh kind Sir, please do not cut my branches. If you spare me, I will give you my golden apples.' The elder brother agreed but was disappointed with the number of apples the tree gave him. Greed overcame him, and he threatened to cut the entire trunk if the tree didn't give him more apples. The magical tree instead showered upon the elder

brother hundreds of tiny needles. The elder brother lay on the ground crying in pain as the sun began to lower down the horizon. The younger brother grew worried and went in search of his elder brother. He found him with hundreds of needles on his skin. He rushed to his brother and removed each needle with painstaking love. After he finished, the elder brother apologised for treating him badly and promised to be better. The tree saw the change in the elder brother's heart and gave them all the golden apples they could ever need.

Moral of the story

It is important to be kind and gracious as it will always be rewarded.



NATIONALISM

in India and its consequences

Alakesh Kakati

B.Sc 6th semester
Dept. of Chemistry

'Nationalism' may be understood as the love and respect towards a country by the countrymen. In a critical level 'nationalism' depends on the background by which the nation was formed and on the laws and rules that are imposed on the citizens. However, it is very essential to have some values of nationalism for the nation building process, which unites the citizens for a common vision.

India being so diverse in many ways viz. culture, polity and geography, it is found that various regions of the country have different values of nationalism. The most common example being the value that a people from Kashmir feels is definitely not same as a person from Gujarat or other state would do.

This issue can be discussed with the background on which ground Kashmir was added to the Indian nation. During Indian Independence, there were several provinces ruled by several kings. All of them were given a chance either to join India or Pakistan. Although the king of Kashmir valley was a Hindu ruler, the valley was a Muslim dominant one. A large section of the people of Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan but they were forced to join India by the ruler. The same goes for Hyderabad; police action had to be taken to occupy Hyderabad province under the Indian nation. This forceful occupation led to an antinational movement in Kashmir which has become a undisputed issue for India's integrity.

On the other hand, on Manipur was imposed the Armed Forces Special Protection Act, which allows the military to do whatever they want on security ground; and people of the state could not even approach the court. This had created a hatred towards the Indian nation by some people of the state; what made them work against India's integrity. Terrorist activities were started.

Assam is also an affected area, where people once of nationalism and gave birth to extremist organisation like ULFA.


On a positive note, the feel of nationalism can be brought with the help of literature, patriotic song and dance forms. At the same time, it is the responsibility of the government to act upon every state equally and try to implement rapid development processes and give better livelihood to the citizens show that the citizens build love and respect.

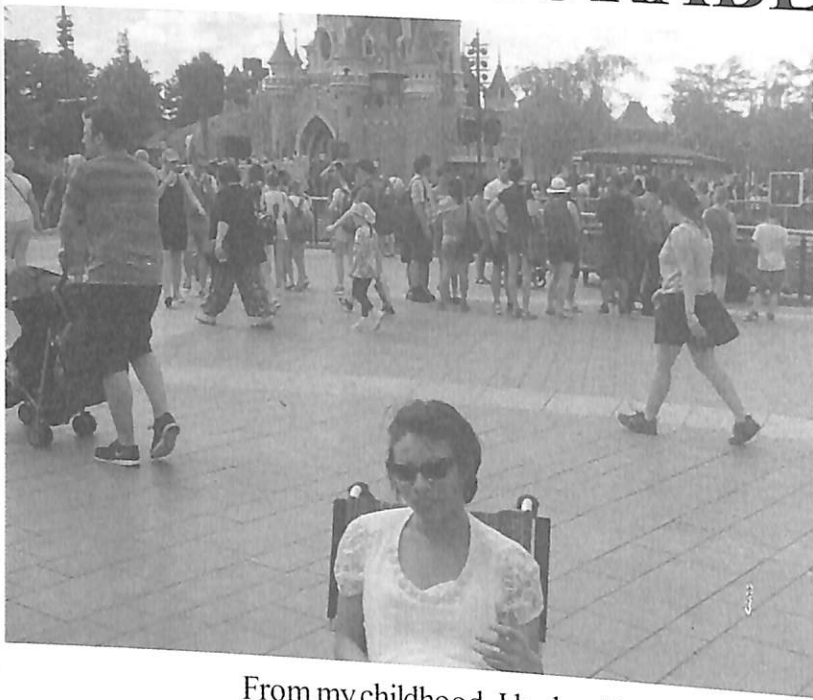
At the same time, nationalism also inhabits the process of working towards our nation. Without integrity and unity, it is hard for a nation to achieve the development goal.

We should at the same time follow our freedom fighters and their sacrifices to make ourselves patriotic enough. Once Subhash Chandra expressed liability to Hitler. "It is my liability to take my country sky high, not my country's responsibility to boast me."



MY MEMORABLE EIGHT DAYS IN EUROPE

 **Sarbani Sharma**
1st sem, B.A.



From my childhood, I had an illusion about the city of London and Paris - the city of LONDON Bridge and Eiffel Tower. But I never thought that my dream will come true during my tender age. I started my education with great interest and started doing well in the examinations. When I was preparing for my HSLC Examination, my dad and mom and other family members encouraged me tremendously. My dad promised me that if I pass the H.S.L.C. exam. in first division he will give me a very good gift. I passed the HSLC Examination in first division. Every body in our family and well wishers were very happy. My dad said, "Ridhi (my name is Sarbani but my nick name is Ridhi), you have done your job and it is my turn to keep my promise". He requested me to express what I want now. I said, dad, I want nothing. Then with a humble smile he said that he has a surprise gift for me. With great curiosity I wanted to know about it. From my childhood he knew that I liked visiting places. So he offered me a visit to London. I requested him to add Paris also and he had agreed to it. I was so excited that I started weeping for a while not knowing how to express my feelings. I was very happy. I started dreaming about London Bridge,

Big Ben, Eiffel Tower etc. On the other hand my dad started the process of the Journey by initiating the process of getting passport for me and my mom and VISA for all of us. He choose Thomas Cook for our European sojourn. The tour package included London, Paris, Belgium Heidelberg, Cologne and Switzerland. Our date for European journey was in the month of July 2017. The VISA for UK and Schengen VISA for other European countries were granted by the UK and French Embassy in due time.

So, with great excitement we all started for New Delhi on 12th July 2017 by Jet Airways at 7 PM and reached Delhi at about 9.45 PM. At Delhi we stayed for the night and the day after. On 14th July at about 10.45 AM after the immigration check at Indira Gandhi International Airport we started for Muscot by Oman Airways. We had arrived Muscot at about 1.30 PM Indian standard time (IST). Again at 3.30 PM IST we boarded a large boeing 330 aircraft of the same air line and started for Heathrow Airport, London.

At about 12.00 IST we reached Heathrow Airport. I was thrilled to land at the Airport and to see the worlds busiest airport. This may be mentioned that, before the journey, my dad gave me several hints about different aspect of the places of our proposed journey. During the entire flying time I was enjoying the different places displayed in T.V. Screen on the back side of the front seat. My dad explained many important thing about various places displayed in the screen. After about 8 hours in the sky finally at about 7PM GMT we landed on the soil of London. After landing we came out of the Heathrow Airport by pass-



ing through the immigration check. The tour manager of Thomas Cook was waiting outside the Exit Gate. There were about 45 tourists coming from different places of India mainly from the South India and seven tourist from Guwahati. We were taken in luxury Bus to the pre booked Hotel Premier Inn at Bath Road near the Airport. On our way, we took dinner in a London suburb restaurant. We were very much exhausted after about 14 hours long journey. As we were very tired, we went to bed early. We did not have very sound sleep due to our tremendous exhaustion.

On 15th July, we got up from bed at about 6.30 in the morning and got ready for the breakfast which was scheduled at 8AM. After breakfast our hop on and hop off tour of London started from 9 AM by a luxurious Bus. Our first stop was at Royal Albert Hall situated on Albert Memorial Road, Kensington. It is a round shaped concert hall where many world famous artists have given performance. On the opposite side of Albert hall, there is a beautiful statue of Prince Albert William in the Kensington Garden, a very big plot of land having flower garden and landscaping with various trees. From Albert hall we stopped at Trafalgar Square. Trafalgar Square is a public square in the middle of London city. It is a centre of protests and rallies and demonstrations. It is built to commemorate the battle of TRAFALGAR, the victory of British Naval force in Trafalgar war. At Trafalgar square there we saw a very tall Miner dedicated to the war heroes. It is a beautiful place and has a few very beautiful fountains. I was very surprised to see beggars at Trafalgar square, begging from the tourist. Then we were taken to St. Paul's Cathedral where Prince Charles and Lady Diana got married. On the way we saw the building where Mahatma Gandhi started his practice in Law and also the Kings College. After this we came to the famous London Bridge. But I was frustrated to see the bridge because, I expected that it would be very different type of Bridge but I found it as a simple bridge as seen at any other place. On the other hand the Tower Bridge which we have seen from the London Bridge

was quite special. Unfortunately we could not see the Tower Bridge as it was in a different route and I could not get down from the bus to stroll on the London Bridge due to a recent shootut incident for which the walking on the bridge was barred by Govt. for public safety.

It may be mentioned that in London there are two travel routes one is Pink and route, so we could not see some of the important sites in London.

Crossing the London Bridge we saw the famous Westminster, Big Ben, the Parliament house and a church where the weddings of Royal family takes place. These places are adjacent to one another. Near the church I was excited to see the statue of Mahatma Gandhi. From this place we came to the famous Buckingham Palace. My dad told me about the change of guards in the palace. So I was eager to see the event. But unfortunately, the event did not take place during the period. We saw the palace from outside. It is a massive and beautiful building. It is the official London residence of Queen Elizabeth. There is a beautiful garden in the campus. From Buckingham palace we were taken to the famous Madam Tussauds museum. As I was travelling on a transit chair I was most unfortunate to miss the museum as the tour operator did not book for the transit chair before hand. For this I was very upset and sad. My dad consoled me by promising that next year he will show me the Madam Tussauds museum of Bangkok. I kept quite. After this sad moment we came to see the Great Iconic London Eye. I was uncertain about my possibility to ride on the capsules. Fortunately with the help of my dad and the tour manager I could board a capsule and view the city's sky line from an unparalleled advantage point. It gives a bird's eye view of some of the city's great buildings, the tower bridge, the London bridge and the beautiful river Thames. In short it was an wonderful event in my life. After dinner we ended our London City tour.

On 16th morning after breakfast we started for Paris at about 9 O'clock in the morning. Again we boarded a different Luxury Bus. I was thrilled to learn that on our way to Paris we will pass through the



famous English Channel by an underground tunnel. On our way we stopped at a place where for our destination after a while our bus entered a railway wagon we remained seated in the bus and the wagon carried us through the English channel. After crossing the English channel we again started for Paris and after about 8 hours journey from England we arrived at the beautiful city of Paris. We were taken straight to Arc de Triomphe the India gate type monument built by Napoleon in 1806 to celebrate his victory at Austerlitz. Beneath the arch there is a tomb of unknown soldiers. It is situated at the western end of the Champs-Elysees. After this we were on the Paris city tour and saw Champs-Elysees, Louvre Museum from outside, Ile Saint-Louis, Place des Vosges etc. Paris is a beautiful city with beautiful and clean roads with flowers and beautiful trees on their side. After dinner in an Indian restaurant we settled in IBIS CDG NORD 2 hotel. Next morning at about 9 AM we started for seeing the most important monument, one of the eight wonders of the world, the giant Eiffel Tower. This impressive observation tower is a symbol of France. This is massive 1063 ft. tall steel structure can be seen very clearly from almost any where from the city of Paris. The tourists are allowed to climb up to 3rd floor only. I had climbed by lift up to 2nd level. The beauty of Paris and that of the beautiful river Seine from Eiffel Tower is beyond my explanation I felt as if I am in a dreamland. From Eiffel Tower we went to the very popular tourist place the Disney Land. It is a vast track of land where thousands of fun filled activities waited us. I was thrilled to shake hand with Mickey Mouse and to see the Barbie Castle. The Belle Dance performed by local artists in Disney Land was wonderful. There are many sporting activities inside to indulge in. We took about half the day to cover the important sites of Disney Land. At about 6 pm we came back to the hotel after taking dinner at an Indian restaurant.

On 18th July we came to Brussels. In Brussels we visited Mini Europe. It is a miniature park located in Bruparck. Mini Europe has productions of monuments of European Union on show. There are replica

of all the important attractions of European Union. Then we were taken for an orientation tour of the city of Brussels where we saw the famous Manneken Pis. It is a landmark bronze sculpture depicting a naked little boy urinating into a fountain. It is symbol of rebellious spirit of the city and is an icon of Belgium. From there we strolled around a nearby market, had dinner in an Indian restaurant and checked in hotel Leonardo Wavre and slept for the night.

On the following morning on 19th July at around 9 AM, we headed for Heidelberg of Germany on the way we stopped at black forest. This is a forested mountain range in southern Germany. The name black Forest comes from the general dark colour of the numerous pine trees that grow in this region. In the black forest we stopped at a place where there is house of German Cuckoo Clocks. There was a beautiful demonstration of the Clocks in the house and a restaurant and a sale center of the Clocks. We took lunch in the restaurant and purchased a small German table clock from the shop. After lunch in the restaurant we headed for Cologne and reached Cologne city at about 12 PM. We visited the famous Cologne Cathedral. It is one of the biggest Cathedral I have seen. The Gothic architecture of the Cathedral is immensely beautiful and is world heritage site. The Cologne Cathedral is a Catholic Church. It is the site of the Archbishop of Cologne. On the outside of the Cathedral there is a very big open space where again we saw an artist beggar. He had drawn a beautiful picture of a lady God and kept a begging bowl by the side of the painting. Cologne has a comparatively cheaper market as was told by our tour manager. We went round a very big market at Cologne near the cathedral and I had purchased a few small gift items and some Belgian chocolates. After the marketing we proceeded for a cruise in Rhine River. The road to the Rhine river is very enjoyable. We boarded a ship and went for an hour long cruising. It was indeed a memorable event of my life. The scenic beauty of the valleys on both side of the river is remarkably beautiful. From there we came straight to an Indian restaurant, had dinner and checked in hotel Excelsior



Ludwigshafen to take rest for the night.

On 20th July at about 9 AM we started for Switzerland. On our way we went to the Rhine falls. It is the largest water fall in Switzerland. The total height of the fall is 23 meters and breadth is 150 meters. The scenery around the falls is really beautiful. At about 7 PM we reached Rothrist and took dinner in an Indian hotel and checked in Ibis Rothrist Hotel.

Next morning on 21st July at 8 AM we started for the most enchanting journey to the Alps jungfrau joch which is the highest mountain railway station in Europe. It has a height of 3454 m (11,333 ft). We started the journey by Cogwheel train from Intertaken to Kleine Scheidegg from where we boarded a different train and passed through a 7 km long tunnel dug through the rock of the Eiger and Monch Alpine peaks for Cog wheel trains to reach Jungfrau joch. Before starting to ascend the Alps our bus stopped at Interlaken, a beautiful place where Yash Chopra, the famous Indian film director took some scenes of his film "Dil Wale Dulhania Le Jayenge". He had introduced Switzerland to the people of India as a tourist spot. So as a mark of respect they have constructed a statue of Yash Chopra at a conspicuous place of the park. We took photographs in front of the statue. Then the most awaited Cog hill train journey started to reach jungfrau joch, the top of Europe. This was a most memorable journey. The train started slowly and climbed on a straight and steep railway track, the panoramic view on both side of the track is simply wonderful particularly the villages and snow clad mountains. Finally we reached jungfrau joch. After boarding the train a few tourists felt breathing problem. We took lunch in the restaurant in the complex. My dad and me strolled in the complex. There is a small market where selected items can be purchased and one can take photograph wearing local costume. My mom, my uncle and aunt went out to the stretch of snowy mountain. They had quite a good fun with ice. I was spell bound to see the scenery of the snowy mountain. After staying there for some time we came back to our hotel taking dinner in an Indian Restaurant.


On 22nd July we started again at 9 AM for another memorable journey to mount Titlis. The journey to the Mount Titlis was started by a cable car to some distance and then by a Rotair Cable car which is the first rotair Cable car in Europe. The scenery down below from the cable car is eye catching. Further the scenery of the snow covered mountain at the top and the Glacier is beyond my description. After completing the cable car journey we boarded the Rotair cable car and reached the Ice Grotto and Glacier park. All the tourists had great fun in the Glacier. After completing the return journey we came to an Indian restaurant took dinner and came back to the hotel.

On 23rd July we started our homeward journey. We started for Zurich and arrived Zurich at about 11 AM. At Zurich we saw the white Lion and visited a few other important places. At about 2 PM we got down from the bus near the Zurich Lake. It is a huge lake surrounded by beautiful scenery. The white swan in the lake added beauty to the place. After taking lunch in a restaurant by the side of the lake we strolled through the small hawkers markets situated by the side of the lake. I got the taste of Swiss strawberry and vanilla ice cream. The taste was very nice. Then we came to a big market place near the lake. There we saw Europe's first longest wooden bridge. The market was beautiful and full of many beautiful articles. Finally as all good things comes to an end our beautiful journey also came to an end. We were all sad because these 8 day we who are from different parts of India stayed like a single family had to disintegrate and return to our respective places. We checked in at Zurich Airport and at 9 PM we said good bye and started for Muscat and next morning to Delhi. We reached Delhi at about 2 PM. After staying for two days we came back to Guwahati on 27th July thus ending my most memorable Europe Journey. Now the cleanliness, discipline and non interfering but cooperative attitude of the people of Europe still attracts me for another European Tour.

Note :- The sources of all the facts and figures given in the article are taken from the Tour Guide's and Tour Manager's deliberations during the entire tour.

*1st prize in writing competition*

ROLE OF COLLEGE LIBRARY TO CREATE READING HABIT AMONG THE STUDENTS

 **Kiwi Kangana Baishya**
B.Sc. 5th Sem (Botany)

Introduction :-

A book can play the role of a best friend to any individual. Books are the ultimate source of knowledge and wisdom to the human beings. A fuller library is always the simplest sophisticated jewel for the reader.

A library is a storehouse of books. Being students, everyone is attracted towards the library of the college. It contains many kinds of books distinguished into various categories namely, Arts, Science and Commerce. Books are arranged in the library based on the streams.

Importance of Library in a College :-

A library in a college is always mandatory. It helps the students find different books. Buying every single book from the market is almost next to impossible for the students. Therefore, the library not only helps in the academic purpose, it also helps the economically backward students to increase their knowledge. Library is always the supreme option and choice for the readers. It creates awareness among the students so they can pursue knowledge and improve their academic career.

A better library always coax the students to read books. The college library organise book fair to the

interest in reading books among students. A library of the college can also organise different career counselling workshops to make the students aware of the importance of library. Being students library is always the best choice to overcome any boredom and happily achieve knowledge in the reading room.

Moreover, the college library organises some book donation camps in the year which absolutely help the students especially those who are financially weak. It also provides books to the students through the 'Book Bank'. In a word 'Library is the utmost useful destination for the readers'.

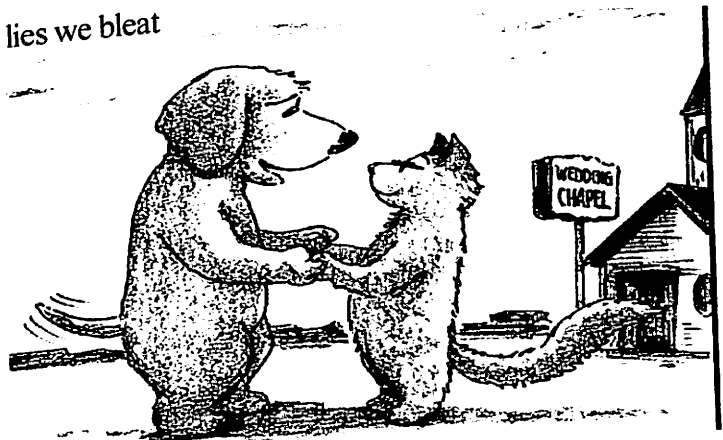
Conclusion :- Through the imperfections in life where everything being temporary as seasons, books are the absolute source that never leave our side. A reader can live many lives through the books. The rich people are not those full of money but 'wisdom' which can only grow into inches through reading. And so, the library is a place which unites the books and the reader. It makes us aware to share knowledge among people. A journey of a person from the reader to a wise person is always through the books.
"The smell of the old books and the library with countless books is the extreme peaceful place to rejoice."

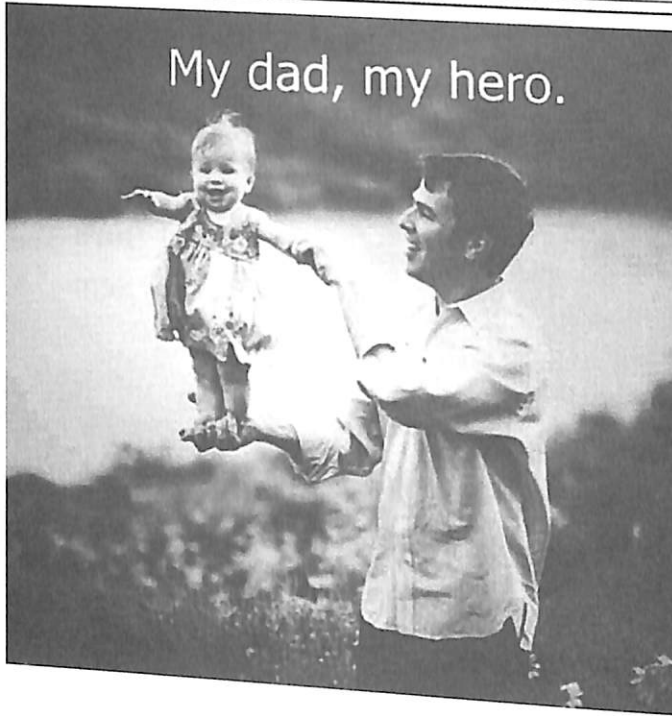


If people tell no lies

✍ Manshjyoti Boro
B.Sc. 6th Sem

If people tell no lies,
Won't the world fall apart?
Cause all will know what lies
Beneath our diamond studded heart.
Our ugly thoughts, we sugarcoat
And speak out loud like a poetic quote,
Pleasing to the ears indeed
But if people spoke the words they meant
The world will end up in never-ending
argument.
Come closer, you'll find flaws grosser
In an honest slave, appearing naive
Who won't miss an opportunity to flee
If found your wealth in one piece.
And the leader admitted by the masses
Won't appear wise if not for his lies.
If leaders tell no lies, there will be a war
Among countries but with no alliance formed
Because we know the lies we bleat
For our selfish needs.





✍️ **Asha Dutta**
BBA. 3rd Sem

He never looks for praises,
He's never one to boast
He goes on working quietly
For those who love the moon
His dreams are seldom spoken
His wants are very few,
And most of the time his worries
Will go unspoken too
He's there.... a firm foundation
Through all over storms of life,
A sturdy hand to hold onto
In times of stress and strife
A true friend we can turn to
when times are good or bad
One of our greatest blessings,
The man that we call DAD.



Kiwi Kongkana Baishya
B.Sc. 4th Sem (Botany)

Close your eyes and you will realize
life is as beautiful as
the bright moon amidst the clouds
bestowing light upon the whole earth,

the exquisite waterfall falling from the mountain
and the feeling of pleasure which we procure
when we observe from the
birches of the trees,

the enormous sea
whose tides strike upon the dune
creating innumerable waves
where the speculation of the moon
glistens in the evening,


the bucolic sunset on the horizon
in the bank of a river
where the quaint red sun brings out
the beauty of the vermillion on a woman's forehead.

Make your heart of forgiveness
and meditate to make your soul
reach the true beauty of life



A letter from the Refugees



 **Syed Finazul Haque**
B.Sc. 2nd Sem (Physics)

In the midst of pain,
Resides darkness in the city alive of vain.
Mother hold my heart there,
In the possible style she can.

Gone are our soldiers,
Gone are our men.
In the realm of solitude,
The souls alive of love gone in disdain.

Our screams went unheard still.
Our memories went untold still ;
Our miseries went unrecognizable still,
Unmentioned are the stories, yet that we have sustained.

Yet we stare at our land,
The land of beauty alive of holiness.
Where hopes gives birth to a unique charm,
In the age full of loneliness.



My Soul, My Mom

 **Anil Yadav**

Commerce, H.S. 2nd year



You are the one
Who always take care of me
you are the one
Whose face looks like Sunshine
You are the one
who gave me this life

And I promise you
You'll never apologise
You are the one for
Whom I'll always be like a child
I know you love me
And I love you a lot
You are the one
who is gifted to me by God.



World Peace

✍ Parisha Dutta
B.A. 2nd sem (English)

This world is a ball of differences.
 Exploitation with its head high,
 Lifezones put into honeycomb of unfair desires
 Cultures and religions as if sewed with colour of the blood.
 Thoughts being cultured into hatred towards the different
 Love for the people, oh, unavailable even with rent.
 Faces being covered with skins of death,
 death of serenity, evolution of wrath.
 The tears of screams are filled with agony.
 Boundaries of pain are next zone shady.
 The ink of a poet speaks more of a cheat,
 about the knife that gets pushed in the cold with heat.
 Brain works more while making the heart sore.
 Humanity all around is shattered from the core.
 Hands clutched tight are cut with blades
 White bodies smile forms darker shades
 Only if the soil could hold enough water
 Inferno of this war would have closed the shutter
 If the hands and wrists could hold each other
 This place in earth could smile real further.
 If friendship could turn tables of lies.
 Bonds of people with sparkles could fly.
 If love could come without any law
 Hearts of people could everyday grow.
 So let's sing a song with the lyrics known to all.
 Let's hold the miniatures which are about to fall.
 Let's cry as one, let's laugh with many
 Let's not judge this world in terms of a penny
 Let's live.
 Let's live!