

NOVA

Editor
Sanjib Kumar Goswami

A publication of the
THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
KAMRUP COLLEGE, CHAMATA
deptengkcc22@yahoo.co.in
www.kamrupcollege.org.in

Nova

Editor
Sanjib Kumar Goswami

A publication of the
The English Association
Department of English
Kamrup College, Chamata
deptengkcc22@yahoo.co.in
www.kamrupcollege.org.in

NOVA:

A publication of articles and literary exercises of the English Association, Department of English, Kamrup College, Chamata, deptengkcc22@yahoo.co.in . www.kamrupcollege.org.in

Editor :

Sanjib Kumar Goswami

Assistant Editor :

Abdur Rouf

Published by :

The English Association
Department of English
Kamrup College, Chamata
deptengkcc22@yahoo.co.in
www.kamrupcollege.org.in

Printed at:

New Digital Computer, College Road,
Nalbari-781335

From the desk of the Editor NOVA

All this pitting of sex against sex, of quality against quality; all this claiming of superiority and imputing of inferiority belong to the private-school stage of human existence where there are sides, and it is necessary for one side to beat another side.

-Virginia Woolf, *A Room of One's Own*, 1929

The emotional, sexual, and psychosomatic pigeonholing of females starts when the physician says, "It's a girl." And, the forms of "oppression," that the girl has to undergo under the mutiny of social and cultural stigmas from her birth itself, yielded much bitterness among the educated and socially robust female thinkers.

Indeed, Indian women have to negotiate their continued existence through an array of oppressive patriarchal family structures. Though, several communities in India, such as the Nairs of Kerala, certain Maratha clans, and tribal families exhibit matriarchal tendencies, with the head of the family being the oldest women rather than the oldest man, yet the overall situation of Indian women in any sphere of life is always clouded by some sharp stigmas

Therefore, her Excellency Pratibhaji is never looked with same honor as with Kalamji. Soniaji is only a Chairperson of UPA government and not the Prime Minister, Indiraji, however powerful, was only a daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru so and so forth. None the less, Indian feminist scholars and activists have to wrestle to carve a separate identity for feminism in India.

The heterogeneity of Indian experience divulges that there are multiple patriarchies and so also are there multiple feminisms. Therefore, feminism in India has changed over time in relation to historical and cultural realities, levels of consciousness, perceptions and actions of individual women and women as a group. It is high time that we must deconstruct the notions of femininity, masculinity sexism as biologically determined categories to pave the way towards

an equitable society for both men and women.

In India, the notion of "equality" was totally unheard until liberally exposed Western-educated Indians introduced it in the early nineteenth century. However, the term did not gain momentum in Indian life until the country achieved independence in 1947 and adopted a democratic government. The Indian Constitution then granted equality and freedom from bigotry based on gender or religion.

The concept of "feminism" is irreplaceable within the context of Indian culture. India's feminist movement was initiated by men like Dr. Babasaheb Ambedker, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others. The efforts of these men included abolishing sati, which was a widow's death by burning on her husband's funeral pyre, the custom of child marriage, promoting women's education, obtaining legal rights for women to own property, and requiring the law to acknowledge women's status by granting them basic rights in matters such as adoption. These men were followed by the women leaders like Gargi, Maitreyi, Sultana Razia, Jijabai, Rani Laxmibai, Chandramukhi Basu, Kadambini Ganguly, Anandi Gopal Joshi, Savitribai Phule, Sucheta Kriplani, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sarojini Naidu, Amrita Pritam, Indira Gandhi, Kiran Bedi, Medha Patkar etc.

In the present day context, women have been given much opportunity as envisaged in the constitution to raise their level and to make them equal with their man counterpart. It is true that some women have been placed in highly respectable careers, and can be seen across Bollywood billboards and advertisements. However, this is not the norm throughout the country; such modernizations and the women behind them face serious resistance from anti-liberalists. So, awareness on the part of women is the only key to attain liberty against these anti-liberalists and the attempts like. This volume of the NOVA is dedicated to the all aspiring girls of Kamrup College, Chamata and more specifically the girl students studying in the Department of English of Kamrup College, Chamata.

- Sanjib Kumar Goswami

CONTENT

- Sounds in daily life
- Anupam Deka 1
- Women Education in India
- Nandita Thakuria 4
- Dowry System
- Hiranya Barman 6
- Charles Lamb
- Sikha Barman 8
- The old Woman and the Hen
- Hira Moni Patowary 10
- Jesus Christ
- Deijee Deka 11
- Some Scientific Full Meanings
- Niku Moni Bhuyan 12
- VOICE
- Prasanta Hazarika 13
- Kalidasa
- Chandana Nath 15
- Riddles
- Rahul Barman 16
- A Short Note of Some Indian Valuable Person
- Barasha Sarma 17
- Terrorism (A Grave Challenge to National Security)
- Bijit Kakati 20

● A "Word Famous Nalbarian"	
- Gautam Barman	22
● Some Quotes from Great Man	
- Bandana Baishya	23
● Lone Lines	
- Jugal Das	24
● A Noise	
- Nipaljyoti Talukdar	25
● Make me, Make me	
- Anup Barman	26
● I want back, I don't want back	
- Anup Barman	27
● Interesting Facts	
- Debashri Nath	28
● Great Quotes	
- Anup Barman	29
● Jokes and Riddles	
- Anup Barman	31

Sounds in daily life

-Anupam Deka

B.A. 1st Semester

Sounds are an intimate acquaintance in our lives for forever. We listen to many more sounds from birth and it is our friend of all time. Some sounds are mind-blowing - songs of wise singers', infants' murmuring, sweet speech of birds' in the morning are thrown lie a sweet shower in our ear. Besides, there are some other sounds which arousing uneasiness - that of a hammer, various sounds of factory, bomb-cracks, noises of meeting - processing, ear painful horns of vehicles and loud noises of thunders. Such type of not-intended sounds are called uproar or sound - suffering. On the other hand they are called ear - affected sounds. Sounds are produced from vibrations of articles. When those vibrations are relatively pressured in the air atoms and stroked our eardrum through waves, then the feelings of sounds pass through our nerves to brains. According to scientists the sounds which are originated from regular and versified vibrations are pleasurable to hear, but otherwise that means when it crosses the limit of endurance of hearing, it becomes a sound - suffering or uproar. Generally, the sounds which have frequencies greater than 20000 Hertz or less than 20 Hertz that's are not heard by human ear. The sounds having frequencies more than 20000 Hertz are called Ultrasonic sounds and having frequencies less than 20 Hertz are called Infra sonic sound. The

power of sounds should be 45-55 decibel in populous areas. If it crosses this limit then people will suffer in uproar that means sound pollution.

Different animals have different hearing sensitivity. The Bats, Dolphins and the dogs can hear the Ultrasonic sounds.

The Ultrasound is in the Sound Navigation and Ranging (SONAR). It is a device that uses Ultrasonic waves to measure the speed, direction and distance of an underwater object. SONAR consists of a detector and transmitter which is installed in a ship or a boat. Transmitter emits Ultrasonic waves and these waves travel through water. Those Ultrasonic waves get reflected back after striking the object on the sea-bed. The detector detects those waves and converts into electrical signals which are appropriately interpreted. The SONAR technique is used to determine the depth of the sea and to locate icebergs, sunken ships, underwater hills valleys, submarine etc.

To detect cracks and flaws in metal blocks, Ultrasonic sounds can be used. To ensure safety of metal used in manufacturing of machines scientific equipments, bridges and buildings etc; it is important to test the metal used before manufacturing the same.

To clean parts located in hard to reach places, Ultrasound can be used. Ultrasonic waves are sent into the cleaning solution where the objects to be cleaned or placed. The particles of dust, of such hard-to-reach objects.

Doctors use the technique called Echocardiography in which ultrasonic waves are made to reflect from various parts of the hearts and form image of the heart.

Doctors also use an instrument called Ultrasound scanner for getting images of internal organs such as kidney, gall bladder, uterus, liver etc. of the human body. These images of internal organs helps the doctor to detect the abnormalities such as tumors in

different organs, stones in kidney and gall bladder etc. 'Ultrasonography' to examine the fetus.

Another use of ultrasound is to break small stones formed in the kidney into fine grains. These grains later get flushed out with urine.

Ultrasonic sounds are also used to destroy the bacterias and to drive away the insects. Besides, an ultrasound can be sent to a far distance as a signal.

Moreover, the Infrasonic sounds are used for forecasting natural disasters and they are also used in therapeutic devices to treat the people with physical illness.

The institutions of factories have increased the strength of sounds in distinct places of town area. It is something possible to control the sound-pollutions if the government distributes the license very carefully to the industries with respect to the sound-pollution. In town or city area it is fit to be investigated the theme of sound pollution when an anormous apartment is permitted to build, because the power of reflected sounds are very much at the time of making that. In present times it is seen that governments sound pollution control board takes some preferences on hospitals, schools, colleges or institutions which are announced as silent areas, it is prohibited to bomb-cracks in roads or its industries are prohibited in populous areas.

-----X-----

Women Education in India

- *Nandita Thakuria*

B.A. 1st Semester

"If you educated a man, you educate an individual however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered" - Jawaharlal Nehru

The men and women are the two wheels of the society. If one of these two falls ill, the society cannot make progress. Hence we need education for the females as we need for the males. Women education in India has been a major education of both the government and civil society. As educated women can play a very vital role in the development of the country. Education is the milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to response to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life.

Education means an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man body, mind and spirit. The imperative character of education for individual growth and social development is now accepted by everyone.

The female education is highly necessary for the society. Because mothers are the first teachers of the children. They are the first teachers of the future citizen of the country. If the mothers are ignorant, they cannot take proper care of the children. They cannot infuse good qualities in them. Hence, the very foundation of our

people will be remain weak, if the females will ignorant, the society will lose the services of a powerful part of our society. So, female education is quite necessary for the girls.

But female education has some disadvantage. It is found in Europe and America that the education women do not like their children. They leave them in the nursery, more out of their disgust than for any other reason.

The present position of women education in that Indians is conservative by nature. So, their blind faith and age, old superstitions stood against the female education. Now people feel qualities or potentialities of female education. Now in India we find women professor, lady doctor, lady scientists, lady politicians and lady ministers. But a large number of women are still in the dark. They should be educated in the interest of our national progress.

Conclusion : India is now optimistic in the field of female education. We have the female philosophers like Gargi, Maitreyi and Viswabura in the Vedic age. We had Mirabai, Ahal-yabi, Durgabai, Laxmi bai in the day of history. They were all learned. Hence, we had a great tradition during the days of our degeneration. Now, we have revived. So, we will certainly revive the female education in India.

-----X-----

Dowry System

- *Hiranya Barman*

B.A. 1st Semester

Along with the caste system, dowry system is practiced but still criticized in India. It is acting as accurse in our social life and has degraded the status women hood in our country.

Perhaps, like many other systems, it might have been started with a good intention; to help the newly wedded to start a new life. But unfortunately, of late it has become a necked commercial transaction. In the case of affluent parents perhaps it does not matter so much when they willingly pay for a well-established bride-groom. Dowry becomes a status symbol for them. But in the case of middle and lower middle class families the dowry system has become a curse. For most of them are too poor to pay the price demanded for well placed bridge grooms. Thousand of unfortunate girls of marriageable ages are unable to meet the dowry demanded, and so remain unmarried, causing tensions and creating socio-economic problems in the family first and then in the society; even leading to ruin a many families at times. Sometimes over aged sensitive spinsters unable to bear the sight of worried family, feel dejected, unwanted, which finally lead them to commit suicide.

Even after marriage, wives are often tortured by their in-laws, the husbands remaining mute spectators, either to extract more dowry on for the failure on the part of the poor girl's father to honour the commitment. We often read in newspapers that newly married

girls are tortured and humiliated, before being burnt alive or deserted.

These are people in our society who feel there is nothing wrong in this system, as they feel that they have invested a lot to educate their sons. But they forget that the girls parents invest as much in the education of their daughter too. Bargaining on dowry is definitely a shameful act; still parents of bride-grooms don't hesitate to demand sky-high prices for their words.

After the second World War, black money and the dowry system have become joint friends and are helping each other. Parents of the bride-grooms do not hesitate to demand each, gold, ornaments, refrigerators, TVS, cars and even residential flats as dowry. Foreign goods, luxury items etc. are also the craze of the day.

To eradicate this social evil, one cannot remain satisfied with more laws and by laws or enactment of some rules. Total change in the outlook of the society is the crying need at this moment. It is a social evil and we are to tackle it socially. Society must be free from this idea of disparity and false feudal values which do not recognize women as the equal partner of man. Social and public boycott are two of the main weapons that may be used. Additionally, strong legal measures should be taken against the erring parents who are involved in this practice. Battle should be fought fiercely. Young man and women must come forward to put an end to this disgraceful system.

No doubt, the ball has started rolling; a new atmosphere is being created. Social organizations have become much vocal and are denouncing this cursed system. They are enlightening people the evils of this system. Many young men and women have taken oath not to accept or offer a penny as dowry. In general, people have become much more conscious. Let us all work together and put an end to this system.

Charles Lamb

- *Sikha Barman*
B.A. 3rd Semester

Some knowledge of the domestic life of Charles Lamb (1775-1834) is helpful to an understanding of his works. John Lamb, his father, was the personal servant of Samuel Salt, a bencher of the Inner Temple. He married Elizabeth Fired, a Hertfordshire woman. They lived in Salt's house at 2 crown office row, Mrs. Lamb acting as housekeeper. Their eldest son, John, called by Lamb "James Elia" was born in June 1763. Marry Lam (Bridget) was the second child born in December 1764. Charles Lamb, the youngest was born in February 1775.

Charles Lamb is a poet, critic, dramatist and an essayist of the Romantic age. His reputation as a writer rests on his "The essays of Elia", "Letters" and the Afridged tales from Shakespeare's plays. As a man, Lamb was a victim of melancholy and hypochondria. He was a lover of London life with its old heritage, art industry, economy, business, libraries, hospital, university and theatres. In Lamb's essays we find lively recollections of his childhood, his associations with his friends, relatives and the people of London. His personal essays are unequal for their artistic blending of humour and pathos. Lamb writes on miscellaneous subjects, ranging from a Chimney sweeper to old chima. His personal essays are recollection of his past life, Personal opinion and personal observation of Charles Lamb are

pedantic, yet so humane. His essays are readable for their simplicity and lucidity in style. There are some echoes and odours from older writers in his essays by which he makes us familiar with the old-fashioned words. Frequent exclamation and temperamental response to his experience Lamb is criticized for his unnecessary use of long and curious words. Even the parentheses in his essays underline the dramatic tension between his primary thoughts and secondary thoughts.

He belonged in spirit to the seventeenth century, and the language of his favourite authors closely woven into the texture of his mind, found its way without an effort into his prose. His deeper harmonies recall Sir Thomas Browne, a spirit akin to his own in courage, in quietness and in grave curiosity. It is in prose that Lamb the poet is to be found. His verse is quite unimportant, even when pleasing. Through the "Essays of Elia" and the "Letters", which seem almost to create the figures of their recipients, there shines the spirit of the man, alive to the absurdities of the world, tender to its sorrows, tolerant of its weaknesses.

----X----

The old Woman and the Hen

- *Hira Moni Patowar*
B.A. 1st Semester

There was an old woman in a village. The name of the woman was Aghoni Bai. She had two daughter : Icon and Maicon. At that time home had no watch. Besides their home there was a Hen in Abdul's house. (Early in the morning when the hen woke up then, the pod woman woke up them from bed) If they did not get up from bed, the old women through theme away from bed.

Icon and Maicon felt very bad when they can't sleep in the early morning. Even they couldn't say anything to their angry mother. They thought that the hen was their only enemy. (If the hen will not woke up in the morning then the old lady also would not woke up them.) One day both of the sisters discuss to kill the hen and throw away this to the back of their home. They said to the mother that fox had taken away the hen. They can sleep easily in the morning.

But in turned-on. They called their problems in a new way. After the death of the hen the old women couldn't sleep. Even in the same time the lady woke up her daughters also. Now, they couldn't sleep even in the night too. And they began to work hard.

Jesus Christ

- *Dejee Deka*
B.A. 3rd Semester

There are few people in the world who have not heard of Jesus Christ, and creed. But many of them are confused and do not know who he really is who is Jesus Christ ?

Jesus Christ I the central figure of Christianity existed with God in the beginning. Hebrews describes Him as being the brightness of God's glory, and the express image of his person. He is one of the persons of the Godhead, along with God and the Holy spirit. God is described as being eternal, having no beginning and no end, soon the same is true of Jesus Christ (Isaiah 63:16). He is said to be the same yesterday, today and forever (Hebrews 13:8), the beginning of the Creation of God (Revelation 3:14), the first and last (Revelation 22:13), Jesus Christ has also much hearing in the faiths of Islamic Community.

In Islam, Jesus is considered one of God's important prophets and the Messiah. To Muslims, Jesus was a bringer of scripture and was born of a virgin, but was neither the son of God nor the victim of crucifixion. According to the Quran, Jesus was not crucified but was physically raised into Heaven by God.

Jesus Christ was born of the virgin Mary through the power of God, having no earthly father. His unique birth was prophesied many centuries before by the prophet Isaiah: "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold a virgin shall conceive, and

bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel". In Matthew, it was said that, "That which is conceived in her is of the holy Ghost. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shall call his name Jesus for he shall save his people from their sins. "From these verses we can see that Jesus was born miraculously. That he was more than just a man. "He performed miracles to prove that he was the son of God. He came into the world to save man from his sins.



Some Scientific Full Meanings

- *Niku Moni Bhuyan*
B.A. 3rd Semester

1. AA - Anti Aircraft.
2. BCG - Bacillus Calmette Guerin
3. Com SAT - Communication Satellite Corporation.
4. B.Th.U - British Thermal Unit
5. ASEV - Augmented Satellite Lowncnch Vehicle
6. ABM - Anti Ballistic Missile
7. Hi-Fi - High Fidelity
8. SLBM - Seal Lunch Ballistic Missile
9. SRAM - Short Range Attack Missile
10. TELEX - Tele Printer Exchange
11. MPG - Miles Per Gallon

---- X ----

VOICE

- *Prasanta Hazarika*

B.A. 1st Semester

A voice in literature is the form of a format through which narrators tell their stories. It is prominent when a writer places himself/herself into words and provides sense the character is real person conveying a specific message the writer intends to convey. In simple words, it is author's individual writing style or point of view. Voice is a unique personality of a literary work. Depending upon the types of work, authors may use a single voice, or multiple voice.

Type of Voice :

There are many types of voices; however, it has two major types as given below :

i) Author's Voice :

Author's voice is his particular style the employs in that particular story of a piece of writing.

ii) Character's Voice :

A character's voice is the voice of the main character how he views the world. It is a common narrative voice used with first and third person point of views, and author was a conscious person as a narrator in the story.

Examples of voice in literature :

i) Stream of Consciousness Voice :

It is a narrative voice that comprises of thought process of the character. James Joyce's novel, William Faulkner's novel are modes of stream of consciousness narrative.

ii) Character Voice :

Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*, is a very good example of a character voice, in which a character, Scout narrates the whole story. Though she is an adult, she tells her story from her childhoods point of view.

iii) Epistolary Voice :

Epistolary narrative voice makes use of letters and documents to convey the message and reveal the story. It may use multiple person's voices, or there could be no narrator at all, as the author may have gathered different documents in a single place to shape a story.

Function of Voice :

While identifying the function of voice in literature, it is necessary to consider the narrator's degree of objectivity, reliability and omniscience voice shows whose eyes readers see the narrative through that gives a personality to a literary piece. Moreover, a strong voice helps making every word count, sets by consistency and most importantly grabs the attention of the readers.

-----X-----

Kalidasa

- *Chandana Nath*
B.A. 3rd Sem., Roll No. 2

Kalidasa (340 AD - 400 AD) was a classical Sanskrit author who is considered to be the foremost literary exponent of the Indian consciousness. Like his precursors Vyasa and Valmiki, Kalidasa attained cult status in the popular mind, becoming the subject the subject of folklore.

Discovered by European Ideologists only in the 18th century, his works inspired western writers, too, particularly the Germans Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich von Schiller and Richard Wagner.

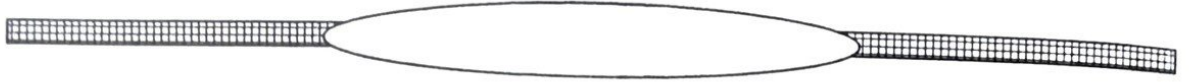
Legend has it that Kalidasa served as Vikramaditya's court poet in Ujjain. Many historians identify this king with the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II, who ruled from Ujjain and assumed the title "Vikramaditya".

Scholars ascribe two lyric poems, two incomplete epics, and three plays to Kalidasa. Most agree that the long lyrics are compositions. "Ritusamhara" paints in six cantos the six Indian seasons; "Meghadutta" (could Messenger) depicts pining lovers communicating via a cloud. Unlike the pioneering romanticism of these pieces, his epics are models of conventional elevated heroism: "Kumarasambhavam" ("Dynasty of Raghu") presents the declining virtues of quasi-historical kings.

The plays treat royal love stories, the partners' separation and suffering, followed by reunion. "Malavikagnimitram" ("Malavika

and Agnimitra") is lighter and more comic than the passionate, supernatural "Vikramorvasi" ("Vikrama and Urvase"), while "Abhijnansakle ntalam" (Sakqntala's Identification") is a sublime cosmic vision of spiritual bliss and fullness achieved in ideal love. Commentators regard the story of Sakuntala as the pinnacle of Sanskrit literature and Act four, where the heroine leaves her ashram (religious retreat), its paragon :

Weep not my daughter, cheek the gathering tear,
That lurks beneath thine eyelid, ere it flow.



Riddles

- *Rahul Barman*
B.A. 3rd Semester

1. What room can no one enter ?
Mushroom
2. What is it that's always coming but never arrives ?
Tomorrow
3. What occurs once in every moment, twice in every moment,
yet never in a thousand years ?
The letter 'M'
4. What is at the end of a rainbow ?
The letter 'W'
5. What has one eye but cannot see ?
Needle

A Short Note of Some Indian Valuable Person

- *Barasha Sarma*
B.A. 3rd Sem., Roll No. 203

1. Jahnvi Barua :

Jahnvi Barua is an Indian author from Assam. She was born in Guwahati, in the Chatribari Mission Hospital. Her father name is Bhaskar Barua and her mother is Krishna Barua. Her father Bhaskar Barua was an officer in the Indian Administrative service, and her mother Krishan Barua taught English at the college level for years. Her family home was in Shilling, at Laban, and at the time of her birth, her grandparents and great grandmother were living there. Her first three years were spent in the blue hills of Haflong and then they/she came to Shilling. She carried a book wherever she went, even to the dining table, thus incurring the wrath of her mother ! She read the usual classics, and the historical stories and mythology, but in Middle school and high school, she read a lot of Russian and American literature : Chekov, Sholokov, Dostoevsky and Hawthorne, Faulkner, Hemingway, and many short story writers, such as Salinger, Richard Ford, Cheever, among others. Another favorite was reading translations from Indian language. From all this reading, came her writing, she thinks.

Her first book, 'Next Door', was a collection of short stories and her second book, "Rebirth", was short listed for the ManAsian

Literary Prize, 2011, and has been short listed for the commonwealth Book prize, 2012.

At last, we feel proud for Indian author Jahnabi Barua.

2. Gunamoni Bora :

Gunamoni Bora is an acclaimed lyricist, poet, and writer of Assam. He penned a poem title 'Ronga Chin Tumaloi' in 1962, during the Chinese aggression, which appeared in Ganatantra, a newspaper that published from Nagano. He started writing songs in 1970 and in 1974. All India Radio recognized him as a lyricist. He has also published four song books, and two short collections. Bora has also produced dance dramas for Doordarshan, Guwahati and Dibrugarh.

At the end, we feel proud for Gunamoni Bora, who is prominent lyricist, poet and writer of Assam.

3. Renedy Singh :

Renedy Singh is a football player who has been part of the Indian National team from 1999 to 2011. When he was nine, he participated in an under - 12 trial and got selected to play in Kolkata. At the Kolkata trials, he got selected in to SAI, as well as the Tata Football Academy in Jamshedpur.

He was a Tata Football Academy (TFA) until he was 17. He could only go home for a month every year. But the best part about TFA was the visits to Germany, where he was trained with the best of European talents for two months every year. He has also played for professional club like Mohun Bagan, East Bengal, JCT F.C. United Sikkim and Shillong Lajong. He presently plays for IMB Reliance.

At last, we can say Renedy Singh is a prominent football player, who has been part of the Indian National Team 1999 to 2011.

4. Mahadev Deka :

Mahadev Deka is an internationally acclaimed body builder from Nalbari, Assam. He underwent his first training as a body builder from Monohar Aich in Kolkata in 1992 and went on to win the bronze at the Bharat Kumar Championship in Bangalore (now Bangaluru) the same year.

Then, in 2001, he suffered a serious setback which threatened his career and his life. Doctors detected a malignant lump on my chest. In order to operate it, he had to have open heart surgery. He was forced to undergo chemotherapy and take a break for three months. But he did not let those circumstances demoralize him. Rather, he became more focused on getting back in to shape and reigniting his never-say-die spirit. By 2004, he was back on track; winning recognition for my feats.

An engineer by profession, he was the runner up the Muscle mania Super body World Championship, 2008 and in 2009, he won the Mr. Universe Championship hold in Florida, USA.

-----X-----

Terrorism

(A Grave Challenge to National Security)

- Bijit Kakati
B.A. 3rd Semester

At present, India is facing the grave challenge of terrorism, which is a threat to national security. Terrorism has become a very commonplace term in our country. When the Government informed the Lok Sabha on August 27, 2013 that 66 terrorist or separatist groups are active in India, it did not strike to any member of parliament as a surprise. According to the Government sources, out of the 66 terrorist groups (excluding the CPI-Maoist) 34 are active in Manipur alone. Most outfits active in Jammu and Kashmir are Pakistan - based Jihadi groups, who provide them shelter, training, weapons and funds to flourish and carry out terrorist attacks. At least 5 terrorist outfits - Lashkar-e-Taiba, Indian Mujahideen, Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkatul-Jihadi Islam and Al-Babar have presence all across the country, particularly in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Guwahati, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Terrorism in India exists in 2 types - external and internal. External terrorism or cross-border terrorism is the chief concern for the country, as it triggers communal tension and diplomatic problems and the peace process in the region. Mumbai and Delhi, the financial capital and national capital, respectively, have been the prime targets of terrorist attacks for a long time due to their global

importance. Major attacks in Mumbai include March 1993 attacks when one after another 13 bombs went off killing at least 257 people, August 2003 bombings near the Gate way of India and Zaveni Bazaar in which 50 people had to lose their lives, July 2006 serial bomb explosions in trains in which 209 people were killed, November 26-29, 2008 attacks which killed 172 people and July 2011 bomb explosions at different locations that killed 26 people.

In Delhi, on December 13, 2001, Pakistani terrorist attacked parliament resulting in a 45 minute gun battle in which 1 Police men and parliament staff were killed and the 5 terrorist were also gunned down.

On the whole, to clinch the matter, we can say that no part of India can be considered a hundred percent safe as far as terrorism is concerned. From North to South, from East to West, everyone has witnessed thousand of death, due to terrorism, And the terrorist should realize that the people whom they terrorise cannot offer them anything except tears.

-----X-----

A "Word Famous Nalbarian"

- Gautam Barman
B.A. 3rd Semester

Name : Dodhi Pathak
District : Nalbari, State : Assam
Category : Bamboo Processing Machinery
Award : National
Award Type : Biennial Award Function

Mr. Dodhi Pathak is a unique innovator of the article made out of bamboo. He was discovered in mela (Rural fair). He is around 48 years of age. He firmly believes in the adage 'necessity is the mother of invention". Having suffered a poverty stricken childhood, he faced many difficulties in life which reinforced his faith in his ability to innovate. The seeds of the innovations were laid when Mr. Pathak had to buy a second hand cycle for himself.. He was not able to buy one as it was very costly. So he thought to construct a cycle by a locally available raw materials i.e. bamboo. With this idea in mind Mr. Pathak was able to make his dream, come true (He is very good singer of folk tunes).

Dodhi Pathak has designed artificial teeth from bamboo. This invention has made it for own use. His two incisors on the upper jaw are the proof of the utility and feasibility of this innovation. He can chew anything and eat all types of food including mutton and fish with the bamboo teeth. Initially when he rode bicycle through

the lanes in his village, many people stared at his new bamboo bicycle. He has developed a working model of a hand pump, which is suitable to lift both underground water and pond water. This pump is totally made out of bamboo, even the piston, valve, barrel, handle and all the other parts.

-----X-----

Some Quotes from Great Man

- *Bandana Baishya*

B.A. 3rd Semester

1. If you fail, never give up because 'Fail' means 'First Attempt In Learning'.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

2. Who is helping you don't forget them, who is loving you, don't hate them who is believing you, don't cheat them.

Swami Vivekananda

3. Hard work never brings fatigue. It brings satisfaction.

- Narendra Modi

4. You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an Ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.

- Mahatma Gandhi

Lone Lines

- *Jugal Das*
B.A. 1st Semester

I have never felt alone
I have my bosom friend -
My soul,
Who has never left me alone.
I have my intimate friend -
My shadow.
Who has never left me alone
Who has never said to me
"You go alone" I go alone.
But one day he will leave me.
Oh sure, he is sure to leave me
It is destiny.
When I shall leave the earth -
Separation will come
And show the bifurcation.

A Noise

- *Nipaljyoti Talukdar*
B.A. 3rd Semester

Sometimes

A nose hurts me.
A nose hurts me too much.

Sometimes

I think its your sweet simple
And I have no word to compare it
With anything.

Sometimes

I try to remember your sweet smile
Like rain drops in desert
Like a shining star in the sky
Like Dante's Divine Comedy.

Sometimes

I tried to find myself
In your sweet smile
I want to lose myself
In the deep of your smile.

Sometimes

To see you smile
I will walk many a mile
I will cross seven seas and land.

Sometimes

A moment when I saw your smile
Is enough to spend my life

Sometimes

As a noise hurts me too much
I think its your smile.

But actually I know

Its not

I realize

Its may heart beat
Its always hurts me too much.

Make me, Make me

- Anup Barman
B.A. 3rd Semester

- i) Make me, make me
Give me flees so that I can
Bring the rain of pleasure
To the places of gloominess.
- ii) Grow me, grow me
With the bliss so that I can
Flow the hop's wind
In the places of despire.
- iii) Make me, make me
Give me flees so that I can
Flow the love's stream.....
In the places of hatred.
- iv) Make me, make me
Give me bless so that I can
Throw the seeds of success
In the empty fields.

-----X-----

I want back, I don't want back

- *Anup Barman*
B.A. 3rd Semester

- i) I want back the days that
I want left the days of my
Innocence and purity, the days of infancy,
When my mother sang the lullo bay and
Laid me asleep on her holy golden fed.
- ii) I want back the days that
I have left the days of my
Childhood and joyful moment
Of fun I want all these back
To begin my life once again.

-----X-----

Interesting Facts

- *Debashri Nath*

B.A. 3rd Semester

Rs. 20 looks to big amount when you have to give that to a poor.
But looks small when you are giving it as a tip in hotel.

Praying to God for 3 MINS looks hard. But 3 Hours of move is
OK for us.

After whole day of hard work we have no problem to go to a
GYM. But doing house work and helping Mom looks very tiring.

We wait for I fell year for Valentine's Day. But when Mother's day
comes we never know.

In this period, people are losing moral values and our views are just
like that. But we thing that you are wrong if right.

-----X-----

Great Quotes

- *Anup Barman*

B.A. 3rd Semester

- i) The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong
- *Mahatma Gandhi*
- ii) Try to be a rainbow in someone's cloud.
- *Maya Angelou*
- iii) Dream is not, what you see while sleeping, it is something that does not did you sleep.
- *A.P.J. Abdul Kalam*
- iv) Time is not measured by the passing of years but by what one does, what one feels and what one achieves.
- *Jawaharlal Nehru*
- v) Live as if you were to die tomorrow, learn as if you were to life forever.
- *Mahatma Gandhi*
- vi) Start doing what's necessary, then do what's possible and suddenly you are doing the impossible.
- *Francis of Assisi*
- vii) Once you replace negative thought with positive ones, you will start having positive results.
- *Willie Nelson*
- viii) You must not lose faith in humanity, humanity is an Ocean, if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.
- *Mahatma Gandhi*

ix) Health is the greatest gift, contentment is the greatest wealth, faithfulness is the relationship

- *Gautam Buddha*

x) Nothing is impossible, the word itself says "I am possible".

- Audrey Hepburn

xi) Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot do anything.

- George Bernard

Jokes and Riddles

- *Anup Barman*

B.A. 3rd Semester

Jokes :

- i) A very drunk men comes out of the far and sees another very drunk men. He looks up in the sky and says, "Is that the sun or the moon?" The another drunk man answer "I don't know I am a stronger here myself".
- ii) Teacher : Tell me a sentence that starts with an "I"
 Student : "I" is the
 Teacher : Stop ! never put 'is' after an I always put an after an I.
 Student : Ok, I am the ninth letter of the alphabet

Riddles :

- i) What is white when its dirty and black when it clean ?
 Ans. : Background
- ii) What happened to when "O" and "I" gone ?
 Ans. : Only 24 better are left.
- iii) What betters is a part of the head ?
 Ans. : I
- iv) What better is pronoun like you ?
 Ans. : I

v) What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment but not once in a thousand years ?

Ans. : The Letter "M"

vi) What do elephants have that no other animal has ?

Ans. : Baby elephant

-----X-----

Skills of Communication

- *Sanjib Kumar Goswami*

Lexically, the word 'skill' refers to an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it. In other words, it is the learned proficiency to accomplish encoded results often with minimum outlay of time, energy, or both. In every domain of our life, skills give us the necessary respite for shining to the desired level with ease and comfort, and being able to communicate effectively is the most important of all life skills.

The word 'communication' which derives its origin from Latin 'communis', meaning 'to share', is the activity of conveying information through the exchange of thoughts, information, or messages, as by speech, visuals, signals, writing, or behavior. In fact, communication is a complex process and it is not possible to communicate. Even when two people are refusing to talk to each other, they are communicating something- by silences, body language and other observable behavior.

All communications, intentional or unintentional, have some effect. This effect may not be always in communicator's favor or as desired by him or her. Poor communication can never yield desired effect; instead, it causes conflict, misunderstanding, hurt and resentment. Effective communication generates the desired effect serving its purpose (the purpose could be to generate action, inform,

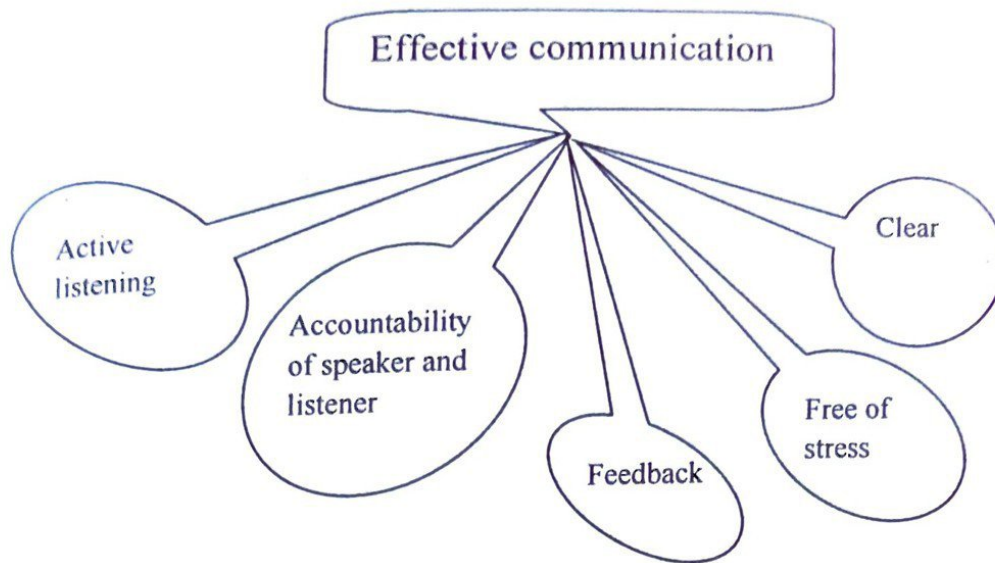
create understanding or communicate a certain idea/point etc.) for which it was planned or designed and ensures that message distortion does not take place during the communication process.

The ability to be able to communicate information accurately, clearly and as intended is a vital life skill and something that should not be overlooked. The lack of effective communication skills has a negative impact on the personal as well as professional life of a person.

For example, a medical doctor may be knowledgeable and may have considerable expertise in his area of work. However, a patient may feel humiliated or ignored if the doctor is not particularly good at communicating. The disappointed patient may also consider getting a second opinion. A simple miscommunication, especially when a one is ill, makes one feel awful. In same way, if the patient fails to communicate properly, he may not be diagnosed correctly or thereby he himself will complicate his illness. Similarly, a teacher, who is able to communicate well with students, can inspire them to learn and participate in class. Again, the goal of workshop facilitation cannot be realized unless the facilitator has astounding communication abilities coupled with a natural empathy towards fellow beings.

Further, good communication skills are an invaluable asset to a salesperson since he/she is entrusted with the task of convincing the prospective buyer about the wisdom of investing in a product. Likewise, skills in verbal communication are equally necessary tools for effective or desired result - a simple public notice, carrying a well written message, manages to hold our attention at a crossing; authors have been mesmerizing voracious readers by the power of their words.

Effective communication is always a two way process.



It involves active listening.

It reflects the accountability of speaker and listener.

It utilizes feedback.

It is free of stress.

It is clear.

The act of communicating involves verbal, nonverbal, and paraverbal components. The verbal component refers to the content of our message, the choice and arrangement of our words. The nonverbal component refers to the message we send through our body language. The paraverbal component refers to how we say what we say - the tone, pacing and volume of our voices

Since the world is so incredibly diverse and communications come in such a wide variety of forms, it is important to know many appropriate and helpful interpersonal skills. By practicing the few suggestions found here, you will find yourself understanding more of what people say and repeating yourself less to other people. Your co-workers and friends will have the confidence to come to you when they find themselves in need. Remember, great communication skills take practice.

