

TYCOON



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BBA & BSC-IT
B.BOROOAH COLLEGE, GUWAHATI-781007

Volume - II





Former HOD Sir's Retirement Day



Cultural Rally 2020



Departmental Picnic 2020



Industrial Visit to Alliance India, Kamalpur



Cultural Rally 2020



Students and Faculty at Alliance India, Kamalpur



Farewell Party 2019

TYCOON

Department of Commerce, BBA & Bsc IT

Volume II



EDITOR:

JUGAL DUTTA

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MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the students of the Department of Commerce, BBA and BscIT of B.Borooah College is bringing out the second volume of its yearly magazine 'TYCOON' for the year 2021. The magazine is a forum which could aptly be used for creative writing. This kind of a platform serves as a tool to break the monotony of simple classroom writing and provides ample opportunities to the students to encourage the use of their unexplored creativity. I am sure that the magazine will be both informative and resourceful.

I extend my greetings and best wishes to the teachers and students of the Department of Commerce, BBA and Bsc IT and hope that 'TYCOON' will be immensely beneficial to all concerned.

Date:10/08/2021

Place: Guwahati

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Barman', written over a horizontal line.

(Dr Satyendra Nath Barman)
Principal
B. Borooah College, Guwahati



HOD'S MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the second volume of the yearly student magazine 'Tycoon'. The first volume of this magazine was brought out jointly by the Department of Commerce and BBA. In this issue we are pleased to have the students of the Department of BSc IT also joining in our efforts and contributing towards this magazine. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude towards our respected Principal sir Dr. Satyendra Nath Barman for his motivation and guidance all throughout. I would also like to thank the brilliant faculty and students of the respective Departments for constantly mentoring and guiding the students in their efforts.

Engagement in extra-curricular activities is very important for the overall development of a student and this annual magazine is an expression of our students' amazing creativity. They have shown immense enthusiasm and zeal to bring out this issue '*for the students, of the students and by the students*' with vivid articles, poems and sketches depicting various ideas of these young minds.

I wish them all the best wishes for the success of their endeavour.

Date: 10/08/2021

Place: Guwahati

(Dr.Saurabhi Borthakur)

HOD,Commerce and BBA

B.Borooah College, Guwahati

————— Editorial Desk —————

“The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence”.

- Rabindranath Tagore

In present scenario, where everything seems to be diplomatic and manipulative against us, the only way to overcome and fight are knowledge and motivation. We are pleased to present to you the second volume of “TYCOON” the Student Magazine of the Department of Commerce, BBA and Bsc IT of B.Borooah College, Guwahati. We tried our best to make sure this memoir of our department helps you in recapitulating your eventful journey in BBC. “TYCOON” is a compilation of the immense effort put forward by the educators and it is also a specimen of their art and creativity. It tries to bind together each and every aspect of our very own department. We have for you, from the students, a wide range of poetry, sketches and some informative and inspirational articles.

We, on behalf of the entire BBA, Bsc IT and Commerce Department, would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our respective Co-ordinator/Head of the Department Dr Saurabhi Borthakur for her motivation and inspiration in bringing out this issue of the department magazine from mere discussion to fulfilment of it. We would also like to extend our special thanks to Ms Debolina Dutta, Asst. Professor, BBA Dept for guiding us and giving her valuable time. We hope that mistakes, if any will be excused and this next volume of our department magazine will be received with enthusiasm.

Happy Reading!

Editors

Jugal Dutta

Rhishikesh Handique

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUTH

Abinash Kalita.

Hs 1st Year (Commerce)

Social media is ingrained into our society to such an extent that people are not easily trustable and are not taken seriously by other people. Social networking has become more popular among older and younger generations; sites such as Facebook and YouTube gradually undermine the traditionally authoritative voices of media. The corporate world has jumped into the bandwagon and company advertises their products online, selling goods and services, answering queries, etc. as the popularity of social media spreads all over the world, it has got mixed opinion of how it effects the youth.

Social media can be very influential on society in both positive and negative ways. It gives people a way to stay in touch with people who live far away. It lets people share fun, interesting and informative content. It gives businesses a way to engage with customers. One of the problems, however, is that anybody can share anything, including material that may not be accurate. In some cases, real harm is done when people spread inflammatory, unverified or outright false information. This can harm private individuals, as when someone is bullied online. It can also have a harmful impact on society as a whole. Social media platforms are very helpful for promoting new business, showcasing talents of an individual. Social media are interactive digitally mediated technologies that facilitate the creation or sharing or exchange of information, ideas, career interests, and other forms of expression via virtual communities and networks. Social media may also lead to addiction. Nowadays our young generation is obsessed with social networking sites, people try to gain popularity through their social media accounts by posting pictures and videos of themselves. In this generation we see people sitting next to each other and using their phones rather than having a face to face conversation. Social media is prevalent in today's society, many uses it for their personal need; many uses it as a way of

professional networking. Its users still may or may not know what happens to one's social media accounts when one has died. Social media helps people to get information and updates about their surroundings.

A quote by Albert Einstein "I fear the day when the technology overlaps with our humanity. The world will only have a generation of idiots."

WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIA

“Feminism is for Everybody”

Jugal Dutta

BBA 3rd Sem

Women safety in India is widely discussed everywhere nowadays. It has now become a major issue. The crime rate is on the spike. Women are neither safe outside nor at home. Women's life is endangered due to violence and discrimination and kept them away from participating in any social activity. In India, Sati, Sabitri, Durga, Laxmi are worshipped by people treating them as goddess whereas there is increasing number of violence against women. Women are caged in the houses previously, but urbanization forces them to break these jails and show their talent in every sector from the taxi driver to the CEO of Multinational Corporate Companies. People must shrug off the idea that women can't do anything by going out of the house. They should admit that she has set foot on the moon too. Kalpana Chawala, the first Indian woman astronaut stepping on the moon, became a role model for not only women around the world but also all other men who desire to be astronauts. She became an inspiration in front of the whole world.

It is a good sign that the patriarchal mind set of the society has changed to some extent but not to the extent it was supposed to. It is the same mindset that restricts women to go out and work making them as a tool for domestication. It is the same mindset that treats males as superior than female and always try to dominate the women folk.

In India, domestic abuse, sexual assault and murder are common forms of violence against women. Dowry death is an ultimate form of murder. Indians are still with the psychology that dowry is tradition and girls father loses everything to pay it. India has by far the highest number of dowry related deaths in the world according to Indian National Crime Bureau. In 2012, 8,233 dowry death cases were reported

across India. This means a bride was burned every 90 minutes, or dowry issue cause 1.4 deaths per year per 100,000 women in India. Domestic violence or domestic abuse is done by one partner with the other partner in a relationship. The rate of domestic violence is increasing in India. 70% of women are victim of domestic violence. It leads to depression and suicides. It's not direct murder but it is a cause of murder for sure. Moreover, girls are forced into marriage at a young age. This child bride is not even mature enough to understand her responsibility. Acid throwing is a form of violent assault which ruins a girl's life.

It is a shame that rapes take place every day. Rape is a disease which attacks from everywhere to everywhere. It is an evil that has no boundaries. It is present in every nook and corner of the world. It doesn't differentiate between a 3-year-old kid and an 80-year-old lady. From parties to workplaces to our homes, rape and harassment have become a norm. The survivors of these heinous crimes are then left to be humiliated throughout their life. Some of them even spend their whole "after rape life" on ventilators or they are burnt alive.

Reasons Behind Increasing Rape Cases

1) Patriarchal mindset - Human beings are social animals; it is society that shapes their attitudes, thinking and beliefs. Rape exists because of patriarchal misogynistic culture that overlooks it, whether implicitly or explicitly. Patriarchy has conditioned men to believe in their superiority. The males are always considered as more powerful than women, of which they take advantage.

2) Objectification of women by entertainment industries is another reason why males take them for granted. The way women are portrayed in film songs, the words used to describe them are really very disgusting.

3) Delayed punishment - Awarding death penalty is subject to the rarest of rare cases. Death penalty will be pronounced if the crime has been committed in an extremely cruel and dreadful manner. The compulsory death penalty is against the constitutional

rights of equality, right to live and personal liberty guaranteed under articles 14 and 21. In case death penalty is granted execution takes ages.

4) Forbidden things are fascinating - In our society people hesitate to discuss about sex or menstruation openly and hide such things from their grownup sons and daughters. The typical conservative mindset of parents and family members restrict their children to interact with the opposite sex.

5) Lack of awareness - Our society, families, schools and institutions fail to bring awareness among children, youths regarding sex, sex related crimes. No proper counselling is provided to grownup boys and girls. The girls cannot share their problems with anyone even if they are bullied, harassed.

6) Lack of Infrastructure - Due to lack of toilet facility women have to go outside for defecation and going out in the evening, or in the night hours is not safe for them. There are many roads, streets, lanes without streetlights, or streetlights are not working which causes darkness. Dark and lonely stretches are best places for any kind of crime, or rape.

In spite of all problems, measures should be taken to ensure safety and security for women at any cost.

A Complete Women Safety Mechanism is Required

Police Reform/ Smart Policing – A new division in police should be formed to handle rape cases in which more women cops should be there. Two to three toll free numbers must be given, WhatsApp group, Facebook page, email facility must be in use for 24

hours. The police personnel must monitor the crime activities, must prepare an area wise database of hooligans, criminals. A 24 hours helpline and booths must be opened in all parts of the city. There should be mandatory rules both for private and public transports to employ women safety forces (having more number of women staff). GPS tracking systems must be used in auto rickshaws, cabs, buses. Safety watches with GPS tracker, alarm system must be provided to girls, one and unique women safety government app must be developed and used.

Installation and maintenance of streetlights must be done. **Building toilets** can stop women going for open defecation and that will decrease rape cases. **One-stop** destinations for providing legal, medical and police aid to victims will be very welcoming.

Night drop Vans, Cabs, Auto rickshaws must be introduced and run having more women staff which can pick up and drop women in late hours even.

National level Network of volunteers – Every Panchayat, village, block, and city, and district, state must be connected by a large network of volunteers; they should be available all the time for safeguarding women. It should work 24 hours from Delhi to Mumbai to Kolkata to a village in Jharkhand, or Odisha.

Psycho-Social Counselling sessions must be conducted in schools and colleges to take feedback from girls, parents at home must take feedback to know if anything wrong happens with their girls.

Societal Change: In our society people should openly discuss about sex and sex related crimes, about menstruation. Parents must treat their male and female children equally and should not allow them to remain aloof, isolated.

Sex Education must be imparted to students, youths must be sensitized on sex, and sex related crimes about rape too.

Self-Defence – Women should adopt some self-defence tips and tricks so that it proves helpful during the worst sceneries for them. If it seems even a slight unsafe it's better to get out of that place immediately. Violence is wisely observed in public transport, so she should try to avoid travelling with public transports at night, and if it's not possible then make sure you travel with enough crowd. If she is driving alone, don't give a lift to stranger, because we are not sure about their intentions. Using a smartphone wisely can provide a bodyguard in emergencies. There is plenty of handy equipment available in the market which will provide assistance at the time of emergencies. Keeping such equipment, sprays, small blades in the purse can be useful if things go wrong.

Both Print and Electronic Media must raise the issues, can sensitize people and create pressure on decision making bodies.

Amendment of Acts is the need of the hour to ensure that the rapists get the maximum to maximum punishment. Our law should be strict about sexual offences, about rape and it will definitely create havoc among the rapists. Swift and harsh, stringent punishment will reduce the number of rape cases in our country.

My First Monthlies

Suman Sahani

BBA 5th Semester

The word 'menstruation' generally known as periods is not just a word, its an emotion which every lady has to face every month in their life. I am also one of those 49.6% ladies in the world. I was one of those fancy free school girls who use to continue her daily routine without any tension until my first menstrual cycle took place. I can never forget this day as it was the first life altering moment of my life. I still remember the day when few days back before my first periods the luteal phase of my life started ,although I got the glimpse of the changes that were occurring inside me .Despite of the fact that I knew about menarche but surprisingly I didn't knew about the luteal phase .I was quite tensed about it as because it was not a normal change in my life .But yes every women has to face it and I was aware of the change which was forthcoming my way in the next coming days or months .But deep down I had a sense of fear of facing ignominy one day. I had the fear that how will I face this situation and how will I apprise about this to my mom and it was for a reason that I never had these type of conversation with my mom just because of my introvert nature .But ,later on the day came when I had to face the 'pain' and the 'shame' .I still remember the day meanwhile in the evening when I got my first periods ,although I knew about it but also I was confused about what to do next .I wanted to inform this to my mom immediately but I stopped due to my diffidence .That night was the prolonged night of my life because I had to face two things as mentioned earlier the 'pain' and the 'shame'. These two things were torturing me and was killing me from inside. The painful cramps were unbearable and hiding my grievance was the toughest thing I did that night. A plentiful of thoughts were coming to my minds that "*Why I had to face it?*" , "*Why am I supposed to be a women?*" , "*Will I die after this ?*" , "*Will I had to face it for the rest of my life?*" , "*Will my mom comprehend me ?*" etc. I couldn't sleep for the whole night waiting for the sunrise. When I woke up in the morning I addressed that there were stains on my clothes and on the bedsheet too ,I had no clue of it but somehow I accumulated

courage and told these things to my mom but that sense of diffidence were still inside me but after knowing all this my mom explained me everything very positively with all the pro's and con's and also the rules of these seven days which started from bathing and continued to not worshipping God .I was surprised and at the same time I had a second thought of being grown up .At that time I was purely in a state of contemplation where I was not ready to accept the truth . When I used to sit, I used to sit in a place for hours and didn't want to stand up and when I used to stand in a place, I used to stand for hours lost in a state of obliviousness. After few days I accepted it and was ready to lead my normal life. I realized that the days of severe cramps came to an end. The days when I was not allowed to worship God came to an end. The days of my loneliness and diffidence came to an end. I realized that it were those days of my life that changed me and my life completely but yes it were the same days that made me feel like a warrior and I must also say that every women is a warrior who fights in every field without any fear and wins with lots of courage .Although it was an end to my first menstrual cycle but yes it was a new beginning of me becoming a strong women and anything which starts comes to an end one day .But besides this I started believing in a saying which says;

“The beginning is the end and the end is the beginning”.

MATURITY

Rhishikesh Handique

BBA 3rd Sem

Maturity is a state when an individual is in a position to realize what is happening around him/her, to understand the rational behind that happening and does not get too elated or too depressed by final results. People with maturity understand a great truth; they understand that life is difficult and it does not always evolve around you. Maturity is not something that you gain or measure with age, it is developed through your experience, failure and by accepting the fact that not everything in life is going to be your way. “Age does not define your maturity.” Your experiences have the ability to shape your maturity. Maturity is when you accept the life harsh truth rather than living in fake world. A positive attitude comes naturally to the mature person as they believe in the concept of hard work; patience and persistence will work out.

In short, maturity is choice for everyone. The more you value who you are and what you have to offer, the more responsible you will be in taking care of yourself. Maturity is when you take accountability of your actions and does not blame others for your problems. Maturity brings with it responsibility. With responsibility comes sensibility and confidence leads to success.

“To make mistake is human: to stumble is common place; to be laugh at yourself is maturity.”
- William Arthur Word

LAW AND SOCIETY

Manashi Talukdar
BBA 3rd Sem

Laws are said to have been made to govern, control and instruct human conduct in various fields of life. Throughout human history laws have been made and amended. There have been laws governing the social, economic, and political aspects of human life, regarding equality, liability and fraternity in human society. In the primitive times, laws were based on the basic needs of the people i.e. food, clothing, shelter. Gradually various religions started to advocate the laws governing people's lives in various aspects. But in ancient times laws have often been discriminatory like differentiation in implementation of law in the caste system, discrimination regarding gender etc.

But in modern times, the main aim of law is to ensure the prevalence of justice and order in the society.

But it has been observed that though various categories of laws have been made to ensure the smooth functioning of the society, they have been unable to yield the expected results.

If observed closely, it can be seen that the failure in the functioning of these laws is directly related to the behaviour and attitude of the people in the society on which the law implements itself. The success of a law or policy depends hugely on the attitude of the society who make the laws and policies function. They are the most important constituents in a law or policy.

One of the major reasons for the failure in the implementation of the laws in our country is that though the laws are strict and cover almost every aspects of the society, they have failed to affect and create an impact on the mindsets of a large section of the people.

The attitude of the people of the society is one of the aloofness and irreverence. They ignore the laws and remain indifferent towards them even after breaking those laws

and causing damage to society. These people have ceased to feel the necessity to obey the law; they have in many cases refused to even accept the law and the change, even if it is good for the society, into their lives. They in many cases actually don't want the change to happen as the evil which the law aims to remove benefits them in some way or to other. They don't even care that the malicious benefits and pleasures they acquire from these evils harm the society. Take for example, the dowry and bride-burning cases which are rampant even in the so called modern and civilized societies of India. Even after the existence of so many laws and acts regarding dowry cases, the frequency of these cases are still very high. It is because even though women have come forward in various fields, society and in many cases even many women refuse to let their counterparts have an equal status as a men. They still practice such a devilish ritual in the name of tradition for material gains. Another example we can take is that of the caste system and untouchability which are still prevalent in many parts of the country. Sections of the lower caste people are still being oppressed and humiliated in various ways. The reason behind this is that their oppressors don't want them to move forward even if they know that these poor people can develop in life and in fact have already proved that they can achieve and succeed in life just like others as they can exploit these people for their own benefit if they remain ignorant and poor. Another noticeable factor which clearly shows the negligence of law and misuse of the deplorable conditions of the poor sections of the society is the unsuccessful implementation of the policies of educational and economic upliftment and the failure of these policies to realize its aims spreading education to all the sections of the society and the economic upliftment of the poor sections of the society and to provide equal opportunities to all. These policies have failed as the higher sections of the society can benefit from their ignorance.

The problem here is that even the officials from the authorities who are supposed to see to the well implementation of the laws are also involved in such heinous acts. If these people's mindsets, their thinking does not change, the laws are of no value as people will try to break and disobey the law whenever and in whichever way they can. They will definitely try to take the benefit of the loopholes in the laws.

Now, the question is how to teach the otherwise matured, intelligent and understanding adults to be sincere in obeying laws, how to make them realize their

duties towards the laws and their nation if they refuse to accept in even knowing that it is for the betterment of the society.

It is for these people themselves to realize their duties regarding the betterment of the society. They should realize that they are an integral part of the society and society is also important for them as they can't live their lives in reclusion, separated from the society. They fail to realize that the evils which they are helping to prevail in the society might at any time affect them also. They also fail to realize that the harm they are doing to the society may harm them in turn, and when it does, they can't claim for justice. Instead, if they help in the smooth functioning of the laws, they will help in the betterment of the society, which in turn will benefit them. It is high time that these peoples realize this fact, and if they function in a positive way, it can be guaranteed that the society will progress together at an equal level benefitting each individual residing in it.

ELECTIONS IN INDIA

“It’s not enough to just want change...

You have to go and make change by Voting.”

Jugal Dutta

BBA 3rd Sem

India has a parliamentary system as defined by its constitution, with power distributed between the central government and the states. The President of India is the ceremonial head of the country and supreme commander-in-chief for all defence forces in India. However, it is the Prime Minister of India, who is the leader of the party or political alliance having a majority in the national elections to the Lok Sabha, that exercises most executive powers for matters that require countrywide affection under a federal system.

India is regionally divided into States (and Union Territories) and each State has a Chief Minister who is the leader of the party or political alliance that has won a majority in the regional elections otherwise known as State Assembly Elections that exercises executive powers in that State. The respective State's Chief Minister has executive powers within the State and works jointly with the Prime Minister of India or their ministers on matters that require both State and Central attention. Some Union Territories also elect an Assembly and have a territorial government and other (mainly smaller) Union Territories are governed by a person appointed by the President of India.

The President of India monitors the rule of law through their appointed governors in each State and on their recommendation can take over the executive powers from the Chief Minister of the State, temporarily when the elected representatives of the State government have failed to create a peaceful environment and has deteriorated into chaos. The President of India dissolves the existing State government if necessary, and a new election is conducted.

Election Commission

Election Commission is the federal body of India which is enacted under the provisions of the Constitution, responsible for monitoring and administering all the

electoral processes of India. This body is responsible for ensuring elections are free and fair, without any bias. Election Commission ensures the conduct of members pre-elections, during elections, and post-elections are as per the statutory legislation. All election-related disputes are handled by the Election Commission. The Supreme Court of India has held that where the enacted laws are silent or make insufficient provisions to deal with a given situation in the conduct of elections, the Election Commission has the residuary powers under the Constitution to act as appropriate.

Types of Elections

Elections in Republic of India include elections for –

- Members of the Parliament in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha,
- Members of State Legislative Assemblies.
- Member of State Legislative Councils,
- Members in Village Panchayats or City Corporation Councils.
- By-election is held when a person of a particular constituent dies, resigns, or is disqualified.

Parliamentary General Elections (Lok Sabha)

Members of Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house of India's Parliament are elected by being voted upon by all adult citizens of India, from a set of candidates who stand in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the Lok Sabha elections are called 'Member of Parliament' and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi, on matters relating to the creation of new laws, removing or improving the existing laws that affect all citizens of India. Elections take place once in 5 years to elect 545 members for the Lok Sabha (Lower house).

State Assembly Elections (Vidhan Sabha)

Members of State Legislative Assembly, are elected directly by voting, from a set of candidates who stands in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the State Legislative

Assemblies elections are called 'Member of Legislative Assembly' (MLA) and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the Governor. The house meets in the respective state, on matters relating to the creation of new laws, removing or improving the existing laws that affect all citizens living in that state. The total strength of each assembly depends on each State, mostly based on size and population. Similar to the Lok Sabha elections, the leader of the majority party/alliance takes oath as Chief Minister of the State.

Rajya Sabha Elections (Upper House)

The Rajya Sabha, also known as the Council of States, is the upper house of India's Parliament. Candidates are not elected directly by the citizens, but by the Members of Legislatives Assemblies and up to 12 can be nominated by the President of India for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members of the Parliament in Rajya Sabha get a tenure of six years, with one-third of the body facing re-election every two years. Rajya Sabha acts as a second-level review body before a bill becomes an act. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. The Legislative proposals (making new laws, removing or appending new conditions to the existing law) are brought before either house of the Parliament in the form of a bill. A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal, which, when passed by both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and assented to by the President, becomes an Act of Parliament. The Constitution of India however places some restrictions on the Rajya Sabha which makes the Lok Sabha more powerful in certain areas. For example, it stipulates that Money bills must originate in the Lok Sabha. Members of Rajya Sabha debate bills sent by the Lok Sabha and can approve, reject or send the bill back to the Lok Sabha for further debate and discussion on the matter, as well as to suggest better changes in the drafted bill. Members of Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations to the Lok Sabha for money bills within 14 days. Even if Rajya Sabha fails to return the money bill in 14 days to the Lok Sabha, that bill is deemed to have passed by both the Houses. Also, if the Lok Sabha rejects any (or all) of the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses of Parliament of India in the form of the Lok Sabha finally passes it.

By-election

As the name suggests, when an elected candidate to either the State Assembly, Rajya Sabha, or Lok Sabha leaves the office vacant before their term ends, a by-election is

conducted to find a suitable replacement to fill the vacant position. It is often referred to in India as Bypolls.

Common reason for by-election –

- Sitting MLA resigns once he gets elected as MP
- Sitting MLA or MP died.

But other reasons occur when the incumbent becomes ineligible to continue in office (criminal conviction, or failure to maintain a minimum attendance in the office or due to election irregularities found later. Also, when a candidate has won more than one seat, they have to vacate one.) Also, the election commission maintains the election of India.

Electoral Procedures

Candidates are required to file their nomination papers with the Electoral Commission. Then, a list of candidates is published. No party is allowed to use government resources for campaigning. No party is allowed to bribe the candidates before elections. The government cannot start a project during the election period. Campaigning ends by 6:00 pm two days before the polling day. The polling is held between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm. The Collector of each district is in charge of polling. Government employees are employed as poll officers at the polling stations. Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are being used instead of ballot boxes to prevent election fraud. After the citizen votes his or her left index finger is marked with indelible ink. This practice was instituted in 1962.

NOTA

On 27 September 2013, the Supreme Court of India judged that citizens have the right to a negative vote by exercising a "None of the above" (NOTA) option. This was the result of petitioning from the Electoral Commission and the People's Union for Civil Liberties from 2009. In November 2013, NOTA was introduced in five state elections.

Absentee Voting

India does not provide general absentee voting. On 24 November 2010, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 2010 was gazetted to give voting rights to non-resident Indians but a physical presence at the voting booth is still required.

Postal Voting

Postal voting in India is done only through the "Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot Papers (ETPB)" system of Election Commission of India, where ballot papers are distributed to the registered eligible voters and they return the votes by post. When the counting of votes commences, these postal votes are counted before those from the Electronic Voting Machines. Only certain categories of people are eligible to register as postal voters. People working in the Union armed forces and state police as well as their spouses, and employees working for the Government of India who are officially posted abroad can register for the postal vote, these are also called the "Service voters". Additionally, people in preventive detention, disabled and those above the age of 80 years old can use postal vote. Prisoners cannot vote at all.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE

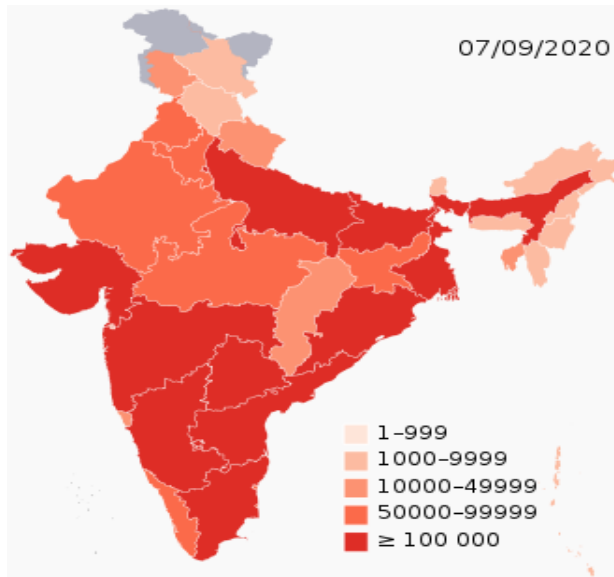
(COVID-19)

Rhishikesh Handique

BBA 3rd Sem

Corona Virus (COVID-19) is declared as an epidemic disease by World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. This disease has been regarded as the World War III as all over the world people are dying and developed countries are facing a huge economic crisis. India is suffering a lot of economic crisis as everyday hundreds of infected patients are increasing as well as death rate is also increasing. Corona virus (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from china, was reported on 30th January 2020. India has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, and, as of March 2021, has the third-highest number of confirmed cases in the world after the United States and Brazil with more than 11.4 million reported cases.



MAP OF CONFIRMED

CASES

Government Response

The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been invoked, leading to the temporary closure of educational and commercial establishments. All tourist visas were suspended in March, as many of the earliest confirmed cases were individuals who had travelled from foreign countries. State government took various measures to contain the spread of the virus.

Testing and Countermeasure

On 14th March, scientists at the National Institute of Virology isolated a strain of the novel corona virus. By doing so, India became the fifth country to successfully obtain a pure sample of the virus after China, Japan, Thailand and the US. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) said that isolation of the virus will help towards expediting the development of drugs, vaccines and rapid diagnostic kits in the country. On 16 April, China sent 650,000 testing kits to India but their use was discontinued in view of very low accuracy (of just 5.4%).

On 13th April, ICMR advised pool testing in the low infection areas with a positively rate less than 2% to increase the capacity of the testing and save resources. In this process maximum five samples are tested at once and samples are tested individually only if a pool tests positive.

Research and treatment

In Rajasthan, A combination of anti-malaria, anti-swine flu and anti-HIV drugs resulted in the recovery of three patients in March. In the same month, the Indian Institute of chemical Technology, the council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Cipla launched a joint venture to develop anti-COVID-19 drugs.

On 12th April, the ICMR invited health institutions and hospitals to participate in trials of convalescent plasma therapy and plasma exchange therapy. Several states were allowed by ICMR to start clinical trials of the plasma therapy. In Delhi, a 49-year-old man who was on ventilator support became the first patient in the country, who recovered through plasma therapy in April.

Anti-COVID vaccination

In September, India's federal science minister, Dr Harsh Vardhan, announced that the first vaccine for use will be available by first quarter of 2021. #0 million health workers directly dealing with COVID patients, especially doctors and other medical personnel were supposed to be first to receive the vaccine.

On 1st January 2021, the Drugs Controller General of India, approved the emergency or conditional use of AstraZeneca's (marketed as Covishield). Covishield is developed by the university of Oxford and its spin-out company, Vaccitech.

Recent COVID Cases

India recorded the highest single-day rise in coronavirus cases in six months with 89,129 new infections in a span of 24 hours, taking the COVID-19 tally of cases to over 1.23 crore, according to State Health Departments and Ministries on Saturday.

With Maharashtra recording over half of the daily coronavirus cases in India, the State government is considering diverting all industrial use oxygen supply for medical use, Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray said on Saturday. The Maharashtra government on Sunday announced a weakened lockdown in the state from 8pm on Friday to 7am on Monday in a bid to curb the growing numbers of COVID-19 cases in the state. Delhi recorded 3,567 Covid-19 cases on Saturday and the positive rate continued to rise to 4.48 per cent from 4.11 per cent a day ago while 10 more people succumbed to the deadly virus. According to the official data, the positivity rate has mounted from just below one per cent to 4.48 per cent in the last two weeks.

Cyber Security Awareness

Koushik Roy

3rd Sem B.Sc (IT)

Cyber security awareness is the knowledge that depicts a person's awareness about common cyber risks and threats. The enforcement of cyber security awareness training in organizations, industries, colleges etc. will provide & promote wide knowledge of information and security. However, this information is easily accessible to cybercriminals as they devise several ways to perpetrate an attack. Social networking sites are termed as the biggest threat. 2020 was a year littered with unforeseen circumstances. Often, these turns of events were deemed for the greatest of organizations across the globe. The corona virus pandemic (COVID-19) has sent shockwaves throughout the world bringing with it a sense of fear and unease. There is also desire amongst the population to understand the virus and gain knowledge on how to protect against it. Unfortunately, but not unexpectedly, cyber criminals have used this to their advantage and are seeking to exploit those fears and uncertainty for financial gain. Hackers are successful on this part by deception like well-crafted phishing emails. They have successfully posed as prominent members of the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the World Health Organization (WHO) on countless emails, luring myriads of victims. The WHO has recently reported a fivefold increase in cyber-attacks against the organisation compared to the previous year. However, such catastrophes have always existed and the issue has only been magnified through the eyes of the pandemic, substantially amplifying the need for a cyber security awareness training program to shield our post-pandemic networks against cybercrime. Cyber-attacks are inevitable but preventable. Black hat hackers have the skills and resources to exploit vulnerabilities and penetrate secured systems. The only way around this security challenge is to strengthen the weakest link. Cyber-attacks happen because of several vulnerabilities. More than the attack, we should think about what major mistakes we have made and do not want to repeat. Learning from our mistakes helps in strengthening our weaknesses. Humans are considered the

most vulnerable entity in a cyber security chain. The best way to defend our data security is by empowering people to identify the visible signs of cybercrimes.

Countermeasures & Safety Tips:

- Do not open any suspicious emails that you have not subscribed to.
- Check the domain name at the end of the mail id.
- Always use the customer care numbers from official websites only.
- Do not visit any website which does not have HTTPS: at the beginning.
- Regularly scan your email and PC with antivirus or anti-phishing tools.
- Reconfirm all money-related emails or calls with appropriate authorities such as banks or government helpdesks.
- Do not load too many applications and avoid auto upload of photos to social networks.
- Securely wipe or delete the data disposing of the device.
- Perform a Security Assessment of the Application Architecture.
- Do not share information within GPS-enabled apps unless they are necessary.
- Maintain configuration control and management.
- Disable wireless access such as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, if not in use.
- Install applications from trusted application stores.
- Update OS and Apps Filter e-mail-forwarding barriers.
- Enable remote management and use remote wipe services.
- Do not allow Rooting or Jail breaking.
- Harden browser permission rules.

- Do not download Android package files (APK) directly.
- Do not upload unnecessary information like Date of Birth in any social media platforms.

FARM BILLS AND ITS RELATED PROTESTS

Tonmoy Das

BBA 5th Sem

The farm bill connects the food on our plates, the farmers and ranchers who produce that food, and the natural resources- our soil, air and water- that make growing food possible.

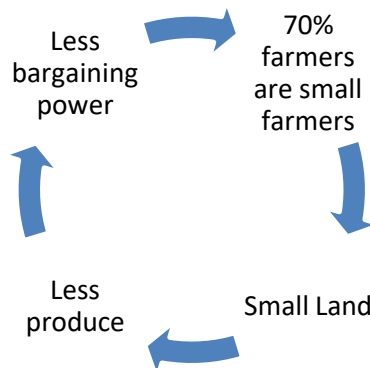
Through this article I just want to grab the attention of all the readers reading this article.

This article focuses on some problems as well as solutions and loopholes in the bill.

So, lets come to the point by a question.

Do you all know why are our Indian farmers poor?

1. Because our farmers are price takers not price makers.
2. Framers buy inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticide at retail price and sell their output at wholesale price and in both these places they are not price makers but price takers.
- 3.



4. In 1947 zamindari system was abolished from India and the enormous farmlands got spilted into small pieces of land and then the workers (*mazdurs*) became the owner of those lands.

5. They did not have the barging power and traders used to exploit them as of like traders used to give them credits and during the harvest season, they buy their produce at low prices.

6. Farmer's used to stay poor as he never got a good price

From all of this we come to know about a problem and that is

PROBLEM -1

UNREGULATED TRADING LEADS TO EXPLOITATION

And what will be the solution

SOLUTION

When in 1960 GREEN REVOLUTION started in the whole country then

in that scenario to stop the unregulated trading comes **APMC'S**

(**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE**) means "*mandis*".

They started regulating farm prices. Except APMC nobody will be allowed to buy produce from the farmers. APMC will give them license and space to traders to buy.

THIS IDEA SOUNDS GOOD

Because the *mandi* system seems much better than the earlier one. Mandi has different traders who negotiate with the farmers and together, they arrive at a mutually acceptable price. Someone will sell them at 20 or 22 or 25. Farmers gets option for selling their produce.

But today the farmer is a price taker not price maker. Traders colluded and formed a cartel to decide one price. For example, the price for today is Rs 22 for xx product. So, the farmer is ultimately a price taker, he accepts the price.

This mandi system is not perfect

There are just over **7000** mandis all over India. The state of Meghalaya has a mandi covering **11,215 sq. km**. But according to **National Committee of Farmer's** said for mandi system to be successful there should be a mandi at every **5 kms** distance. As a result, less than **40%** produce is being sold in mandis because small farmers can't

afford transport costs to mandis then these farmers sell their produce to unlicensed traders in their village, whatever the price the trader quotes the farmer has to accept as a result out of 4 farmers 3 farmers are thinking of quitting farming.

Today the market needs a good buyer to pay a fair price.

Now let's talk about the reforms

The Farm Bills are 3 different bills.

1. The Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm

Services Bill.

2. The Essential Commodities Act (Amendment)

3. Farmer's Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill

Let's understand these 3 bills with 3 simple examples

1. The Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Bill

Example No1: TOMATOES FOR BURGERS

McDonalds can contract directly with farmers. We need tomatoes of a particular size for burgers so you grow tomatoes of that particular size/variety and every year, we will buy 1000 tonnes of tomatoes from you. This is called contract farming.

Benefits of contract farming:

1. Price can be fixed on contract.
2. While signing the contract if the price is decided at Rs 20 per kg and at the end the market price falls to Rs 10 per kg by harvest then also the company will have to purchase tomatoes at Rs 20.
3. The farmer will only get Rs 20 even if market price rises say Rs 30

These contracts happened before this bill as well but were supposed to be registered in the mandi. The mandi got a small cut or a fee that had to be paid.

POSITIVE SIDE

1. When companies directly deal with farmers middlemen are removed. This benefit both sides.
2. Farmers can take money in advance and avoid taking loans.

LOOPHOLES

It sounds good, but the truth is a company procuring large quantities will not spend time negotiating and dealing with small farmers. This opportunity is out of reach for small and marginal farmers.

WHY THESE PROTESTS

Because a company is big and powerful

NEGATIVE SIDE

Companies have legal teams that can draft one sided contract.

They have financial analyst to pick the price that works best for them.

Problem 2

What happens if a company doesn't honour their contracts?

The farmers can get exploited even in this case too...

SOLUTION

There needs to be an intermediary body who can look after farmer interests and disputes and who can explain the agreement to the farmers. Farmers will slowly have to learn how to read contracts.

The dispute redressal in the bill is not practical. Sub Divisional Magistrate has other responsibilities as well. Taking time out for farmers issues may be difficult.

2. The Essential Commodities Act (Amendment)

Example No 2: ONIONS MAKE BHARAT CRY

Onion is a unique commodity. Sometimes onion prices cross Rs 100 per kg and we see in news and in videos where farmers do not even recover costs of harvest. This dual problem is because onions can't be stored. When supply is higher and sold slowly and when the glut reduces.

Onion is an essential commodity with limits on stocking. If you cross these limits you can be sent to jail. Government makes a list of such essential commodities. Due to COVID-19 masks, hand sanitizers, PPE kits were put in this list and their hoarding and prices were regulated. At that time, this limit was completely valid because supply was limited and demand suddenly skyrocketed.

At one point of time, India had a chronic food shortage wheat was imported from US immediately went to ration shops. If anyone hoarded supplies then it would cause artificial scarcity.

Today, there's a different crisis that India faces "**A food surplus crises**"

FCI (Food Corporation of India) has more than double the buffer stocks in godowns. Much of it going to waste in the godowns due to disuse for example: **30,00,000** tonnes of sugar, **2,21,00,000** tonnes of rice, **4,78,00,000** tonnes of wheat. Today the situation is reversed and yet people of India are hungry because food is mismanaged.

Problem 3

Why should a trader or company invest in cold storage /warehouses?

When storing many products is simply illegal. As a result, there is an infrastructure deficit in the country and this situation needs to be changed....

So how can this be changed?

SOLUTION

There need to be incentives to create storage capacity.

This amendment has abolished the stocking limits of these essential items. E.g.: Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Edible Oils, Onion and Potatoes. If the prices for

horticultural items goes up by 100% and food grains price goes up by 50% then the stock limits come back on traders.

SO WHY PROTESTS

Because hoarding is still a very legitimate concern. For example, during harvest season, traders can buy more onions because supply during harvest season is very high which means low prices and start selling them in the market when prices are high.

3.Farmer's Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill

For Example, 3: Sell Your Apple Anywhere

As of today's, situation a farmer from Himachal who grows apples he can't come to Maharashtra and sell his apples in the state.

POSITIVE SIDE

The bills give farmer's freedom to sell their produce anywhere in India. However it doesn't allow them to trade in mandis from other states because mandis come under state government controls. The State Government has to take the final decision whether farmers from other states can sell in local mandis.

Actually “**ONE NATION ONE IDEA**” is in the manifesto of Congress in 2019. Logically speaking Congress or allies should not have a problem with this.

LOOPHOLE:

Farmers have to pay tax at the mandi which they don't outside. So naturally Corporates and farmers have a benefit from trading outside mandis. As a result of this, the importance that mandi enjoys as well as the tax that State Governments earn from mandis may reduce. The new law gives any PAN card holder the permission to be a trader whereas mandis have conditions for people to become traders. Traders have a license. At the mandi, payment has to be made to farmers in 1 day but

according to this law, payment get a 3 working day credit period. See we have to admit that this condition has a possibility of misuse. All these concerns are like loopholes that need to be addressed.

MSP: MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (DECLARED ONLY ON SOME SELECTED ITEMS)

MSP is nothing but minimum support price. The Central Government declares MSP on 23 items but it doesn't give any guarantee that the Government will buy from everyone. Government only ends up buying rice, wheat and a few items. The maximum benefit goes to the farmers of Punjab and Haryana. The farmers concerns is that if most trades happen outside mandis then the Government will stop MSP and majorly most protests centre around this fear that framers have. The MSP concept gives a false guarantee to farmers and is flawed. Only 6% of farmers get benefit of MSP procurement and prices because traders don't buy at MSP and the Government also doesn't procure all items every year.

Problem 4 There is no uniform method of price discovery for non-MSP crops and this is the true problem that most farmers face.

What is the solution to farmer's pricing woes????

Core Problem: Nobody knows the right price.

Farmers don't know what should be the fair value of their produce. This forms the base of their exploitation whether it is from mandi traders or contract farming.

Does anyone know what is the right price?

Prices change based on the area.

So how can farmers figure out price discovery?

Today we can check Infosys share price instantly on the stock exchange. Anyone can check this price and shares are sold at that price. Total transparency of price as well as demand and supply. Commodity derivatives are traded in India toady. **NCDEX** and **MCX** are two exchanges that offer commodity derivates. Here future prices for

agri commodities can easily be checked. These prices can be a base for farmers to decide their prices. Farmers are not united and this kills their bargaining power.

If Governments truly want the situation of farmers to change then they should work to unite the farmers of the state.

NECC is co-operative that gives indicative prices for eggs. This gives sufficient profit to farmers to sustain business and which isn't expensive for consumers to afford. This is why the price of eggs in two locations is in the same range. To become like NECC, it is necessary for farmers to come together. Farmers can come together and start **Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)** where farmers can pool and collect their produce.

Amul enjoys so much respect in India today because it got together lakhs of farmers on one platform and paid them a fair price for their milk. Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) exist in India already. They help farmers get the right price for their produce. FPOs can make farmers a collective for better bargaining. FPOs need funding and educational support from centre and state.

Point is, these bills can be one progressive reform but the loopholes in these bills must be discussed openly. The success or failure of an idea depends on its implementation. When bills which have been introduced for the benefit of the farmers become adversaries of those same farmers, they lose their point

Truth is, people have dissected the bill based on political interests and conveniently ignore other sides. If these bills are truly for the benefit of the farmers then listening to their perspective should not be a problem for anyone

Role of students in National Development

Piyush Agarwal

HS 1st Year (Commerce)

Students are the most important and strongest part of a country. Students would be very helpful in the progress of a country. They can also play an important role in the development of a country. First of all, students should have cooperation with the government and all other working organisations of the country. Students can be efficient in educating people. They should arrange classes for the people who are uneducated and unprivileged and will be able to teach them the importance of education.

The purpose of education is not to earn money but how to be good person. Students can aware the illiterate on how to be an educated person. Student should make groups and go to villages to aware the people and tell them the importance of education for the development of the country. This must be done under the proper support of the government.

“Development in education, development of the country.”

Student can play an important role in the cleanliness of the country. They should make groups and arrange cleanliness week programs and go to the parks, markets and give awareness about cleanliness and also how to do it themselves.

"Clean India, Healthy India."

Students can work with social organizations and can be a social worker. They can also aware people to not use drugs and make people realise that drugs are very bad and they should not use it. It can not only damage you but it also damage other people too.

These were some of the role of students which can play an important part in the development of a country.

Career Choice in Today's World

Ankita Sarmah

BBA 5th Sem

The selection of a career or profession is one of the most important things of life. But it is equally difficult. The lack of guiding services, proper counselling and ever increasing unemployment has further complicated the matter. As today's world advances towards development with full pace, new career options are available. This is a direct consequence of people showing interest in new career options, which were not available few years back. A right choice of a career is fundamental importance. A correct choice may lead to happy, prosperous and satisfying career and life. On the other hand, a wrong selection may result in failure, disappointment and sadness in life. The result of prolonged indecision rimy still proves worse.

In today's world we have come across people who are academically excellent but they are more interested in other fields. But due to the society and family pressure they cannot choose the career of their choice and they are bound to pursue the career of their family's choice.

I know a person who is excellent in physics but wants to become a DJ (Disc Jockey) and he is good at it, but as there are not much chances of getting a full time event for DJ so he was bound to choose physics. But nowadays DJ is a great career option and there are courses for it. There are more people who have interest in different activities and fields like chefs, EDM directors, etc. A few years back these were considered absurd. What could be the most absurd career that you could think of? For me, it's a window wiper. It is quite fascinating for me to learn that there are many people who go to different countries because it is adventurous and they are being paid a huge amount of money. Who would not want to stand on the 112th floor of a building and get money for it? I would certainly do that for money. While there

are innumerable things in the world which people complain about, but there is freedom to choose our own career.

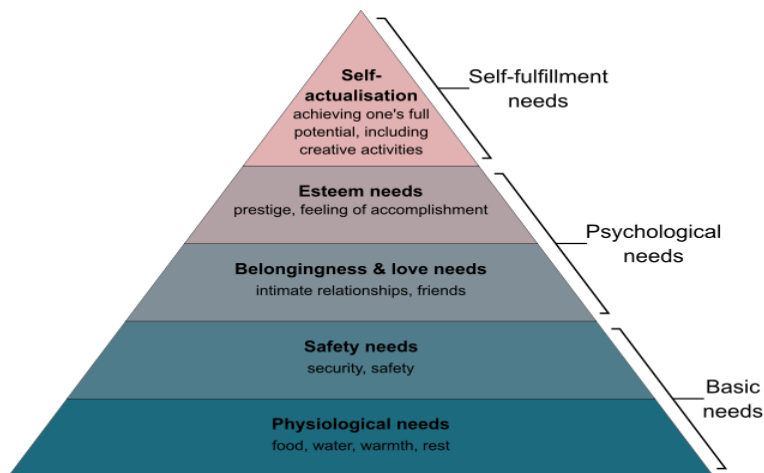
Note: A career is not just about earning money. It is about pursuing the essence of our life.

Maslow's Hierarchy Model

Rhishikesh Handique

BBA 3rd Sem

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is an idea in psychology proposed by ABRAHAM MASLOW in his 1943 paper "A theory of Human Motivation" in Psychological Review. Maslow's idea suggests that the most basic level of needs must be met before the individual will strongly desire (or focus motivation upon) the secondary or higher level-needs. Maslow subsequently extended the idea to include his observation of humans' innate curiosity. His theories parallel many other theories of human development psychology, some of which focus on describing the stages of growth in humans. He then created a classification system which reflected the universal needs of society as its base and then proceeding to more acquired emotions.



MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS, REPRESENTED AS A PYRAMID.

Classification system consists of five categories-

1.Physiological needs – The physiological needs is a concept that was derived to explain and cultivate the foundation for motivation. This concept is the main physical requirement for human survival. This means that physiological needs are universal human needs. Maslow’s idea is that humans are compelled to fulfill these physiological needs first to pursue intrinsic satisfaction on a higher level. This means that if a human is struggling to meet their physiological needs, then they are unlikely to intrinsically pursue safety, belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization. Physiological needs include:

- Air
- Water
- Food
- Sleep
- Health
- Clothes

Physiological needs are the lowest level of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. A person’s motivation at this level derives from their instinct to survive. These includes the need of air, water, food, sleep, sex etc. These are the most basic needs and must be satisfied before all other needs. Satisfaction of such needs is essential for maintaining human life. Therefore, physiological needs are also known as survival needs. For example, an individual needs food every time he feels hungry. An organization can satisfy the physiological needs of its employee by offering good salary, and comfortable working condition.

2.Safety needs – Once a person’s physiological needs are relatively satisfied, their safety needs take precedence and dominate behavior. In the absence of physical safety - due to war, natural disaster, family violence, childhood abuse , etc. and/or in the absence of economic safety-(due to an economic crisis and lack of work opportunities) these safety needs manifest themselves in ways such as a preference for job security, grievance procedures for protecting the individual from unilateral authority, savings accounts, etc. Safety needs include:

- Personal security

- Emotional security
- Financial security
- Well-being

The second level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs consists of safety needs. Safety or security needs, related to a person's need to feel safe and secure in their life and surroundings. These includes physical safety against danger (extreme weather, fire, accident, wild animals, etc.) and economic security against old age, sickness, etc. Therefore, a person wants shelter, clothing, life insurance, pension etc. These provide freedom from fear or threat. An employee can satisfy safety need of his employees by offering job security, pension, housing, etc.

3.Love needs – According to Maslow, human possess an effective need for a sense of belonging and acceptance among social groups, regardless of whether these groups are large or small. For example, some large social groups may include clubs, co-workers, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs and online communities. Human need to love and be loved – both sexually and non-sexually by others. Many people become susceptible to loneliness, social anxiety and clinical depression in the absence of this love or belonging element. Love needs include:

- Family
- Friendship
- Intimacy

Third level of Maslow's hierarchy of need is love and belonging needs. Man is social in nature that crave interaction with others. This level of hierarchy outlines the need for friendship, intimacy, love, family, a sense of belonging. When deprived of these needs, individual may experience loneliness or depression. Organisation can satisfy these needs by encouraging team building and providing opportunity for friendship on the job.

4.Esteem needs – Maslow noted two versions of esteem needs. The “lower” version of esteem is the need for respect from others, and many include a need for status, recognition, fame, prestige, and attention. The “higher” version of esteem is the need

for self-respect, and can include a need for strength, competence, mastery, independence and freedom. This “higher” version takes guidelines, the “hierarchies are interrelated rather than sharply separated.” This means that esteem and the subsequent levels are not strictly separated; instead, the levels are closely related.

Esteem needs are related to a person’s need to gain recognition, status and feel respected. Once someone has fulfilled their love and belongings needs, they search to fulfil their esteem needs. Maslow group up esteem needs into two categories: - These include self-esteem and esteem of others self-esteem means self-confidence, self-respect etc. Esteem of others means power, prestige, achievement and respect from others. Organisation can satisfy these needs by offering challenging jobs, recognizing good performance etc.

5. Self-actualization needs – “What a man can be, he must be”. This quotation forms the basis of the perceived need for self-actualization. Maslow describes this as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to become the most that one can be. Self-actualization can be described as value-based system when discussing its role in motivation. Self-actualization is understood as the goal or explicit motive, and the previous stages in Maslow’s Hierarchy fall in line to become the step-by-step process by which self-actualization is achievable; an explicit motive is the objective of a reward-based system that is used to intrinsically drive completion of certain values or goals. Self-actualization needs include:

- Partner acquisition
- Parenting
- Utilizing and developing talents and abilities
- Pursuing goals

The fifth and final level of Maslow’s hierarchy of need is self-actualization needs. Self-actualization relates to the realization of an individual’s full potential. At this level, people strive to become the best that they possibly can be. Self-actualization needs refers to need to grow and self-fulfilment. These needs are psychological and intimate because there is no limit to progress. For example- A manager may provide

opportunities for continuous learning encourage creativity, grant independence and allow risk taking to help employees satisfy their self-actualization need.

Most people believe that Maslow's hierarchy is concise and informative. However, the theory is criticized on many grounds. First, human needs cannot be categorized into distinct and watertight categories. Secondly, needs may not follow hierarchy. There is no cause and effect relation between needs and behavior. Same behavior may be the result of different needs.

What is lower level need for an American worker may be higher level need for an Indian worker.

My Experience during the Summer Project

Ankita Sarmah

BBA 5th Sem

My experience with the summer project at Poddar Car World, Khanapara was great. It was very interesting and knowledgeable to work with the organisation. The main aim of my project was to study the sales promotion technique used by the organisation. From this project I have acquired confidence in my aptitude for research.

At first I started by doing a quick research about the sales promotion techniques of Poddar Car World. After the research I defined the term Sales Promotion, its advantages, tools of sales promotion and other related terms.

Poddar Car World Private Limited is a private company; it was started in the year 2006. It is located at G.S. Road (Guwahati-Shillong Road), Khanapara, Guwahati. It is also known as Maruti Suzuki Fraternity. It has a wide range of products and services to cater to the varied requirements of their customers. The directors of the Poddar Car World Pvt Ltd are Kanchan Devi Poddar, Richi Poddar, Ankit Poddar, Anup Poddar and Dikshit Poddar. The estimated annual sale of Poddar Car World dealers across North-East is 9600 units/year and their estimated profit across North-East is Rs 7,20,00,000.

It contains the information of the research methodology, which will be used for the research. It explains the steps of research samples, population, the research techniques and other methods based on the requirements of the project. After this I prepared a questionnaire and distributed it to the customers.

According to Philip Austin "Sales promotion is a force that attracts humans to consume the product." This implies that how sales promotion influences the customers to buy a product.

During this project I have learned the sales promotion activities and effectiveness of Poddar Car World Pvt Ltd, Guwahati. I have concluded the following. Most of the

customers buy a product on the basis of the quality, quantity, discounts and complementary gifts on the purchase.

I would like to express my gratitude to my project guides Ms Debolina Dutta, Mr Arindam Chokroborty and my organisational guide Mr Utpal Sarmah. Lastly I would like to thank Ms Surabhi Borthakur (Head of the Commerce department) for kind cooperation and encouragement.

The Iron Lady of Manipur

Nikita Medhi

BBA 3rd Sem

There are three classes of men in the world who see visions. The first is mere dreamer, who only stumbles through a world of reality without noticing it and is happy in his visions. The second is the seer, who sees a vision and quietly goes to work, in ways those men understand, to make the present world a little more like the ideal one which he sees in his vision. The third one appears in many forms' visionary, enthusiast, radical, anarchist, revolutionary, rebellions- sees a vision and straightway begins to tear down all human institutions which have been built up by the slow tail of centuries, because they seem to stand in the way of his dream. To the latter class belongs the "Iron Lady of Manipur" – Irom Sharmila Chanu.

Being the women of utmost potential, she is perpetually at war with the Indian Government for the present injustice that is done to the "Manipuri people".

On 2 November, 2000, when Sharmila was only 28 years old, the Assam Rifles, one of the Indian Paramilitary forces, shot ten civilians in Malom, a town in the Imphal vally of Manipur. These people were killed when they were waiting at the bus stop. It was such a barbarous attack that it came to be termed as "Malom Massacre".

This incident touched her so deeply that it compelled her to go on a hunger strike on demand that the Indian government should repeal the Armed Forces Special Power Act 1958 (AFSPA). Her brother Iram Singhjit Singh remembering the day of 2 November, 2000, said that on that day Sharmila was on fast, as it was a Thursday. She used to observe fast on every Thursday since she was a child. On the next day she had her last dinner of pastries and sweets. Then taking the blessings from her mother by touching her feet, she picked up all her strength and courage to shake the Indian Government from its root. Having refused food and water for more than 500weeks now she has been called the 'world's longest hunger striker'.

But as “noble works are always got obstructed”, she was arrested by the police just three days after the beginning of her strike. They charged her with an attempt to commit suicide,” under section 309 of the Indian penal code. But due to the deterioration of her health condition, the police forcibly used “nasogastric intubation” so that she may remain alive. Since then she has been regularly re-arrested and released every year under IPC section 309.

Due to her heart rendering way of protest that she is doing, she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize-2005, by a Guwahati based woman’s organisation. In the year 2007, she was awarded the Gwangju prize for Human Rights, which is given for “an outstanding person or group, active in the promotion and aducay of peace; Democracy and Human Rights.” She was also awarded with the Rabinandranath Tagore peace Prize in 2010 by the New Delhi IIPM. She was awarded the “Sarva Gunah Sampannah” award for peace and Harmony. Most recently she was awarded with an Adivasi Ratna Award, which was accepted by her brother.

There is a slight ray of hope seen for the successful completion of her fast towards next year, if the Manipuri’s convert their amoral support to the form of votes for MLA’s who pledge to withdraw the ‘disturbed area’ status from the whole of Manipur.

As gratitude to her protest, a lot of work has been done to bring her life and works to the limelight. Among these, recently “Save Sharmila campaign” has been launched by a joint network of civil societies NAPM, Gandhi Global Family, Asha Parivar, Jagriti Mahila Samiti, Yuva Koshish, Mission Bharatiyam and Asian Centre of Social Studies. Through this it is seen that a solid voice has been raised in support of Iron Sharmila. On 25June 2011, “save Sharmila Campaign “organised a candle light solidarity prayer at Rajghat, New Delhi. Approximately 200 people participated in it from all walks of life.

‘Save Sharmila Campaign’ volunteers are in demand of the government’s willingness to take positive steps of discussion. They also went a special team of doctors for health check-up of iron. However, Sharmila and her fiancée state that there is nothing wrong with her health and the reports are all false. They both request the NGO’s to refrain from interfering with her body.

The result of her life long struggle is still doubtful. But there is a belief that in the long run it is strong will and determination that always wins. If all the people of Manipur come forward to support her, then definitely the AFSPA will be withdrawn and Manipur will once again become a 'Land of Peace'.

Silence

No one can heard her screaming.

Her soul was bleeding,

Nobody cared but she had to bear.

The pain, the endless tears, the unleashed

Screams, the unspoken words.

Living like a corpse, in a nightmare,

Everyone is sired, no one cares,

Not a sinner yet burning in a hellfire, no one dare,

Her pain and screams were his drug,

Trapped in sanctuary,

So, silence became her power.

Everything was stolen from her,

She was tainted yet she was pure.

Destiny played a vital role, gave her the never

Ending nightmare of the pole.

She was in vain till the core.

But yet she had the yearning to reach the

Shore

A sister whom she whole heartedly adores.

She was just a simple soul.

But a diamond trapped in a coal.

Beaten, ripped and torn apart.

The radiance light was stolen from her heart.

She had a feet to whirl.

Little did she know she had to face the most

Sickening twirl.

A girl who deserved every slightest bit of tenderness,

Was shattered in a horrifying wilderness.

Could she be more numb or will she lose it

Now?

Oh no she was a warrior with silence as a vow.

She had a weapon more dangerous.

Years of confinement was her training

And all the pain was her shield.

The power she had was bigger than his field.

Bishakha Borogaon

BBA 3rd Sem

WHERE TO GO NOW

It's so hot outside,

The biology says you can't survive in this
temperature.

The heat has had its first step in your house

Now? Where to escape?

Water bodies around you have died

New hotels are occupied their land.

Who will satisfy the thirst?

The thirst of material gain or water

Everyone has sacrificed their life satisfying your
thirst....

But who knew the thirst will never end....

That tree at the back of your house

Who provided shade till years....

Ooh yes, it's there....

But the day a new air conditioner was bought

That was its death day.....

And was born a show case to show off.

No hill station

Is cool now.....

No ocean
Has marine and freshness now.....
No longer rain kisses Mawsynram
No longer is the greenery there
To sooth the eyes.
It looks sun is the new neighbour now
Heat and warmth
Is the only thing I can feel.
Hope when you see
The tears rolling down the eyes of a child.
Will you realize your mistake
Even tears won't stay long sun will drank that too.

Manashi Talukdar

BBA 3rd SEM

Happiness

Happiness comes now and then,

We cannot be sure just when.

But when it's there, enjoy each hour

Because happiness has such power.

Joy to you, it will bring,

Even make someone else sing.

The peace of mind happiness can show,

Makes you and others glow;

Memories will always last,

Forget the troubles of the past.

Never fear that it will go,

For it could always grow.

And then tomorrow there it will be,

For happiness can set you free.

Esha Das

BBA 1st Sem

Don't Give Up

When things go wrong,

As they sometimes do.

And the road you are dicreeing

You seem to have no clue.

When funds are low,

And debts are high.

All you want is to smile,

But reality makes you cry for a while.

When care is pressing you down a bit,

Rest, if you must

But don't you quit.

Esha Das

BBA 1st Sem

THE LAST NOTE

"Mama, thank you for who I am,
Thank you for all the things I'm not;
Forgive me for the words unsaid,
And for all the times that I forget.

Mama, I realize all my life,
You showed me love, you sacrificed;
To think if those young days and early days,
And how I have changed in many ways.

Mama, I'm sorry for the times you've cried,
All the pains I've caused,
I'm sorry for not making it right,
With you everything was bright;

How I have been wrong all those times!
because I know you believed,
and I know that you had dreams,
and I'm sorry it took me all this time to see;
That I am who I am

Because of your truth;

I'll miss you...I'll miss you"

Alas! She breathed her last.

Saahid Ansari

BBA 1st Sem

Replay

Reassume the pain

Recheck the old errors

Relief the sucking stress

Regive the motivation yourself

Which you give to others.

Re-enjoy the old dazzling smile.

Replay your life casting it ,

from flop up till a blockbuster.

Isha.S.Islam

HS 1st Year (Commerce)

HOPE

Every night tears kissed me,
Darkness hugged me,
Dreams that brought smile
To return it will take a while,
Even though,
Everything seems perfect yet I feel suffocated.
Will I be able to cross this phase?
or gonna loose myself in the maze?

Afraid to see the new light,
I jumped up in fright,
Scared to soar,when I fall
Will I be able to endure?
But then I looked it up,
I could see the cure,
It was the same old me but only pure.
I didn't know that the dawn
Will be my seed to be sown.
Embracing the new me, part of me which is grown.
Although there lies a tinge of fear

But i would rather face it here,

Than to shed another tear.

Bishakha Borogaon

BBA 3rd Sem

Addiction

Seems to be a devil,

Makes you terrible.

A cure for it,

Admire it, estimate it

Reverse it as your passion.

Implement it to be a fuel,

To be a sweating and sparkling dual.

Isha.S.Islam

HS 1st Year (Commerce)

MINDSET MATRAS FOR LIVING IN THE MOMENT

Happiness is here and now, not if and when

I am always fully present 'in the moment'

I realize that my life energy is external

I value my life enough to take action today

As well as tomorrow

Every day I find the courage to Persevere

I choose to honour my highest potential.....

Rhishikesh Handique

BBA 3rd Sem

वायु प्रदूषण

माधुरिमा दास

बी.बी.ए. 3rd सेमेस्टर

बढ़ता वायु प्रदूषण विश्व भर के लिए चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है हर दिन के साथ हालात और ज्यादा बदतर हुए जा रहे हैं हाल ही में एक रिसर्च ने बताया की ओजोन परत पृथ्वी के अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए खुद प्रयास कर रही पर यहाँ रहने वाले इंसान अब भी इसे लेकर गंभीर नहीं दिखाई देते जैसे जैसे टेक्नोलॉजी अपने आप को विकसित कर रही है पृथ्वी के अस्तित्व पे खतरा मंडराना शुरू हो गया है विश्व की बात छोडे भारत के ही कई महानगरों की स्थिति गंभीर चिंता का विषय है |अब आप दिल्ली में फैले स्मॉग को ही ले लीजिये दिल्ली और एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण से बुरी तरह प्रभावित होने के कारण ३५% निवासियों का कहना है कि केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों ने प्रदूषण के खिलाफ कार्य करने की क्षमता छोड़ दी है परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ के नागरिक दिल्ली एनसीआर से बाहर निकलना चाहते हैं |हालिया सर्वेक्षण में वहाँ के नागरिकों से वहाँ की स्थिति को जानने का प्रयास किया गया और चौकाने वाले परिणाम सामने आए १२% निवासियों का कहना है कि वे जीवित रहेंगे लेकिन प्रदूषण के स्तर अधिक होने पर अस्थायी रूप से दूर जाना चाहते हैं। ५७% निवासियों ने कहा कि प्रदूषण के कारण उन्हें स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है कई चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने इस क्षेत्र में निवासियों को इस क्षेत्र में वायु गुणवत्ता को खराब करने के स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों के बारे में चेतावनी दी है विशेष रूप से पीएम २.५ और पीएम १० कणों के हानिकारक प्रभाव जो श्वास के दौरान फेफड़ों में नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं। हालत ये है की लोग बिना मास्क के घर से बाहर निकलने में डर रहे हैं |सर्वेक्षण में दिल्ली गुड़गांव नोएडा फरीदाबाद और गाजियाबाद में रहने वाले १२ से अधिक नागरिकों ने भाग लिया हालत की गंभीरता तो तब ही समझ आ गई थी जब दिल्ली में भारतीय टीम क्रिकेट मैच खेल रही थी और मास्क पहन के खेलने को मजबूर थी यहाँ तक कई खिलाड़ियों ने तो मैदान में आने तक से इंकार कर दिया था |हालाँकि ये सिर्फ दिल्ली वालों के लिए चिंता का विषय नहीं अपितु पुरे मानव समाज के लिए प्रश्न है की आप अपने आपने वाली पीढ़ी को क्या देना चाहते हैं मास्क पहनने को मजबूर बचपन बीमारिया या एक स्वच्छ वातावरण चुनाव आपका अपना है |

मेरी माँ

मेरी माँ ने मेरे जीवन का,
लक्ष्य खुद से जोड़े,
मुझे पालने को उसने
अपने कई सपने छोड़े।

कई बार बादलों को छूकर,
उसी ने बरसाया मेरे लिए पानी,
हाँ, मेरी माँ के आँचल में लिखी है
मेरे जीवन की कहानी।

शिवानी सिंह
बि बि ए ३ सेमिस्टर

सिखो

सैनिक से बलिदान सीखो, पेड़ सा तुम झुक जाना ।
बैल से बोझ उठाना सीखो, पत्थर सा मज़बूत बन जाना ।
छत से तुम छाँव देना सीखो, सूरज सा नियमित बनना ।
मोमबत्ती से रोशन, करना सीखो, उजाले सा सदा फैल जाना ।
मूर्ति से सहन करना सीखो ईश्वर सा माफ़ कर देना । ,
इस धरती पर तुम आए हो तो, कुछ अच्छा सीख कर ही जाना ।

निशिता विश्वास

बि बि ए ३ सेमिस्टर

আই কিউ

নিকিতা মেধি

বি. বি. এ. ৩য় শাখাসিক

আই কিউ শব্দ দুটিয়ে ইতিমধ্যেই আমাৰ পৰিচিত শব্দ ভাণ্ডাৰত স্থান লাভ কৰিছে । কোনোবাই ইয়াৰ আভিধানিক অৰ্থ নাজানিলেও আই কিউ যে বুদ্ধিৰ পৰিমাণ জোখৰ এককৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় সেই কথা স্পষ্টকৈ বুজি পায়।

ফৰাচী মনোবিজ্ঞানী 'আলফ্ৰেড বিনে' মেধা শক্তিৰ বিষয়ে অনুধাৱন কৰি দেখিলে যে ব্যক্তিৰ বুদ্ধিক এটা মাপ কাঠিৰে জুখিব পৰা যায়। শিশুৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই পদ্ধতিৰে মৌলিক প্ৰতিভা আৰু ভৱিষ্যত সম্ভাৱনা আদি ধাৰণা কৰি লোৱাত কোনো অসুবিধা নহয়। তেওঁ এটি সূত্ৰও উদ্ভাৱন কৰিলে। সেই সূত্ৰ মতে, কোনো ব্যক্তি বা শিশুৰ মানসিক বয়সক তেওঁৰ প্ৰকৃত বয়সৰে ভাগ কৰি এশৰে পূৰণ কৰিলে যি মান পোৱা যায় - সেয়াই হৈছে ব্যক্তিৰ আই কিউ। আই কিউ মানে ইণ্টেলিজেন্স ক'চেণ্ট (Intelligence Quotient) অসমীয়াত "বুদ্ধাংক " বুলি বুজোৱা হৈছে। কোনো শিশুৰ আই কিউ বেছি হলে শিশুটি সম্ভাৱনাপূৰ্ণ বুলি ধাৰণা কৰা হয়।

এবাৰ ব্ৰিটেইনত পঢ়ি থকা নেহা বসু নামৰ ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী এগৰাকীৰ কথা বাতৰি কাকতত এনেদৰে প্ৰকাশ পাইছিল যে ছাত্ৰীগৰাকীৰ আই কিউ পদাৰ্থ বিজ্ঞানী ষ্টিফেন হকিং, Microsoft প্ৰতিষ্ঠাতা বিল গেইটছ আৰু আইনষ্টাইনতকৈও বেছি হব পাৰে --- একো অসম্ভৱ নহয়। কিন্তু ইয়াক লৈ হৈ -চৈ লগোৱা উচিত জানো?

কিন্তু বাস্তৱত আমি কি দেখা পাওঁ? যি ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীয়ে শিক্ষকে সোধা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ টপৰাই দিয়ে, তেওঁ সকলোৰে বাবে হৈ পৰে 'চোকা', আৰু বাকীসকল 'ভোদা'। ভোদাসকলক কোৱা হয় যে তহঁতৰ কোনো ভৱিষ্যত নাই...আইনষ্টাইনৰ কথাকে ধৰা হওক। আই কিউৰ মাপ কাঠিৰে জুখি

অভিভাৱকক শিক্ষকে কৈছিল - "আপোনাৰ লৰাৰ ভৱিষ্যত নাই "বিল গেইটছ, মাৰ্ক জুকাৰবাৰ্গ আদিয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিষয়টোত ডিগ্ৰী নোলোৱাকৈ বাস্তৱ জীৱনৰ নিজ নিজ ক্ষেত্ৰত অপ্রতিদ্বন্দী ব্যক্তি ৰূপে কালজয়ী হৈ ৰল ।

কিন্তু বৰ্তমান সময়ত আমি দেখা পাইছো, আই কিউ ধাৰণাটো বহু লোকে মানি লব নোখোজে। তেওঁলোকে আই কিউৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰে "এম্ আই " অৰ্থাৎ মাল্টিপল ইণ্টেলিজেঞ্চৰ ওপৰতহে, অৰ্থাৎ এটা বিষয়ৰ মেধা নহয়,বিচাৰে বহুমুখী মেধা। হাৰ্ড গাৰ্ডনাৰে সূত্ৰবদ্ধ কৰা তত্ত্ব মতে, "ব্যক্তিৰ মেধাৰ লগতে নৃত্য, সংগীত চিত্ৰাংকন আদি বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ প্ৰতিভাকো "।

"Although intelligence as conventionally defined may be useful in every day life, practical intelligence is indispensable "ষ্টানবাৰ্গ ।

অসমৰ জাতীয় উৎসৱ- বিহু

নিকিতা মেধি

বি. বি. এ. ৩য় শাখাসিক



বিহু আনন্দীয়া

বিহু বিনন্দীয়া

বিহুৰ মৌ মিঠা মাত,

বিহুৰ বা-লাগি

বিহুৱা ককাইৰ ঐ

দেওধনি লাগিছে গাত।

সৃষ্টিৰ সফলতাত, কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ আনন্দত, অন্তৰৰ অনন্ত অনুভূতি হিয়া উজাৰি সুললিত, সুশ্ৰাব্য ভাষাৰে, সুকুমাৰ অংগী- ভংগীৰে প্ৰকাশ কৰাটোৱেই মানুহৰ সহজাত প্ৰবৃত্তি। সেই প্ৰবৃত্তিৰ আধাৰতে ব্যক্তিয়ে নিজৰ মনৰ ভাৱ স্বত্ব:স্বত্ব ভাৱে প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ গৈ নানা উৎসৱৰ জন্ম দিয়ে , আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত এটা হল অসমৰ বাপোতি সাহোন "বিহু"। ই অসমীয়াৰ প্ৰাণ , অসমীয়াৰ প্ৰাণৰ প্ৰতিটো স্পন্দন। বিহু গীতৰ সুৰে সুৰে, ছন্দে ছন্দে, তালে তালে প্ৰতিভাত হয় অসমীয়া জাতীয় জীৱনৰ সৰলতা, উদাৰতা, অতিথেয়তা আৰু সৰ্বোতপৰি সৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰতি অনাবিল ভালপোৱাৰ বাৎময় প্ৰকাশ।

বিহু তিনিটি- বহাগ বিহু বা বঙালী বিহু
 কাতি বিহু বা কঙালী বিহু আৰু
 মাঘ বিহু বা ভোগালী বিহু

বহাগ বিহু :-

" ন'জোনটি ওলালে
 বৰণটি সলালে
 সলালেও গছে পাত
 এ'জোন এ'বেলি
 কিয় পোহৰ দিলি
 মোৰে মন মোৰে মন
 বলিয়া কৰিলি
 বসন্ত আহিছে বুলি "

প্ৰকৃতিৰ বুকুলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তন আহে। লঠা, গছে গছে, লতাই লতাই কোমল কুঁহিপাতে মধুৰ দিনৰ আগমনৰ সূচনা কৰে। বসন্তৰ বা লাগি প্ৰকৃতি ফলে ফুলে জাতিষ্কাৰ হয়, বিনন্দীয়া হয়। আমে মলিয়ায়, কঁঠালে মুচি পেলায়। প্ৰকৃতিৰ সেই বিপুল পয়োভৰৰ সময়তে চ'তৰ সংক্ৰান্তিৰ দিনা ৰঙালী বিহু। প্ৰথম দিনা গৰু বিহু, দ্বিতীয় দিনা মানুহ বিহু আৰু তেনেকৈ সাতদিন ধৰি অসমীয়াই ৰঙালী বিহু উদযাপন কৰে। ই ৰঙৰ বিহু, আনন্দৰ বিহু। সীমাহীন আনন্দ, উলহ মালহেৰে বৰ গছৰ তলত মুকলি পথাৰত ঢোল, পেঁপা, গগণাৰ মাতত অসমীয়াই প্ৰাণ মতলীয়া হৈ নাচে আৰু প্ৰকৃতিৰ বুকুত সৃষ্টি হয় আনন্দৰ খলকনি। এই বিহুটি অসমীয়া জাতিৰ শিৰে শিৰে যে বিয়পি আছে তাক তলৰ গীতফাকিয়ে প্ৰমাণ কৰে

"অতিকৈ চেনেহৰ মুগাৰে মছৰা

তাতোকৈ চেনেহৰ মাকো '

তাতোকৈ চেনেহৰ বহাগৰ বিহুটি

নেপাতি কেনেকৈ থাকোঁ।"

কাতি বিহু :-

তুলসীৰ তলে তলে

মৃগ পছ চৰে,

তাকে দেখি ৰামচন্দ্ৰই

হৰধেনু ধৰে।

শৰতৰ সুনিৰ্মল বিব বিব বা-ৰ মৃদু পৰশে প্ৰকৃতিৰ বুকুৰ মনোৰম সেউজীয়া ৰূপেৰে বসুন্ধৰাক সেউজীয়া দলিচা সজাই থুপি থুপি ফুলৰ মালাৰে মনোৰমা কৰি তোলাৰ সময়তে আহিনৰ সংক্ৰান্তিত কাতি বিহু পালন কৰা হয়। অসমীয়াই তুলসী তলৰ বস্তিৰ জেউতিৰে পথাৰৰ লখিমীক ভৰাললৈ অহাৰ বাট দেখুৱাই দিয়ে। আকাশ বস্তি জ্বলাই লখিমীৰ আগমনৰ পূৰ্বভাষ দিয়ে। এয়াই কাতি বিহুৰ বিশেষত্ব।

মাঘ বিহু :-

"নিয়ৰ সৰা গধূলি

মাঘ মাহৰ জাননী

মেজিৰ তলৰ ধেমালি

চোৱা আহি পালে ভোগালী "

পথাৰৰ সোণ বৰণীয়া লখিমী আহি ঘৰ সোমাই অসমীয়াৰ ওঁঠত শান্তিৰ সাৰ্থকতাৰ হাঁহি বিৰিঙাই তোলে আঘোণ-পুহ মাহত। প্ৰকৃতিৰ মহান অৱদানৰ স্বীকৃতি জনাই, অনন্ত জনলৈ কৃতজ্ঞতা আগবঢ়াই ন-ধানৰ এমুঠি জা-জলপান দিহা কৰি অসমীয়াই পুহৰ সংক্ৰান্তিৰ দিনা ভোগালী বিহু উদযাপন কৰে। ৰাতিপুৱাই উঠি সকলোৱে মেজি জ্বলাই আৰু অগ্নিক সাক্ষী কৰি সেৱা লয়। গুৰু ভকতক মাতি আনি এমুঠি জলপান খুৱাই। ম'হ যুঁজ, কণী যুঁজ, কুকুৰা যুঁজ, কাড়ী খেল, আদিৰে ভোগালীৰ ৰং চৰোৱা হয়।

মুঠতে বিহুৱেই অসমীয়া জাতিৰ সংস্কৃতি আৰু সভ্যতাৰ বৰ মজিয়াখন এদনীয়ভাৱে দখল কৰি আছে, সেইবাবে ই অসমীয়াৰ জাতীয় উৎসৱ আৰু ইয়াৰ মাজতেই অসমীয়া জাতি নিৰৱচ্ছিন্ন ভাৱে জড়িত হৈ আছে।

*****Miss B.Borooah*****

সেইদিনাৰ আগত

যদি প্ৰত্যেকখন কংক্ৰিটৰ দেৱাল,

নতুবা,

তুমি আন কাৰোবাক শুধিলেওঁ

মোৰ ঠিকনা সেই বি বৰুৱাৰ পাৰকিং বুলিয়েই উনুকিয়াবা।

হয়,

তুমি মোৰ সন্মুখত ধৰা পৰিলেওঁ

আজিলৈকে দৃষ্টি প্ৰত্যক্ষ ভাৱে দিব পৰা সাহস কণ কোনোৱেও দিব নোৱাৰিলে,

হয়তো সেইয়া Youtube অ'ৰ Motivational বক্তব্যই হওঁক অথবা বন্ধুবৰ্গৰ নিয়মৰ আধাৰ।

ধেঃ

মিছাতে কি ভাৱিব ধৰিছোঁ নহয়,

পাগল বুলি নক'বা আকৌ,

তোমাৰ পৰসত যেতিয়া কলেজৰ গেটে হেজাৰ বাৰ তোমাক মোৰ কৰি চিঞৰিব ধৰে

তেতিয়াই,

প্ৰতিটো শব্দই আপোন হৈ ডাৱৰৰ আঁৰত লুকা ভাকু খেলে,

আৰু নামি প্ৰেমৰ বৰষুণ জাক হৈ

সিদিনা সোমবাৰৰ কথা,

চিপচিপকৈ দিয়া বৰষুণৰ পৰা নিজকে নীলা ৰঙৰ ছাটিটোৰে কিয় আৱৰাই লোৱা নাছিল তুমি।

মোৰ ভাৱ এই প্ৰেমিকৰ দৰে তুমিও যেন প্ৰতিটোপাল বৰষুণৰসতে কথা পাতিবলৈ বিচৰা।

আচলতে তুমি বৰষুণ ভালপোৱা নেকি?

সিদিনাৰ পৰা কলেজৰ পুখুৰীটোৰ নাৰিকল তলত মই যেন নিজকে বিচাৰি পাইছিলোঁ।

সেইয়া তোমাৰ,

সুৱাসৰ আলিঙ্গনটিৰ সতে

মোৰ গভীৰ প্ৰেমালাপা।

তুমি বেয়া নাপাবা **instagram** অ'ত তোমাক নিতৌ এৱাৰ **seach** নকৰিলে যেন দিনটো,

অলস হৈ পৰে।

তুমিটো বুজি পোৱা এই প্ৰেমিকৰ ব্যৰ্থ সপোন!

ভাল পাই পেলাইছোঁ তোমাক।

তোমাৰ খোজত চিটিকি পৰা ধূলিখিনি লৈকে মোৰ প্ৰেমে তোমাৰ সান্নিধ্য বিচাৰি পাই।

আজিলৈকে তোমাক সন্মুখৰ পৰা মাতিবলৈ

হাত খনে এবাৰ নকলে,

কিন্তু প্ৰতিটো উজাগৰে তোমাৰ নামত শব্দ বিচাৰি ফুৰে।

হাতখনেও হুমুনিয়াহৰ সতে খেলি ভাল পাই নেকি?

কি বুলি মাতিম এতিয়া তোমাক?

মোৰ প্ৰতিটো গানৰ সুৰ তুমিয়েই,

মোৰ প্ৰতিটো কবিতাৰ শিৰোনামা তুমিয়েই,

আচলতে তুমিয়েই মোৰ প্ৰতিটো

উশাহত বিৰাজ কৰা।

জগৰীয়াটো নহয় তুমি মোৰ বাবো

হুম্

উশাহবোৰ দিঘলীয়াকৈ চুমি সন্ধ্যাৰ পৰত

আকাশ সাজেঁ

প্ৰতিটো চিগাৰেটৰ ধোঁৱাৰে,

তোমাৰ অনুপস্থিতিত।

আচলতে তোমাৰ অভিমানে উপস্থিতি মোৰ ভয় লাগে।

তুমি অভিমান কৰিলেওঁ

তোমাৰ হাঁহিটি কিন্তু বৰ মৰম লগা,

চুমাটিৰে সেই হাঁহিটিৰ উপহাৰ দিব মন যায়।

মোক বেয়া বুলি নাভাৱিবা!

কাইলৈ নিশ্চয়কৈ তোমাৰ নামটি শুধিম!

দুনাই কিয় বুলি প্ৰশ্ন নকৰিবাচোন?

আচলতে এটি ক্ষুদ্ৰতম হেপাঁহ টোক সাৰথি

জনোৱা না

গোটেই সেউজবোৰেই

তোমাৰ বাবে আপোন কৰি পেলামা

প্ৰতিটো পলত মোৰ শব্দৰ বৰষুণত আমি দুয়ো

ভালপোৱাক সোঁৱাৰাম,

কাইলৈ আহিবা

মই অপেক্ষাত থাকিম তোমাৰা

তুমি যদি বিচাৰি নোপোৱা

প্ৰতিটো দেৱালক শুধিবা।

ইয়াত প্ৰেমিক চৰাইটিৰ ঠিকনা

সাধাৰণ পৰুৱাটিয়েও জানো।

ৰাছিম আহমেদ

বি. বি. এ. ৩য় শাৰ্মাসিক

অনুভৱ

জীৱনৰ বাটত আজীৱন খোজ

সময় মাথো সাক্ষী

উভতিছোঁ, উভতি চাইছো

ডিঙি মেলি সমুখ চাইছো, আগবাঢ়িছো

দিবা নৈশৰ সন্ধিক্ষণত টিমিক-টামাক আশাৰ চাকি

ঘাত- প্রতিঘাতৰ হাতে হাত ধৰা-ধৰি !

ছাঁ- পোহৰৰ আভৰণ গুচাই বিচাৰিছোঁ

স্মৃতি যেন সদায় জীপাল

এডৰা সেউজীয়া!

অনুভৱ! অভাৱতে প্ৰতিজ্ঞা!

অভাৱৰ পিটনিত জীৱনৰ বীজ

দুচকু নিৰবধি নদী

বিস্কুদ্ধ বুকুৰ শীতল তিয়নি

আশাবোৰ শিপা,

শিপাতে জীৱন

(অভাৱৰ) উৰ্বৰতাত শিপা আৰু দ লৈ শিপায়

সৰাপাতৰ দৰে চকুপানী

আজি যেন কালিৰহে এৰা সুঁতি !

জীৱনৰ পৃষ্ঠাত সুখ -দুখ

অভাৱ আনন্দ,

সপোনৰ অপৰূপ মিতিৰালি

কোনো নহয় জীৱনৰ এলাগী!

নিকিতা মেধি

বি. বি. এ. ৩য় শাৰ্মাসিক

অভিনৱ

ই যেন

হেঁপাহৰ মিঠা সপোন

ঠান্দা মলয়াত ভাঁহি অহা এটা

হেমন্ত

তুলিকাৰ বুলনিত

ফুটি উঠা বিচিএ চুই চাম যেন,

দিগন্ত

পুলক প্ৰফুল্ল মনৰে

প্ৰেমিকাৰ ওঁঠৰ, মদাৰ গছত বহি

কুলি হালে কবিতা লিখে আকৌ আহ ঐ

বসন্ত।

প্ৰিয়ংকা ভাগৱতী

বি. বি. এ. ৩য় শাৰ্মাসিক

Tribute



(1986 – Forever)

“I am not lost. I am very much alive.”

- Sushant Singh Rajput

Pooja Rohila, BBA 5th Sem



“You must be the change You wish to see in the world.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Pooja Rohila, BBA 5th Sem



“Eliminate Sexual Assault.

Know Your Part.

Do Your Part.”

Nikita Medhi, BBA 3rd Sem

MONEY HEIST



**“In this world, everything is governed by balance.
There’s what you stand to gain and what you stand to lose.
And when you think you’ve got nothing to lose,
You become overconfident.”**

- El Professor

Pooja Rohila, BBA 5th Sem



Shreya Karmakar

BBA 3rd Sem

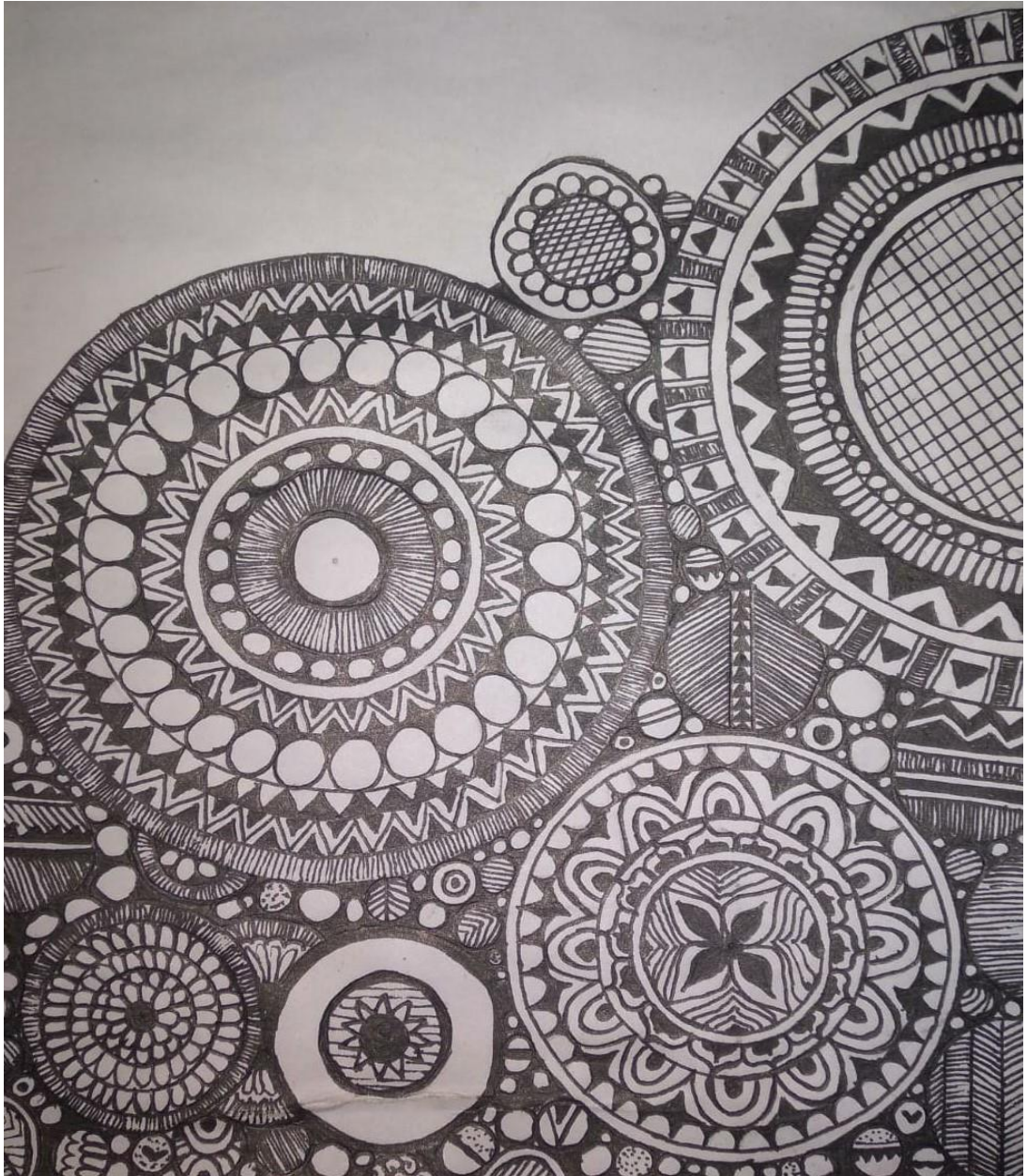


Raima Mazumder

BBA 1st Sem



Submitted By -
ANKITA SARMAH
BBA V Semester
B. Borooah College



Raima Mazumder

BBA 1st Sem



Dhrubojyoti Deb Roy

Bsc IT (3rd Sem)



Raima Mazumder

BBA 1st Sem

FIRST IN INDIA

MANASHI TALUKDAR.

BBA 3rd SEMESTER

Newspaper	Bengal Gazette
Vernacular Daily	Samachar Darpan
Hindi NEWSPAPER	Udant Martand
Telegraph Line	Diamond Harbour to Kolkata
International Telephone Service	Mumbai to London (1851)
Silent Movie	Raja Harish Chandra (Dadasaheb Phalke 1913)
Talkie Movie	Alam Ara (Ardeshir Irani-1931)
AIRCRAFT Carriage Warship	INS Vikrant
Satellite	Aryabhata (19 April , 1975)
Satellite dedicated exclusively for Education	EDUSAT

purposes	
Dedicated multi wavelength space observatory	Astrosat
Successful indigenous launch vehicle	SLV-3
Nuclear Reactor	Apsara (1956)
Lunar Mission	Chandrayaan –I(October , 2008)
Mars Mission	Mars Orbiter Mission (5 th November , 2013)
Hydroelectric Project	Sidrapong (1897)
Asian Games	Delhi (1951)
Census	1872
Regular Decadal Census	1881 Onwards
Biosphere Reserve	Nilgiri

National Park	Hailey National Park (Jim Corbett), 1936
Chairman of UPSC	Ross Barker
E-court	Ahmedabad
Court exclusively dedicated to women	Malda (WB)
Technology Park	Techno park , Thiruvananthapuram
Cloned Animal	Samrupa
Rail University	Vadodara

AWARDS & HONOURS

NATIONAL

Padma Awards 2020

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has announced the names of 141 Padma awardees for 2020 on January 25, 2020. Out of 141 awardees, 7 personalities have been chosen for Padma Vibhushan, 16 personalities for Padma Bhushan and 118 personalities for Padma Shri.

Award**Awardee**

Padma

George Fernandes, Arun Jaitley,

Vibhushan

Sushma Swaraj and Sri Vishveshateertha

Swamiji Sri Pejavara Adhokhaja Matha

Udupi (Posthumous) , Sir Anerood Jugnauth , MC

Mary Kom and Chhannulal Mishra

Padma

Syed Muazzem Ali, Neelakanta Ramakrishna Madhava

Bhushan

Menon and Manohar Parrikar (Posthumous),

M. Mumtaz Ali, Muzaffar Hussain Baig, Ajoy

Chakravorty, Manoj Das, Balkrishna Doshi ,

Krishnammal Jagannathan, SC Jamir , Anil

Prakash Joshi, Dr. Tsering Landol, Anand

Mahindra, Prof. Jagdish Sheth, PV Sindhu and

Padma	Harish Chandra Verma, Vashishtha Narayan
Shri	Singh (Posthumous), Dr. Kushal Konwar Sarma, Kalyan Singh Rawat and 114 others

Nobel Prize

- The most prestigious award in the world. It was set-up in 1900 under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel.
- The Nobel Prizes are presented annually on 10th December (The death anniversary of the founder)
- It is given in the fields of Peace, Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine (from 1901) and Economics (from 1969)

Winners of Nobel Prize from India

Winner	Field	Year
Abhijit Banerjee	Economics	2019
Kailash Satyarthi	Peace	2014
Venkatraman	Chemistry	2009
Ramakrishnan		
Amartya Sen	Economics	1998
Subrahmanyam	Physics	1983
Chandrasekhar		

Mother Teresa	Peace	1979
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Hargobind	Medicine	1968
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Khorana

CV Raman	Physics	1930
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Rabindranath	Literature	1913
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Tagore



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Bsc IT Departmental Freshers 2021



BBA Departmental Freshers 2021



Teacher's Day 2019



Nikita....