

THE GEOID

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2024-25

VOL. 1



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, BIKALI COLLEGE DHUPDHARA

ଅଭ୍ୟାସନୀ- ସମ୍ପଦ-

ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲମ୍ବନ ଫ୍ଳୋର ଯିତ୍ରଗତ ତଥାକର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ରା- 'The Geoid' Vol. 1
ନାମର ପରିଚ୍ୟା ଓ ପରିପରା ପାଇଁ ୨୦୨୪-୨୦୨୫ ମେତା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଶ୍ଵର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପଦେଶ୍ତୀଃ : ଡଂ ମହାରାଜ ଗନ୍ଧୀ, ଅର୍ଯ୍ୟକ ମହୋଦୟ ବିଶ୍ୱାସିତ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲମ୍ବନ, ହୁମ୍ରିଆ ।

ଉପଦେଶ୍ତୀ ମଙ୍ଗଳୀଃ : ଡଂ ବନ୍ଦି ସବ୍ଦାଲୀ

ଗିରିକ୍ଷ୍ଣ ହାହୁବୀନ୍ଦୀ-

ପିଲୀ ଗନ୍ଧୀ-

ଓଲିନ୍ ହାଜ୍ରୋହାବୀ-

ଲଲିତା ଶାତ୍ରୀ-

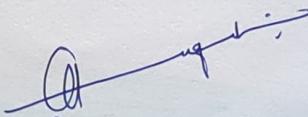
ଇବକଜ୍ଞୋତି ଶାତ୍ରୀ-

ଅଭ୍ୟାସକ : ହାକିଶୁଳ ଆଲି, ପିତ୍ରୀ ମାନ୍ଦାବୀ-

ଅଧ୍ୟୟ : ଜ୍ଞାନମିଳି, ଅଂଗୀତା, ଦୃତିମା, ଧ୍ରୁବିନା, ଉପଲ, ସବିନିମ, ଲକ୍ଷମନ,
ଲକ୍ଷମୀ, ଭୂମିକା, ଶୁଦ୍ଧିଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ପ୍ରମହାନା, ସହିତ ଆଖି ଲଗଡ଼େ ଫ୍ଲୋର
ଯିତ୍ରଗତ ଅନ୍ତର ଦ୍ରାଶ - ହାବୀ- ।

ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ ବାନୀ

ବିକାଳୀ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟର ଛୁଗୋଳ ସିଙ୍ଗାର ଉତ୍ସବ ପର୍ବା - ପ୍ରଧାନଶତ
ପ୍ରାତେ ଲିଖ୍ୟା - ଆଲୋଚନୀଭବର ବାବେ ଯର୍ହ ସିଙ୍ଗାରୀଭ୍ରାତା ଅର୍ଥାପକ - ଅର୍ଥାପିକା -
କ୍ରମକ ଭୋଷ ଲଗାତେ ଛୁଅ - ଛୁଆରୀଅକଳକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିଲୋ ।
ଛୁଅ - ଛୁଆରୀ ଅକଳନ୍ଥ ଯର୍ହ ପରମାର୍ଦ୍ଦ କାହାରୁଙ୍କୁଠାରେ ଅନୁକରଣିବା । ଆଲୋଚନୀଭବର
ପ୍ରାତିଟି ଗଲମ, କରିତା ଭୋଷ ଥାନୋହଁ - ଛୁଅ - ଛୁଆରୀ ଅକଳବ - କୁଞ୍ଜ ଚିନ୍ତାଧୀଶା -
ଲଗାତେ କୁଞ୍ଜନଭୀତାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଘାଟାଇଁଛୁ । ଅଗାମିତି ଘାତେ କାହିତ୍ୟ କଲାବ
ଏହି ଭନ୍ଦୁଧାନ୍ତା - ଅସ୍ତରିତ ମାଝେ ତାଣେ କାମନା କରିଲୋ ।



ଅର୍ଥକ ମାତ୍ରାଭ୍ରାତା

ବିକାଳୀ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟ, ଦ୍ଵିପର୍ବା -

PRINCIPAL
BIKALI COLLEGE
DHUPDHARA

ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଯାନୀ

ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ସିଙ୍ଗମ୍ବ ଛାପ୍- ଛାପୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଦୂଟିଶ୍ଵିଳିତ ଆଖ ଅଭିଭାବକ , ଏହି କୁଳବ୍ରତାରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ହାତେ ଲିଥୋ-ଆଲୋଚ୍ନୀଯମତ ଜିଲ୍ଲିକି ଡଢ଼ା ଦୈତ୍ୟ ଝର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆନନ୍ଦ ହେଉଛା । ‘ପ୍ରା ଜିଓଇଡ’ (The Geoid) ନାମର ଆଲୋଚ୍ନୀଯନ ତୋଳାଇଲୋକଷ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଣ୍ଡାବ ପବିତ୍ରମ, ନିର୍ଭାବ, ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତ ସମ୍ମାନ ଅଗ୍ରହୀ ପ୍ରମାଣ ।

ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର- ଉଦ୍‌ଦୀପକ ପ୍ରସଂଗରେ ପରା ଆଶ୍ରତ୍ତ କବି ପ୍ରେସନାଯାମୁଖ କବିତା, ମୋହେମ୍ବା ପ୍ରଟି ଗଲ୍ମ- ଆଶ ଚିମ ଅଳ୍ପ ନାହିଁକେ ଏହି ଆଲୋଚନୀ ଅଣେ ଆଶାଯ ଭୂମି- ଛାତ୍ରିଜାଫଲ୍ମ- ପ୍ରେଚିଶ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରକତା ଆଶ ଅନ୍ତିର୍ମ ଅର୍ଥର୍ଥ ବନ୍ଧିଛି ।

ଏହି ଆଲୋଚନୀଯନକୁ ଜୀବନ୍ତ କଷି ତୋଳାଇ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇଦ୍ଧାର ବାବେ
ନିର୍ମାଦକ୍ଷିମ୍ବ ପଲାଟିବ ଲଗାତି ଅଫଲୋ ଅନ୍ଧଦାନକାଣୀଙ୍କୁ ଶୋଇ ଆନ୍ଦ୍ରାସିଂହ ହୃଦୟରେ
ଭାଗପନ ଫରିଲୋ ।

ଆଜ୍ଞାକୁଣ୍ଡା ‘ପ୍ରୋ ଜିଆଇଦ’ (The Geoid) ଆନ୍ତରିକ ଅନାଗତ ଏଣିଟି ଆଖି କାହାରି ଧ୍ୟାନ କରିବାରି ଯାଏ । କୋଣରେ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଝାଡ଼ିତ କମଳାକାର ଅନ୍ତରିକ୍ଷରେ ।

દીકુ વબદ્દેન
અણાણાણ-

ଫ୍ଲୋର ଯିତାଗବ ଖୁସଯୀ-
ଡଂ କଣ୍ଠ ସନ୍ଦଳି

Head Geography Deptt.
BIKALI COLLEGE
Dhupdhara : Goalpara

ମୁଖ୍ୟବିଷୟ

ମୁଖ୍ୟଲୀ ପାହାବିନ୍ୟାଳମ୍ବର ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ ବିଭାଗର ବେଶମ ମଧ୍ୟ "ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ ଡିଜିଟିଵ" ନାମର ସେଇନ
ଏବେଳେଣ୍ଟ ଯୋଗିଚାନୀ 2028-୨୫ ମେତେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରା ହେବେ । ଏହି ଯୋଗିଚାନୀରେ ଯାତ୍ରୀ ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ
ବିଭାଗର ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀମଙ୍କଳ କୁଦମୀମୂଳକ ଚିତ୍ରକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଯାଦି ମାନ୍ୟମୋହାର ଛୁଟିମଳ୍ପ, କାରିତ
ମେତେ ଚିତ୍ର ଉପକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁଭବ କରି ଉପରେନାମେତେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କରାଯାଉଛି ।

ଏହି ଯୋଗିଚାନୀରେ ଯାକିମାତ୍ରେ ପ୍ରେସରୀଙ୍କ ଯାଦି ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ ମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବୋମାର ବିଭାଗରୀ
ପାହାବିନ୍ୟାଳମ୍ବର ଉପରେ ମହିନ୍ୟା ୫୦ ମାନ୍ୟମେ ପର୍ମି ଛୁଟିମଳ୍ପ ଏବେଳେ ବିଭାଗର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମା- ବୈଜ୍ୟନିକାଙ୍କୁ ମେତେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ମାତ୍ର ରୀତ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଯୋଗନ ଦିଲିଛେ ।

ମୋତେ ଯାଦିଲୋ ପାହାବିନ୍ୟାଳମ୍ବର କାମ-କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳୀର ଏହି ଅଛୋଟ ମୋତି ଲାଗିବା କାହାରେ ନାହିଁ ।

~ କୁଦମୀମୂଳକ ମୋତି
ଆଧୁନିକତା, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଟ ଅଭିଭାବକ

ମୁଖ୍ୟବିଷୟ

ବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ରାଧାବିନ୍ୟାଳୟର ଫ୍ରେଶର ବିଭାଗର ତଥା ମଧ୍ୟ "ଫ୍ରେଶର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ" ନାମର ସେଇନ
ହାତୋଳିଆ ଡୋକୋଟ୍ନି 2028-୨୯ ମେତେ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରା ହେବୁ । ଏହି ଡୋକୋଟ୍ନିରେ ବ୍ୟାପ୍କ ଫ୍ରେଶର
ବିଭାଗର ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କରୁ କ୍ଷୁଭିନ୍ନମୂଳକ ଚିନ୍ତାବୀର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆବଶ୍ୱ ବ୍ୟାପି ହାତୋଳିଆର ପୁଣି ମଲମ୍ବା, ଯାହିରୁ
କୌଣସି ଉପରେ ଅନୁକଳିତ ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

ଏହି ଡୋକୋଟ୍ନିରେ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକା ରୀତି ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷର ମାତ୍ରା ଅଧିକତା କରାଯାଇବା ବିବାଲୀ
ରାଧାବିନ୍ୟାଳୟର ଉପରେ ମାତ୍ରା ଡେମନ୍ଡ୍ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଇବା କାହାର କାହାର
ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ - ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

ବେଳେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ କାହାରିଲେ

~ ଶୁକ୍ରିକୁଳ ମେଲି
ଆଶମତି, ଫ୍ରେଶର ମନ୍ଦିର

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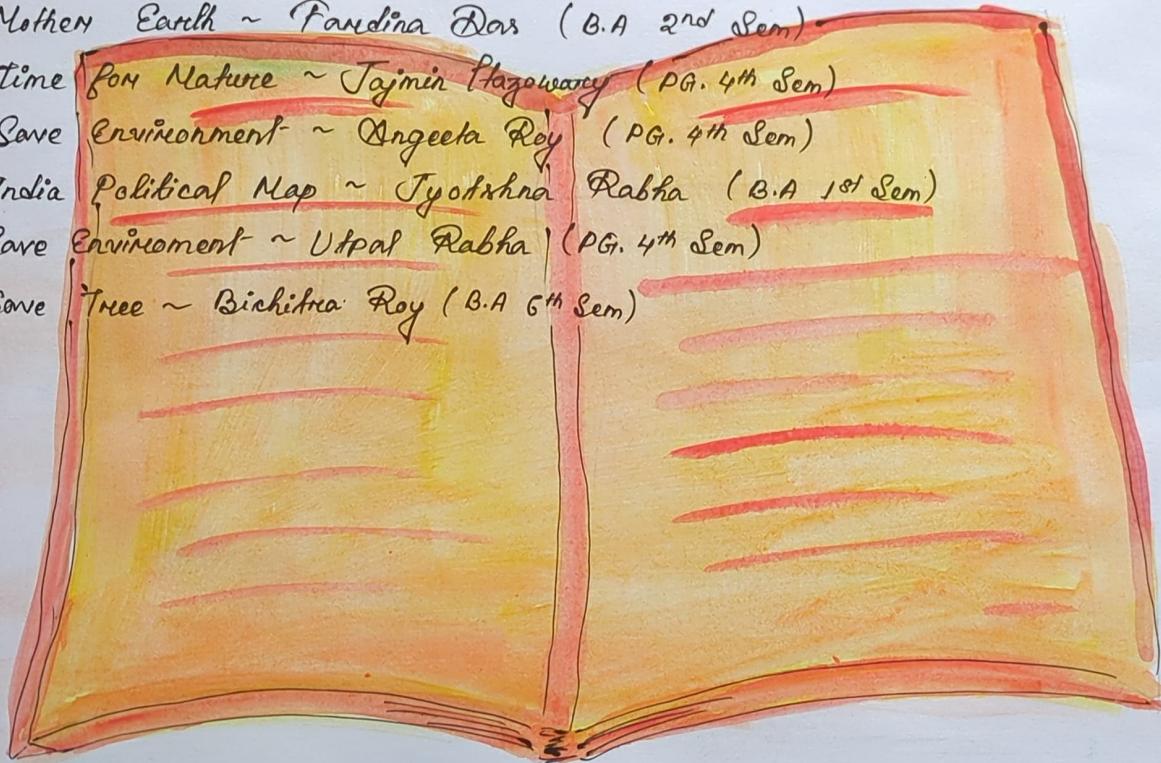
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ছুঁমাল

ছুঁমাল বা 'জ্যোতি' এশিয়ান মেছে 'Geography' এর
পদ্ধতি শীক ঘৰাৰ 'Geo' জাম্বু প্ৰশিক্ষণ জাব 'Grapheo' জাম্বু
বৰ্ণনা সহ দৃঢ়িব লোক জুড়ি মেছে । Geography নামটো শীক
নক্ষিত রূপাটি হৈনিছ সকলেখানা বুৱামৰ কথিতিল ।

ছুঁমাল মেছে ছুঁমি কৰাব বিশিষ্টি, বাচিকাসকল আৰ
প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ বিষিষ্টিগুচ্ছৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰা বিজ্ঞানৰ ভাৱ । ছুঁমাল
বিদ্যসকলু প্ৰশিক্ষণ পুষ্টিগুচ্ছ দৃঢ়িক পৰ্য জাব কৰাব হৈলাবৰ
নিমালি শকা কোৱাৰ সমাবে ইজোভাকু গৱাশণা কৰুৰ । ছুঁমাল বন্ধু
লোক ক'ত গোৱা মাৰ, কিম কোৱে, কাৰ সাগৰৰ তকে লকে
অক্ষিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰিক বিকলিত জাব পৰিষিষ্টি বৰ্য, জেছি বিসায় জৰু
ৰূপ কৰে । ছুঁমালক দুপি ভৱাত ঘৰাওৱা মেছে ।

১/ আকৃতিক ছুঁমাল বা ত্ৰৈতিক ছুঁমাল জাব

২/ কোৱা ছুঁমাল ।



আকৃতিক ছুঁমাল বা ত্ৰৈতিক ছুঁমাল ।

আকৃতিক ছুঁমাল বা ত্ৰৈতিক ছুঁমালৰ চূল বিস্তৃত
ক'ৰ - প্ৰশিক্ষণ বিভিন্ন কাঁজ জাব জৰিলোৱাৰ একটি ফোদান
বাদিশ বিশোৱা জাব আকৃতিক জগত্যা জগত্যৰ জালোচনা কৰা
অস দুই এধনিক ছু-সাঠৰ, অৱসাল, বানুগত, ছু পুঁ আৰ
জোতকোয়া ডাক্তন অৱত আৰ এণ্ঠি এগতৰ একটি, আৰ্থি আৰ
ফোদানৰ জগত্যা জাব জামাদাৰ বিশোৱা জালোচনা কৰু ।

ଭୌତିକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପନ ପାଦାଗମନ :

ହୁ-ଆନବିଜ୍ଞାନ : ହୁ-ଆନବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏବଂ ଆନିମିକ ଶିଖିତ ଯାଇ
 'Geomorphology' ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ ଭଗବତ ଏବଂ ଶାନ୍ତିକାନ୍ତିକ
 'morpho' -ଲାଙ୍ଘ 'morphe' ଶବ୍ଦ ଲାଙ୍ଘ ଶବ୍ଦ 'ପ୍ରମିଳା' 'ବ୍ୟବ' ଆବା
 'ଅଧ୍ୟସନ' । ଅତିକ୍ରମ ହୁ-ଆନବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଶାଖାବିଦ୍ୟା 'ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ' ପ୍ରମିଳାର
 ଶବ୍ଦ ଅଧ୍ୟସନ ।

ହୁ-ଆନବିଜ୍ଞାନ ହେଉ ଭୌତିକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏହା ଉତ୍ସମ୍ଭବ ପାଦା
 କି ପ୍ରମିଳାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପିପଲିକ୍ରିବ ହୈଲାଭି ଲାଙ୍ଘ ବିରାଜନର ନିଯନ୍ତ୍ରିତ
 ଅଧ୍ୟସନ ହୁଏଣ୍ଟ ଅଛି । 'ହୁଲି ଲାଙ୍କାତି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମିତାତ୍ତ୍ଵ କେବଳ ପ୍ରମିଳା
 ଲାଙ୍ଘ ପିପଲିକ୍ରିବ ରମ୍ସ ଗ୍ରାମରେ, ମଦ୍ଦାପି ଲାଙ୍ଘ ଶାରଦାପିବା ମଧ୍ୟ
 ଅଧାନ ଅକାରର ଦେଖିଲିଯାଇଲୁ ଲାଙ୍କାତି ପଦ୍ମରେ ଜାର୍ଦ୍ଦ ହୁକାଶ ହୈଲାଭି
 ଲାଙ୍ଘ ବିରାଜନର କାଳୋଚନାତ ଲାଗିଲା ଆସାଂଜିକ ।

ଅନନ୍ତ ବିଭାଗ : ଅନନ୍ତ ଶିଖାନ ବାମୁଗାଡ଼ର ଭାଗୁଣ,
 ଲାଙ୍ଘ ଅନନ୍ତ, ପତବର ଏବିଧିଟିମାର ଅଧ୍ୟସନ ବିଶ୍ୱା ଆମୋଚନା
 କାଣ୍ଠ । ଆହୁତିକ ଜାର୍ଦ୍ଦ କାନ୍ତୁଶର ଏବାବର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅନନ୍ତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରକେ
 ଏଜାରିତ ହୁଏ ଲାଣ୍ଠ ଜେହି ବିଶାକ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟସନ କାଣ୍ଠ । ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟସନ
 ଏକାଧିଭାବର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣ ମୁଗ ମୁଗ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରମିଳାର ଅନନ୍ତକୁବ
 ନବିରାଜନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନିଯାମ କରିଛି ନିରକ୍ଷି କବା । ହୁକାଶ ବାମୁଦାତିଲ
 ଏକନ ଅର୍ଥ ବର୍ଷ ଜାର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଅନନ୍ତର ଏକାଧିଭାବ ଆବା ଜାର୍ଦ୍ଦକି
 ଅଧ୍ୟସନ କାନ୍ତୁଶର କବା ହେବେ । ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରମିଲା ଶିଖାନୋ ଏହି
 ସମସ୍ତ ଦୋଢ଼ା ବିଶ୍ୱା ଦ୍ୱାରା ହୈଲା, ତାପ, ଆଚାର ଜାର୍ଦ୍ଦ
 ବର୍ଷକୁ ଆଦିଶ ଉତ୍ସବ ବାମୁଗାଡ଼ର ଭାଗୁଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ହୁଏ ।

সরাজগবীম বিজ্ঞান : - সামাজিক বিজ্ঞান ইতিহ
এক চার্টড স্লাভ বিজ্ঞান স'র্ট এন্ড এন্ডের্স বিজ্ঞান বাস্তুজ্ঞান
বিজ্ঞান, - জীববিজ্ঞান নামে দ্রুতপ্রস জ্ঞান সংশোধ ঘটে ।

এখনোবাগতগুলি আগি জাগবীম বিজ্ঞানৰ বিশেষ
চারিটা পুরুষ ফিল্ড সম্পর্কীয় স্লাভার দ্বারা আলোচিত আছেঁঃ
গোত্রিক জাগবীম বিজ্ঞান, বাস্তুজ্ঞানিক জাগবীম বিজ্ঞান, বৈদিক
সামৰণিজ্ঞান নামে দ্রুতপ্রস জাগবীম বিজ্ঞান ।

গোত্রিক জাগবিজ্ঞানত জ্ঞানৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য (ক্ষেত্র,
ঘরো জারি) নামে গতি (ভৱঃগ, সুৱার্ণ, জ্বালাণ) নামে জ্ঞানৰ
আৰ বাস্তুপুতৰ সামৰণ বাবস্থাবিক ক্ষিয়াৰ অধ্যয়ন
অধিত নেই মানুহ । বাস্তুজ্ঞানিক জাগবিজ্ঞানত জ্ঞানৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য
গৱন জারি ক্ষিয়াৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াত কথা উজ্জ্বল- দ্রুত- বাস্তুজ্ঞানিক চক্ৰ
অধ্যয়ন অধিত নেই মানুহ ।

বৈদিক জাগবীম বিজ্ঞানৰ জড়গত জাগবৰ বৈদিক
জীৱন সুন প্ৰমিলিকা, হাইড্ৰোলো-কটৰ, শুলো-কটৰ অধ্যয়ন
নামে নাত্র জাগবীম স্কুল্যালিস্টা পৰিব অধিক এৰ-
অধ্যাগত জাগবীম জীৱবিজ্ঞানৰ দ্রুতপিক্তুলিক বিশ্বিত ।

দ্রুতপ্রস জাগবীম বিজ্ঞান জাগবীম জৱানকাৰ
গৱন, মেশিন্য নামে বিশ্বৰ্তনৰ ওপৰত উকৰ জাতোৱা
কৰে ।

ମୈଜର ଛୁଗାଳ :- ମୈଜର ଛୁଗାଳ ନେହି ଛୁଗାଳର ଏହା
ଲୋକ ଶିଖୁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଦେଖୁଣ୍ଡ ଏବଂ ଜାପାନ ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ
ଲୋକର ଜାପାନ କରାନାର ବିଚବନ୍ଦେ ଶିଖୁ ଜାଧୁରନ କାଳ ଜାଧୁର
ବନାଟ ଲୋକିକ ଛୁଗାଳର ଏହା କାହାର ଦୁଇ ଜଣ୍ଠ କଥା ହୁଏ କାହାର
କି ଆଜି ଲୋକିକ ଲବିଦୁଷର ଲଗୀଛା ଜାପାନ କି ଅଜାବିଜନ୍ମର ଫୁଲ
ରାତ୍ରି ଅଜାବିତ କବିତ୍ରିଲ ଗର ନେହାତ ଅଭିତ ଜାପାନ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ୍ତୁ
ହୁଅଁ ମୋକଳ ବିଚବନ ହେ ମିଟ୍ରିଲ , ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଜାପାନ ଏବଂ ଲିତିତ
ମୈଜର - ଛୁଗାଳ - ତିନିଟି ଲୋକିକ ଲୋକର ଜାଧୁର ବରା କଥା ନେହାତ ଜାପାନ
ଜେମିକ୍ରିଟି ଭଲତ ଦିଶା ଦିଶା ,

୧/ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଛୁଗାଳ

୨/ ଏନି ଛୁଗାଳ

୩/ ଜାଟିଶ ଛୁଗାଳ

ଶାନର ଛୁଗାଳ :- ଛୁଗାଳର ଏହା ଅଧାର ଘର ନେହାତ
ଜାପାନ ଛୁଗାଳ । ଇମାତ ଶୁଳ୍କ ୩ : କାହୁର ଲବିଦୁଷର ଜାତି :
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧକର୍ତ୍ତା ଲୋକୋଲିକ ଜାଧୁରନ କଥା ହସ । ଶାନରୀମ ଯାମ
କାଗକ ଫୁଲ କବି ଛୁଗାଳର ତିନିଟି ଲୋକର ଜାଧୁର ଟିକ୍ଟର ।
ଆନୀର ଛୁଗାଳବିନ ଫ୍ରେଶବିକ ବାଡ଼ିଜୁଲଙ୍କ ଶାନର ଛୁଗାଳର ନିହ
ଦୁଇ ଜୋଖା ହସ ।

ଶାନର ଛୁଗାଳର ବାଗଜମ୍ବୁ :-

ଜନମଃନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଛୁଗାଳ :- ଛୁଗାଳର ଶି ଲୋକର ମୋହା
ଏବଂ ଚିରି ବା ବାଟ୍ରିଶ ଜନମଃନ୍ଦ୍ରା , ଜନମଃନ୍ଦ୍ରାର ମାଠିରି ,

ଜନଜାଂଖା ରେ ହାତିଷ ହାତ, ଜନ- କୁଷ୍ଣୁଷ ଶାଶ, ନିଂମ ଜାତୁଳାଦ,
ଜାମ୍ବକ୍ଷଵାଗ ଜାମିଧୋବ ପୁଂ ଧାତୁଧୁଂଖ ଜାତ ଅଧ୍ୟମନ କଥା ହ୍ୟ,
ଜ୍ଞାନାଲୀଙ୍କ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଜାମାତିକେ ଜନଜାଂଖା ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ ଦ୍ଵାଲ ।

ପୈତ୍ର ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ : - ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲର ଏହି ଜାମାତ ରମ୍ଭ-
ଶମାନଜାର ଆଦିତ୍ର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ମିଠା, ମେନ- ରମ୍ଭିଯା ଅଗ୍ରିଲ୍ଲାଏ ଜନ
ପାନୀନି, ଜନଜାଂଖା, ଘରସ୍ତ, ବିତରନ ନବର ପ୍ରିଚାଲନା, ମେଲ୍ଲନର
ନବିକଳନା, ଆଦିତ୍ର କିମ୍ବୁ- କ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟାରିକ ହୃଦୀଚକ୍ରାଣ ପୁଂ ଧାତୁ
ପୁଂ ଧାତୁ- ଅଧ୍ୟମନ କଥା ଜାଣ୍ଡି ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ ଦ୍ଵାଲ ।

ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ : - ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲର ଏହି
ଜାନ୍ମୁତଳ ଏଥାର ଜାମା । ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲର ମିଠା ଜାମାତ ମନ୍ଦିର
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର, ବିତରନ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଜାବ ବିତିଗମ୍ଭ ଜାବ ଇମାର
ତଥତ ଅଣ୍ଟି ଜାତୁର୍ବ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଲାପ ଜାନ୍ମୁଷ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଜାବ କାଳ
ସାନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ଅଧ୍ୟମନ କଥା ହ୍ୟ, ତଥେ ଚାର୍ବୀନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ ଦ୍ଵାଲ ।

ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲର ଏଥାର ଜାମାଜାନ୍ତୁର :

୧/ କୁମି ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ : - ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲର ଏହି ଜାନ୍ମୁତଳ
ଏଥାର ଜାମା । ଇମାତ କୁମି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲଗତ ଅଣ୍ଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତାକୁ-
କୁମିଷ ଏକାଶ, କୁମିଷ ବିତରନ ଆବ ଏମତି, ଅଭ୍ୟମ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର
ଇମାଶ ଲଗତ ଅଣ୍ଟି ଜୁତ କୁମି ମାତ୍ରାକ୍ରୀତ ଏକାଶ ତଥା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
ବନ୍ଧୁତା ଇମ୍ବାଦି ଅଧ୍ୟମନ କଥା ହ୍ୟ ।

୨/ କ୍ରୁଦ୍ୟାରିକ ଦ୍ଵାଗାଲ : କ୍ରୋତ କ୍ରୋତ କ୍ରାନ୍ତର ଲଗତ
ଅଣ୍ଟି ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତିକ ତଥା ଅଧ୍ୟମାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ, କ୍ରୋତ ଏକାଶ

ଜୀବ ଶୈଖାଲିକ ବିତରଣ, ଟ୍ରେନିଂ ଆଗ୍ରାହୀର ଦ୍ୱାରା,
ପିଲାଙ୍ଗ ଅବଶ୍ୱାନର ଲଗତ ଅଛି ଯାଏ, ଉଚ୍ଚ୍ୟାତିକ ଆଗ୍ରାହୀର
ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତଥା ଆଗମାନି- ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଉଚ୍ଚ୍ୟାଦି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥା ହୁଏ,

୩/ ଅଧିକ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳୁ : କ୍ରିୟାତ ଯମଦିନ ଏକାବୀ, ଜୀବଶିକ
ବିତରଣ, ଯମଦିନ ଜୀବ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ତାତ୍ତ୍ଵକାରୀ, ଯମଦିନ ମାଂସକାରୀ
ଆବ ପ୍ରକାଶନର ଆଦି କାନ୍ଦୁଯାନ କଥା ହୁଏ ।

୪/ ଅଧିକ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳୁ : କ୍ରିୟାତ ଅଧିକରଣ ବ୍ୟାପକାବୀ ଏକାବୀ
ଜୀବ ଶୈଖାଲିକ ଲଗତ ଅଛି କାରକମ୍ବୂର, ଯମଦିନ ବିତରଣ ଏବଂ
ସହନର ଦ୍ୱାରାଳିକା, ଶାରୁହଣ ଶାଗମ୍ଭାତ ତଥା କାର୍ତ୍ତିତିକିଫ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଟାଇ
ଉଚ୍ଚ୍ୟାତିକ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ, ଦ୍ୱାରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାପକାବୀ ଏହି
ମାନାବ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳିକା ଉଚ୍ଚ୍ୟାଦି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥା ହୁଏ ।

୫/ ଅଧିକ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳୁ : କ୍ରିୟାତ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ମାଣ
ଜୀବ ଶୈଖାଲିକ କାରକମ୍ବୂର ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଏକାବୀ ଜୀବ ବିତରଣ ଆବ.
କ୍ରିୟାତ ଲଗତ ଅଛି ଯଦୁରଜମ୍ବୂର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥା ହୁଏ ।

୬/ ଅଧିକରଣର ଜୀବ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳୁ : କ୍ରିୟାତ ଅଧିକରଣ
ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଲଗତ ଅଛି କାରକମ୍ବୂର ଅଧିକରଣର ବ୍ୟାପକା, ଯମଦିନର
ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ, କାର୍ତ୍ତିତିକ ତଥା ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ବିତରଣ ବୈଷ୍ଣଵ ଏକିମ୍ବା ଆଦି
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କଥା ହୁଏ ।

୭/ ଅଧିକ ଦ୍ୱାରାଳୁ : କ୍ରିୟାତ ଅଧିକରଣ ଜୀବ ଶିଖାଲିକ
ଲଗତ ଅଛି କାରକମ୍ବୂର ଅଧିକରଣ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଏକିମ୍ବା ବ୍ୟାପକାବୀ ଏହି

ମନ ଆଜିକା କାହିଁ କହନ୍ତା ଆଦି କାହିଁକାନ କହା ହୁଏ ।

ଆଧୀମେତିକ ଛୁଟୋଳ : ଆଧୀମେତିକ ଛୁଟୋଳ ପିଥରେ ଆମ୍ବା
କୁଣିକ ଲାଖିଗାନମା କାହିଁ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଛୁଟୋଳ ପ୍ରମିଳାର ପ୍ରକାଶ
ଯିଙ୍ଗେ କହିଛେ ତାର କାହିଁକାନ । ଆଧୀମେତିକ ଆଧିକ୍ୟାର କୁମାର ଅଳାପଳ
ଆର୍ଥିକ ବାହିଦ୍ୱାଳେ ଆଧୀମେତିକ ଏତିଯାର କୁମାର ଅଳାପଳ
କାହିଁ କୁମାର କୋମିଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଉପାଦାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହାର ରୂପ
ଦେଖି କିମାତ୍ର ବ୍ରାହ୍ମିଦିଲେ ଆମାର କାହିଁ ।

ଜାଗାଞ୍ଚ ଛୁଟୋଳ : ଜାଗାଞ୍ଚ ଛୁଟୋଳ ପିଥରେ ଆମର ଛୁଟୋଳର
ଏହା ଆମା ପିତ୍ର ଜାଗାଞ୍ଚ କାହିଁ କୁନ୍ତଳ କାହିଁ କାମକର୍ତ୍ତର ଏତି
ଆଧୀମୀ କାହିଁ କୁ ଜାଧାର ଏହା ଆଧାରିକ ତଥା କାହିଁ ବିଶ୍ୱମିତ୍ରି
ଅଧାରବିଜ୍ଞାନର ନିମିତ୍ତ କାହିଁ ଦରିଷ୍ଟିକୋଣ ଏହିତ, ଆଧାରିକ ଏତି
ଦିନା କାହିଁ ଉପାଦାନ କୁମାର କୋମିଟିକ୍ ସମ୍ବ୍ଲାଷ୍ୟ କାହିଁ କାମକର୍ତ୍ତର
ଦିନାତ୍ମକ ଏହିତ ।

— କାହିଁମିତା ଯାଇ
କ୍ରାତ୍ୟକ ଏମାର ଆମମିତି





THE JOURNEY OF GEOGRAPHY

Once upon a time, in a small village nestled between hills and valleys, lived a curious young girl named Lila. From an early age, she was fascinated by the world beyond her home. The village was peaceful, but Lila wondered what lay beyond the hills, across the rivers, and beyond the distant mountains. She loved reading about faraway places and dreamed of exploring them someday.

One day, her grandmother, an elderly woman who had lived through many seasons, handed her an old, worn out map. "This," she said, "is the story of the world. It holds the memories of lands and peoples of seas and mountains. Geography is not just about locations, it's about the stories that unfold across the land."

Lila spent hours studying the map tracing the lines that marked countries, mountains, rivers and oceans with everyplace she discovered. She stood on the land, feel the wind, and hear the sounds of nature. She studied the natural wonders, the bustling cities and the peaceful countryside. She learned about the forces of nature how mountains were formed by tectonic plates, how rivers carved through rock to create valleys, and how the earth's climate shaped the way people lived.

One summer, Lila set off on a journey. Everywhere she went, she realized that geography wasn't just about the land; it was about the people, the cultures, the history and the life that flourished there. Eventually, Lila returned to her village, but her heart had been forever changed. She realized every mountain, every river, every desert and every forest holds its own story - a story that tied the world together. And so Lila, became a story teller, sharing her adventures and the lessons of Geography with others.

This short story is about how geography is more than just the study of places - it's a journey of discovery, learning and connection to the world around us.



- Kritika Brahma Patgiri
B.A 1st Semester

MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

Major domains of the earth is a basic concept of geography. Solid (Lithosphere) gaseous (Atmosphere), liquid (Hydrosphere) and biosphere parts of the earth are not isolated, but they overlap with each other. This article throws light on the four major domains of earth, namely Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere.

The four domains of the earth :

1. Lithosphere : The solid portion of the earth
2. Atmosphere : The gaseous layers that surround the earth.
3. Hydrosphere : Water covers a very big area of the earth's surface and this area is called the hydrosphere.
4. Biosphere : It is the narrow zone where land, water and air together are found.

1. Lithosphere

The outermost part of the earth which consists of upper mantle and crust of the earth is known as lithosphere. Tectonic plates are a subdivision of lithosphere. Lithosphere has rigid mechanical properties. Thickness about 100 km.



There are two main divisions of the earth's surface :

Continents :



The large landmasses. The highest mountain peak on this earth is Mount Everest. The current official elevation is 8,848 metres above sea level. The elevation was measured and established by an Indian Survey conducted in 1955. The border between Nepal and China runs across its summit points.

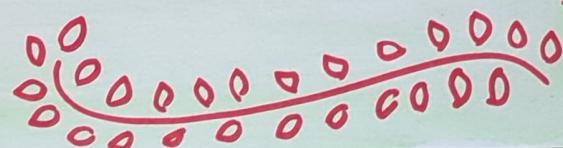
There are seven major continents and these are separated by large water bodies.

1. Asia : The largest continent on the earth is Asia. Asian Continent occupies approximately 30% of the earth's total land area. Asia and Africa are separated by the Suez Canal. Asia and Europe are separated by the Black Sea and Caspian Sea.

2. Africa : The second largest continent on earth is Africa. Africa covers 20% of the earth's total land area. Africa is also the second most populous country on earth. A large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

3. Europe : Europe is the sixth largest continent of earth. Russia is the largest country in the European continent. Western civilization was born in Europe.

4. North America : North America is the third largest continent in the world. The continent lies completely in the Northern and Western Hemisphere. The Isthmus of Panama a narrow strip links North America and South America.



5. South America: There are 12 sovereign states in South America. This continent is located in the Southern Hemisphere. The Pacific Ocean is located to the west of South America. Brazil is the most popular country in South America. The world's largest river is the Amazon River and it is located in South America.

6. Australia: Australia is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. It is surrounded on all sides by the oceans and seas. It is called an island continent.

7. Antarctica: Antarctica is the huge continent and lies completely in the Southern Hemisphere. The South Pole lies in the South Polar region almost at the centre of this continent and it is permanently covered with thick ice sheets.



Ocean Basins:

The huge water bodies. Mariana Trench is the deepest ocean trench on earth. The deepest portion is of 11,034 meters. Mariana Trench is located in the Pacific Ocean. Mariana Trench is 69 km in width and 2550 km in length. Mariana Trench derives its name from the nearby Mariana Islands which is located of around 200 km from the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.

The five major oceans in order of their size are:

1. The Pacific Ocean: It is almost circular in shape Asia, Australia, North and South Americas surround it.
2. The Atlantic Ocean: It is the second largest ocean in the world. It is 'S' shaped. It is flanked by the North and South American side and Europe on the eastern side.

3. The Indian ocean: It is the only ocean named after a country, that is India. The shape of the ocean is almost triangular. In the north, it is bound by Asia. In the west by Africa and in the east by Australia.
4. The southern ocean: It surrounds the continent of Antarctica.
5. The Arctic Ocean: It is located within the Arctic Circle and surrounds the North Pole. The Bering Strait a narrow stretch of shallow water connects it with the Pacific ocean.

- Dipshikha Rabha
B.A 1st Semester



BIOGRAPHY

Biography of Eratosthenes :

Introduction :

Eratosthenes (c. 276 BCE - c. 194 BCE) was a Greek scholar and one of the most brilliant minds of the ancient world known for his work in mathematics, geography, astronomy and philosophy. He made groundbreaking discoveries that have stood the test of time. Born in Cyrene (modern-day Libya), he later moved to Alexandria, Egypt, where he worked as the chief librarian of the famous Library of Alexandria.

Early life and education :

Eratosthenes was born in a Greek colony in Cyrene in the year c. 276 BCE. From a young age, he showed great curiosity and talent for learning. He studied in Athens, where he was exposed to the works of great philosophers and scientists. His teachers included some of the leading thinkers of the time and he excelled in many subjects, including literature, mathematics and astronomy.



His contribution to science and knowledge

1. Measuring the Earth's Circumference :

One of the Eratosthenes most famous achievements was calculating the circumference of the earth. At that time many people believed the earth was flat, but Eratosthenes knew it was a sphere. He conducted an experiment using simple tools and careful observation.

He learned that in Syene (modern-day Aswan Egypt) the sun was directly overhead at noon on the summer solstice. Meanwhile in Alexandria, about 800 kilometer north, the sun cast a shadow at the same time by measuring the angle of the shadow and knowing the distance between the two cities he used geometry to calculate the Earth's circumference. His estimate was about 39,690 km, close to the modern measurement of 40,075 km.

2. The Sieve of Eratosthenes :

In mathematics, eratosthenes invented a method to find prime numbers, called the sieve of Eratosthenes. This simple and efficient algorithm is still used today. It works by eliminating multiples of

of numbers to identify all the primes upto a certain limit.

3. Mapping the world :

Eratosthenes is often called the "father of Geography". He was the first to create a map of the known world with a grid system of latitude and longitude this innovation made it easier to locate places and measure distances. He also accurately estimated the tilt of the earth-axis and the distance between the earth and the Sun.

4. Chronology :

Eratosthenes worked on creating a timeline of historical events, attempting to date events in Greek history and align them with events in other cultures this was one of the earliest efforts to organised world history in a systematic way.

5. Librarian of Alexandria :

He worked as the chief librarian of the library of Alexandria, one of the greatest centers of learning in the ancient world Eratosthenes

had access to a vast collection of books and knowledge. He used these resources to conduct research and expand human understanding.

Nicknamed "beta" :

Despite his many achievements, Eratosthenes was nicknamed "beta", the second letter of the Greek alphabet. This nickname implied that he was second best in many field. However, this title reflected his incredible versatility and wide ranging knowledge rather than a lack of excellence. He was admired for being good at everything he pursued.

Later life and legacy :

Eratosthenes continued his work until he grew older and his eyesight failed. Unable to read or continue his studies, he said to have voluntarily ended his life by fasting. He died around 194 BCE at the age of 82.

Eratosthenes contributions had a lasting impact on science and knowledge. His method and ideas were centuries ahead of their time inspiring countless scientists and thinkers who came after him. His work in geography, mathematics and astronomy laid the foundation for many modern disciplines.

why Eratosthenes Matters :

Eratosthenes taught us the power of observation, logic and curiosity using simple tools and his brilliant mind. He calculated the size of the earth, created method for finding prime numbers and helped map the world. Even today, we used his ideas in our understanding of geography and mathematics.

Eratosthenes reminds us that with creativity and determination we can uncover the secrets of the universe no matter the limitation of our time or technology.

- Ifsana Begum.
PG 1st Semester.



BIOGRAPHY

William Morris Davis :

William Morris Davis (1850-1934) was an American geographer, geologist and geomorphologist, often called the 'Father of American Geography'. He was the first geomorphologist to present a general theory of 'Geographical Cycle' or 'Cycle of Erosion' which explained the formation and evolution of landscapes over time. His work had a significant influence on the study of physical geography, geomorphology.

Early life and Education :

Davis was born on February 12, 1850 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, into a wealthy Quaker family. He attended Harvard University, where he studied geology and natural sciences, graduating in 1869. After completing his education, he worked briefly in meteorology before becoming a professor at Harvard in 1879.

Career and Contributions :

W. M. Davis is most famous for his 'Cycle of Erosion' theory, which proposed that the landscapes go through three stages of development —

(1) Youth Stage : This stage characterised by steep slopes, deep valleys and fast moving rivers. In the youth stage, rivers and

other erosional agents are at their most active.

- ② Mature Stage : In the mature stage, landforms continues to erode, marked by wider valleys and slower-moving rivers.
- ③ Old Stage : Where landscapes become flat plains due to long term erosion.

Although later geologists refined or criticized his idea, the cycle of erosion and groundbreaking at the time and helped establish the field of geomorphology.

Davis also contributed to meteorology and wrote extensively on weather patterns, coastal landscape and river systems. He encourage systematic observations and field work, inspiring many students and researchers.

Personal life and legacy :

Davis married three times, with his first wife dying early in their marriage. He was deeply dedicated to his work and spent much of his time writing and teaching. He retired from Harvard in 1912 but continued to work and write until his death.

Davis passed away on February 5, 1934 in Pasadena California. His legacy lives on through his contribution to geography and earth science. Despite criticism of some of his theories, his methods and ideas laid the groundwork for

for future studies in the field

- Urbashi Roy
PG. 1st Semester.



ପ୍ରାଚୀନିକା ଜୀବିକର୍ତ୍ତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ

ଜୀବନର ଏକ ମଧ୍ୟ ହଁଁ, ମ'ଠ କେତ୍ତିଲୀଙ୍ଗା ଅପ୍ରକାଶ କଥିତିଦାତା
ଆମେ ଆହିଲ । ଜୀବନର ମିନିତ, କାହିଁବ କୋ କିମ୍ବା ଦୂଷତ, ନାଶକମ୍ବାହ
ଆମ୍ବାବ ମେତ ଏକ ଅଳ୍ପ ଗିଲନ ଘଟାଇଛିଲ । ଏହି କାହିଁତ ଅକ୍ଷା
କୁଣିତକା ଆବ ନିଜା ନାଶକ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଯାନ୍ତୀଙ୍କା ଲାଭବସ ଲୀର୍ତ୍ତ ମିଳ
ଦେଇ ମନ୍ଦିରା ଗଢ଼ୀ କୋ ଅଧିକ ଲବିଜବ୍ୟ କେତ୍ତିଲ କୁଣିର୍ଦ୍ଦର୍ମର ମାଣିକ୍
ସାନ୍ତୋଦ ଦୂଷିତାହିଲ । ତେଣୁଠାର୍କ ଏମିନ ଚିନ୍ତା କଥିପାଇଲ, କିମ୍ବା କଥିପାଇଲ,
ଏହି କୁଣିର୍ଦ୍ଦର୍ମଟୋକ କାହିଁକିମ୍ବା ଜନ୍ମଲୋ ଫୁଲ, ତମେ ଆଖ ଗଢ଼ୀ କୁଣିର୍ଦ୍ଦ
ଲବିଜବ୍ୟ କୋ ଜନ୍ମଲୁ କମାଶବ କୋ ମାନନ ଆଗି ବେଳମ୍ବି ଆଶ୍ର୍ମି ।

— এখন পুরা ছবিতাহো বিশাখ, আ'লু, "ব'লা, জাগি সেই
লাভৰ শীর্ষ কুনত কুমি সেই সুনীকুমা' সংস্কৃত গবেষণা
পৰা চাপিওয়ালুন মনৰ লোক পুরামুখ পাইতে নাচে দুঃখ। নিষা
গবেষণা চৌরি গাবি কুকুর পলিলু কুমি অতি ক্ষেত্ৰে জাহি দীরঞ্জো,
কুমি চাপিওয়ালুন লোক যিমান কাউলালী লাভ আৰু সাঙ্গীৰ অনুভূতি
পাই। সেই জগমত ছবিতাহো—শাখ নিষা হুড়ো এখন মৰ পৰাবৰ
কাণ্ডালু মাতা আৰু কামিলো। ছবিতাহো বিশাখ আ'লু, 'লাভৰ
কুলেয়া গঢ়াৰণ সাধুশু বহুত সকি লাভ, কাটাইমু আগাম'
সাক্ষি একটিক সুনীকুমা'তে আঁড়ু।" শিক্ষিত গবেষণা লাভৰ
অনুভূতে এনে একটিক সুনীকুমা'ৰ আলো লোক এক সাক্ষি আড়ো।
লাভৰ কুলো লভণি অলোক একটিক আগ্রিল। একটু দুঃখৰ নথ
কান্দালু চাষযুত আগ্রিল। তেওঁ কুলালু কান্দালু কুচেল্লু আগ্রিন
কুচেলি শীর্ষৰ কুনত লোক এবং অবগুলো হুল্লু দুঃখ।

ମୁଖ୍ୟତ ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥ ଆଶ ନିଳା ଲାଗାଏବ ପରିଷାରର କିମ୍ବାତିମିଳ
କାଙ୍କଳ ର'ଳ । ହୃଦୀ ମୋହର ପ୍ରକଟିକୀଯ ଗନ୍ଧିଲୋକର ଲୟା ଏବେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୂତ
ହୃଦୀ ପ୍ରମାଣିଲ । ଚଳତ ଗାଁ, ଲାଗୁ ହେବିଲ ଆଶ ନମ୍ବାଦୋଷ ଦେବ ଦେବ
ଆପ୍ରିଲ । ଲାଗାଏବ ଓଷଧ ଲୟା ଶେନେ ଡାକ୍ତର ପ୍ରକଟିକୀ ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥର
ଦେବପ୍ରକାଶ ଦେବ ଆପ୍ରିଲ । ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥାରୁ ଏମିଳାକି କ୍ଲୁଲ, "ଏହି ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥ
ଏହିକାନ ଜାପୁର୍ବ ! ଅବତାରୋ" ଏହି ଗାଁ ମିଥ୍ର ଆଶ ଚାନ୍ଦ ଲୟା
ଏକ ଲାକ୍ଷି ଆପିତ୍ରି ।"

"ନିଶାକି ଚାନ୍ଦ ଲୟା ହୃଦୀ ମିଳ, "ଏହିକିମ ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥ ଏବେ
ଲାକ୍ଷି ଗାଁଛ । କେ ଆଶାଏ ଚାନ୍ଦ ଲାକ୍ଷି ଆଶ ଲାକ୍ଷି ମିଳ ।" ଏହିକିମ
ଲୟା ଲାକ୍ଷି ଆଶ ଲାକ୍ଷି ଆଶାଏ ଜୀବନିଲ ଏବେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଧିକାର,
ମାର ଲୟା ନକ୍ଷତ୍ର ଲାକ୍ଷି ଆପୁର୍ବ ।

ହୃଦୀଲୋକର- ଜୀବନିଲ ଏବେ ନକ୍ଷତ୍ର ଏହିକି ସୋହାରିତିଲ ।
ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥା ଆଶ ନିଳା ଏତିବ ଜୀମି ଜୀବନିଲ ଲୟା ନେବିଣୀମାତ୍ର ଗଢ଼,
ଫୁଲ ଆଶ ନମ୍ବାଦ ଜ୍ଞାନିତଥ ଲୟା ଏବେ ଲାକ୍ଷି ଲାକ୍ଷି ଗାଁନିଲ
ଭିତ୍ତି ଆପିତ୍ରିଲ । ଏହି ମିତିଜ୍ଞାନ ହୃଦୀଲୋକର ଜୀବନର ଏବେ ଆପୁର୍ବ
ଆଧିକାର ନେଥ ବୀର ।

- କିମିତ୍ତିକୁମି ଖାଡ଼

ପ୍ରାତକ ହଜିଗ ମାନ୍ଦାଶିଳ

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ପୂର୍ବପଦ୍ମଲାଭ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମଦିତ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ

—জ্ঞান পাণ্ডুলি গঠিত কাব্যগ ছেতর-পূর্ব অন্তর্ভুক্ত
—বনর জনসদৰ চুক্তি জাপ দৈত্যজ্যপূর্ব শূণ্যভুক্ত আছে। আপু
লটীৰ্থ ধনাঘতসমূহ কৃকুল লশ্যপুরা চক্ৰ মাদৰি উকুলপূর্ব
নহয়, কাৰ্ত্ত, বিমুন জাপ কামবিহীন বনর সামগ্ৰীপুর পৰি
বিভিন্ন সুমিমোও— এগান কুণ্ড, ছেতর-পূর্বকুলৰ ধনাঘত
অসূচু কিন্তু অসাম্য এগুড়ানৰ সমুদ্বীন পৰি বিমুন ছানিষ্ঠ
আপু বিমুন ওলৱত নিবৰণীল লোকসকলৰ বৌগিকাষ পতি
গুৰুকি অতিথীষ্ঠ আবিষ্টে !

ମନୋପ୍ରକଳ୍ପର ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

ବରଣ ଜୀବନଟା ଜମ୍ବୁମତ ଗାଳି ଚାନ୍ଦଗ ଡିଲ୍ଫିଂଗାମୋଣ୍ଡ ଜମ୍ବୁରୀ ପିଇଁ
ବନାକୁଳ ଥିବା ଓ ଆଏ ବନାକୁଳର ଅନ୍ଧରେ । ଏହି ଅନ୍ଧରେ ହୁଣି,
ରଜବୀକଷନ , ଆଉ ; ଗାୟାନୀ ଟେବ୍ଲେନାକୁ ଦସି ଲିଭିନ୍ ଟର୍ମିନ୍ସ ଯାତ୍ର
ବନାକୁଳଜଙ୍ଗୁ ବ୍ୟାଗକଣାରେ ରିକାର୍ଡର ରହା ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛୁ । ଡାକତିକ୍
ବର ଜୁବାନବା ଏହି ପତିକୁଳର ଅନୁଜାବି ୧୦୯୯ ଚନ୍ଦ ଲାଖ ୧୦୯୭
ଚନ୍ଦ ଡିବିଶନ ଟିକେ- ପୂର୍ବ କୁଳର ବାଣ୍ୟମନ୍ଦିର ମାଧ୍ୟମେ ଲାଭାବଦ
ବନାକୁଳର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ । କ୍ଷୀର ଲିଭିନ୍ ଆଶର ସନ୍ଦୂ
ହର ଲାଭ । ମାନୁଦିଶ ଜତି କ'ବ ଲାଭ —

বন্ধ চান্দেলি আতিশায় ব্যুরামাণ :-

ବରଷ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଆତିଥୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା - ଏହା ଛଳା ଯାତା ଛଳ
ଦେବ । ଜାବ ଏବଂ ଟେଲିବିଗାରିଙ୍କ ଆଶନ । ଏହି ଅ ଛଳା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

ଲାତ, ୧୬୩୮, ପଦିନ, ଜାଗକ ରିହ୍ୟାରି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣାନ କାଠର ପଥାଳି
ପେନ୍ଡା ଶାଖା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହାରେ ଆଖିଆଯା ଲୋକରେ ଫୁଲ ଏହି
ଯୁଗର ଅଜାହା ପ୍ରାଣିଙ୍କ । ସିଭିନ୍ନ ବେଳର ଯାଁ, ଓ ଅଧି ପାଇଁ
ରିହ୍ୟାରିତୀରୁ ଅଜାହା ପ୍ରାଣିଙ୍କ । ସିଭିନ୍ନ ପରାମର୍ଶ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କର କୈକିମାରୀ
ପୁଣ୍ୟ ରୁଦ୍ଧ ପ୍ରାଣିଙ୍କ, ମାତ୍ର ଜଳର ବନାଞ୍ଚଲର ମୌର୍ଯ୍ୟଚାରୀ ବସନ୍ତରୁକୁ
ଗବ ଏହି ବାନୁକି କାହିଁ ପାଇଁ ।

ଶ୍ରୀ ଶତର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୁମି ବା ପୁଣ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣି : ଏହାନୀକେ ଏହି
ଅଞ୍ଚଲରେ ଏହି କୁମିର ଜାହାନା ଆକ ପ୍ରାଣୀରେ ଏହାର ବ୍ରାହ୍ମାଣିକ
କଥାଟିବି ଦୀନ । ଇହାର ଅନ୍ତରୀମ ଲୋକଙ୍କରୁ ପୂର୍ବ-ପାରରେ
ମାମି ବନ ପୁରୁଣି କବି ବନ ଆଶ୍ରମୀଧାରୀ ପ୍ରାଣି କାହା । ଏହି
ଏହ ପ୍ରସରିବାରା ଏହି ପ୍ରାଣି ଲମ୍ବା । ଦ୍ୱାରାଟଳାକ୍ଷ କି ଅତି କ୍ଷଣ
ସମୟର ବାହୁଦ୍ୱାରା କବା ହୁଏ ଆଖି କ୍ରିୟାବ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କରେ
ଏହି ପ୍ରାଣି କବାଲେ ବନାଞ୍ଚଲ ଧ୍ୟାନ, ଚାଟିଏ ଭରନୀମା, ତିଥିର
ନ୍ଦ୍ରାଚିତ୍ରିଦ ଉପରୀର ପରାଯା ହାତେ । ଯତକାର ଏହି ପ୍ରାଣି ଆଶାନଟ-
ନାମ ସମ୍ମାନ କରିବାରେ ।

ଅଲମ୍ବା ପରିଵାର : ଦେଉଥା-ପୂର୍ବକଳର ବରଣ ଜାନନ୍ତେ
ଏହି ଅଲମ୍ବା ପରିଵାର କାହା ଏହ ଏହିମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବାନୁକି । ଏହିମାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
ହମି, ପରିଵାରର ସବୁନର ପରାମର୍ଶ, ବରଣର ପରିବାର କାମଙ୍କରୁକ୍ତିରେ
ଅଲମ୍ବା ପରିଵାର ତୁମର ଉପର ବ୍ୟାଧାର ଅଭିହିତିରେ, କ୍ରିୟାବ୍ୟକ କାମର
ନହିଁ ଏଜାନିବ ପିତର ଆକ ଧାର୍ମର ପରିବାରର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲାଭ ।
ମାତ୍ର ଫଳର ବନାଞ୍ଚଲମନ୍ଦିର କୀଟ, ପତଙ୍ଗ, ତାଙ୍ଗ, ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିର ବାଟେ
ଫୁଲ ନେଇ ଲାଭ ।

ବନ୍ଦୁଆମୀ- ଶାହୁରୁଷ ଆପତ ଜାଂଖାତ : ଏହି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମିତଥି ଶାଣି,
ଶାଘ, ଶାନ୍ତି ଜାମି ମିହିମ ଧରନର ବନ୍ଦୁଆମୀ ବାଜାରୁାନ । ଫିଲ୍ଡ
ଅଗ୍ରଲଟିକ ବନ୍ଦୁର ସମ୍ମରେ ବନ୍ଦୁରୀ- ଶାହୁରୁଷ ଆପତ ସଂଘାତ
ଅମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିର ରୁଦ୍ଧଲଜୀଯା ହିଛୁ । ମିଳମିଳିବ ବନ୍ଦୁରୁତ୍ୱାଜଦ୍ଵାରା ଶାହୁରୁଷ
କୁମି ଆକର ଜାମାକ୍ରିୟ ମିଷ୍ଟିର ଉକତିଜୀବିଧି କରିଛେ । କ୍ଷୀର ଏହାର
କାଷର ନିଶ୍ଚିହ୍ନ କୁମି ଆକର ରଜବୀକ୍ରିୟର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧଜାବାନ ପାନୀଦ୍ୱାରା
ବାଜାରୁାନ ଝାଂକୁଟି କରିଛେ । କ୍ଷୀର ଫଳର ଲାଭ, ମଜାତି ଆକର
ଶାହୁରୁଷ ଜୀବନର ଉକତି ହେଉ ଆବିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଭାଷତବର୍ମର ବିତର- ମୂର୍ଖମୁଖର ଚାହୁଁ- ବରଣ ଜମଦଙ୍ଗଦୁର
ଏହି ମି ବନ୍ଦୁରୀ ଆବିଷ୍ଟ ମେଘା ଜଳାଧାନ କବା ଜଣିବୁ ବନ୍ଦୁରୁନ,
କିମ୍ବାନୋ ପ୍ରମାଣେ ଦୁଃଖର ଏବିଦଳ ଆକର ବନ୍ଦୁରୁନଙ୍କରେ ମିଳନ୍ତି
ନିଲେଲାମ୍ବ, ଶାହୁରୁଷୋ ଉକତିଜୀବିନ କବା । ବରଣ ଜମଦଙ୍ଗଦୁର ଝାଂ
ବନ୍ଦୁର ସାହୁ ଜାମି ମିହିମ ବ୍ୟବକ୍ରିୟା କରନ୍ତି କାବିନ ଲାଭୋ ।

ବନ୍ଦୁରୁଷର ନୀରିଙ୍ଗୁଡ଼ି ବନ୍ଦୁରୁଷର ନିଶ୍ଚିହ୍ନ ଆବିଦିଲ
ରହୁ କ୍ଷୀପିତ ନିଶ୍ଚିହ୍ନ, ମୁନର ବନ୍ଦୁରୀକ୍ରିୟନ, ଚାଶାର ଚିକାରୀର ବାହୁ
କୁଟିକୁଟିଯା ପ୍ରମାଣର ବ୍ୟବକ୍ରିୟା କବିବ ଲାଭିବ । ବନ୍ଦୁ ଜମଦଳ
ଓଲାହତ କିର୍ତ୍ତିକାରୀତର ଆଜ କବିଦିଲ ନିଶ୍ଚିହ୍ନ କ୍ଷୀହିଙ୍କାର ଜମାନ
କବିଯ ଲାଭିବ; ମୋତ- ଏବିଦଳ ନମିତ, ହାମି ବନ୍ଦୁରୁଷର, କାଠିହିଲ
ବନ୍ଦୁ ଜାମାକ୍ରିୟ ଏହାର କବା ବିଭ୍ରାମି । ମିଶର- ମେଷିହ୍ର ଆକର
ଏବିଦଳ ଝାଂ ବନ୍ଦୁର ସାହୁ ଝାଂକୁଟି କାଙ୍ଗଲ; ତୋର- ବନ୍ଦୁରୀନୀ
ଜମାନର ବ୍ୟବକ୍ରିୟା କ୍ଷୀହିଲ, କ୍ଷୀହିଲ କ୍ଷୀହିଲ ବିଭ୍ରାମି ଛାଲର କବିଯ
ଲାଭିବ । ମିଶର ବନ୍ଦୁର ଏବିଦଳର ବନ୍ଦୁ ଜମଦଳ ବ୍ୟବକ୍ରିୟା ଏହି

शुभ्य ज्ञान एवं ज्ञाने ज्ञानाभूत विविर्तनस्थ अलादा वर्तमानस्त देश
 कार्यबिले जलवायन विविर्तन एकाग्रन कोलल शिराल चालिष इह
 ग्रन्थ अलगन द्वारा कलिय लागे । यतापृष्ठस्थ भवता अनश्वासीन नोक
 मकलस्थ आधिकार आप्य आमृक शीर्हति तदि छातीक एवं गोमास्तु
 रक्ष - एवं बुद्धान्नामा आप्य यांवाणीनस्थ एचेष्टात अक्षित विविध
 लागे । छातीक अनांगामीस्तुर्व वाटे वर्तमानस्त एवं बुद्धान्नाम
 मकलां आप्य ज्ञान बृक्षिध वाटे एक्षित्यानव वाटे आप्य गृहि
 कार्मज्ञाति खनामान कलिय लागे । जाग्नलटिय वर्तमानस्त विविधां
 आप्य विविचालनाव विहार जलवायने बृक्षिबिले जडेमान ज्ञान तिवीक्ष्य एवं
 शार्मज्ञाति चलाय लागे । एषि कोपलयद्वय खनामान आवि आक्षि
 एषि अपृष्ठलस्थ वर्षण समद्वय उच्चार्या जाजाधान कलिय लाग्या ।

जामायनित एवं नाथि द्वे विषेय विविद्याः अस्त्राभिमाली
 उत्तरा - विविक्षकस्थ वर्षण समद्वय उच्चार्या उत्तिल आप्य ब्रह्मज्ञाति ।
 यत ऊँडा अभ्युपिक वर्षसमद्वय बुद्धान्नाम, आनात्रुषित रक्षति अनना
 यु विविर्तन, आमृत - बुद्धान्नाम यांदात आदि जाग्नलटिय वर्तमानस्तु
 अस्त्रीयान एया किञ्चुकान उप्पेभासाय एग्राङ्गाव । एषि समद्वयानावस्थ
 सलाधारव वाटे चलाकार, छातीक उच्चार्याम् ज्ञान अनुमान्य यां-
 लीक्षीयकलस्थ अक्षित एवा एव वर्तमानस्त ज्ञान अनुरूप
 एवं अन अवाटि अति एक्षाजीव । एक्षुलगे आप्य आक्षि
 आक्षि विष्य अपृष्ठलटिय वर्षण समद्वय नीर्वर्यामी वर्षमानकारा
 आप्य उमाश उपवत - विर्वशीत अनमानाव एव जीविया शुभित्ति
 कलिय लाग्या ।

— ज्ञेगद् वाटे
 व्रातक एवग मानामिद

NOKREK BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is located in the Northeast of India on the Tura Range, which forms part of the Meghalaya Plateau (average altitude: 600 meters). The entire area is mountainous and Nokrek is the highest peak of the Garo Hills, rising up, 1,412 meters. In May 2009, UNESCO added this National park to its list of Biosphere Reserves. The Nokrek National Park is home to a diverse array of fauna.

The entire area is mountainous and Nokrek is the highest Peak of the Garo Hills rising up 1,412 meters. The north of the reserve contains major rivers and streams that form a Perennial catchment system. Biosphere reserves are the protected areas meant for the conservations of plants and animals. It also restores the traditional life of the tribals living in the vicinity, they conserve the biodiversity of that area. Biosphere reserves include terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Each site promotes solutions reconciling the conservations of biodiversity with its sustainable use. Biosphere reserves are nominated by national governments and remains under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located, Biosphere reserves help ensure the environmental, economic, and social sustainability of the region, by encouraging wise use of natural and human resources. They provide practical ways to resolve land use conflicts and to protect biological diversity.

The Tourism industry is the largest service industry in India, and has the potential to stimulate the economic growth of the country. It becomes important for all citizens to develop the Tourism infrastructure and maintain tourist destinations, railway stations, airports, rest houses, and hotels. The Tourism potential means the totality of natural, cultural, historical and socio-economic background for the organization of tourist activity in the particular area.

Impact of tourism put enormous stress on local land use, and can lead to soil erosion, increased pollution, natural habitat loss, and more pressure on endangered species.

The concept of Biosphere Reserve (BR) represents a forward-thinking approach to conservation, balancing the needs of nature and human development. They are crucial for preserving biodiversity, fostering sustainable practices, and serving as hubs for research and education.

- Yurico W. Sangma.
BA. 3rd Semester.

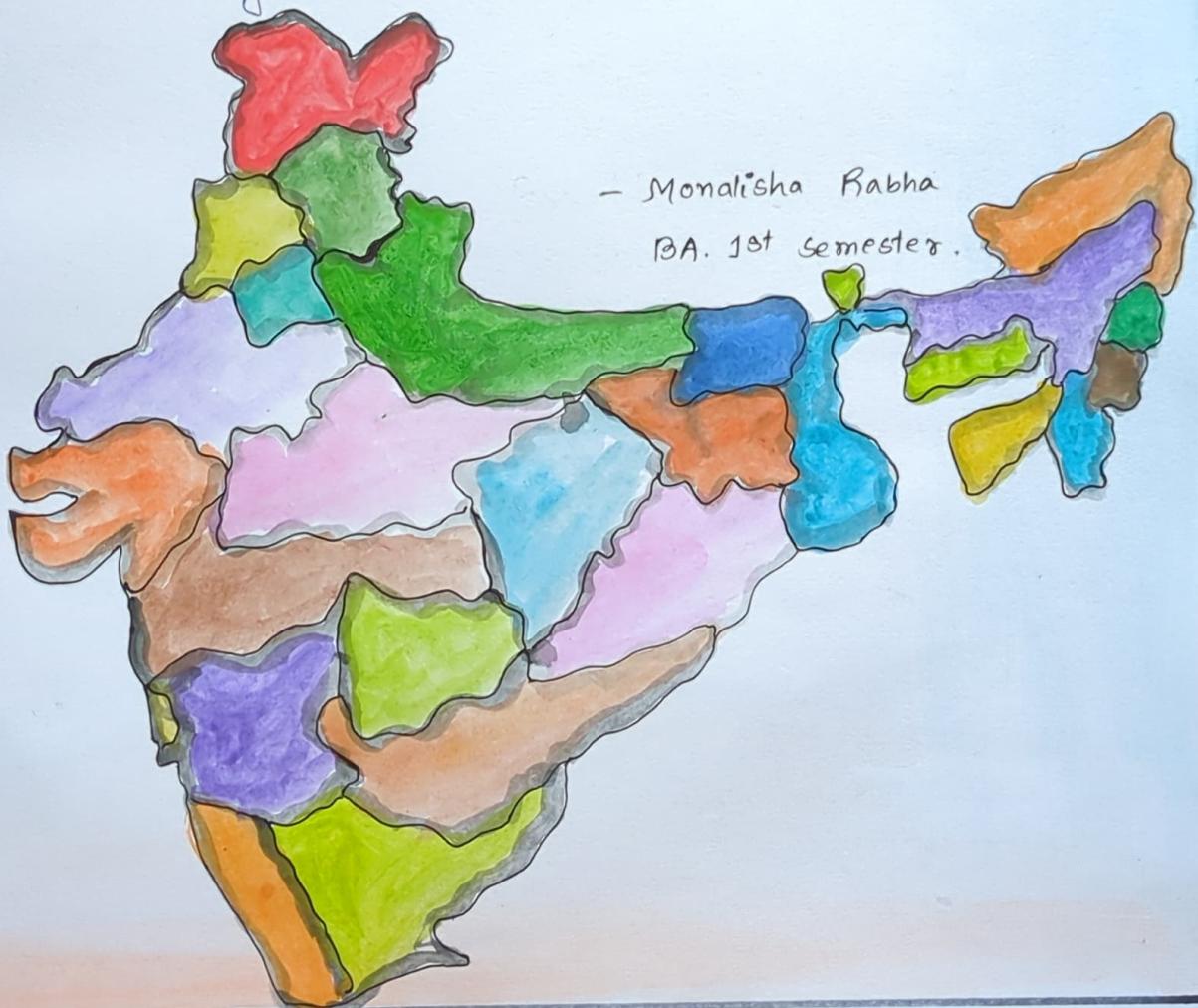


THE GEOGRAPHY

Geography has allowed me to see the world in both its beauty its horrors. I want to strive to the world more beautiful.

At the moment it's has hard to say the impact that Geography has had and will have on my life, because I believe it will be so profound that I can only truly answer this question once my life is close to an end. But far I can say is the Geography has made me, ME! It has shaped my future as I sit here studying a degree in natural sciences with aspirations of conducting scientific research in the field of Environmental Science. Looking back now I can't remember a life where I didn't have Geography. The skills I learnt studying geography helps me make all the decisions in my life and has given me to the empathy and critical thinking to analyse situations and react to them as I believe is best and for the good of all those involved. It has made me a problem solver, an open minded thinker and a better person. It has allowed me to see the world in both its beauty but also in its horrors and I want to strive to make the world more beautiful. I cannot thank the two geography teachers I had during my high school and sixth form education, they have probably been some of the influential people I've had

in my life. I am excited to see what my future with Geography holds and I can't wait to look back on this period of my life with many happy memories all of which I am sure will involve Geography in some way, it is after all linked to everything in one way or another.



- Monalisha Rabha
BA. 1st semester.



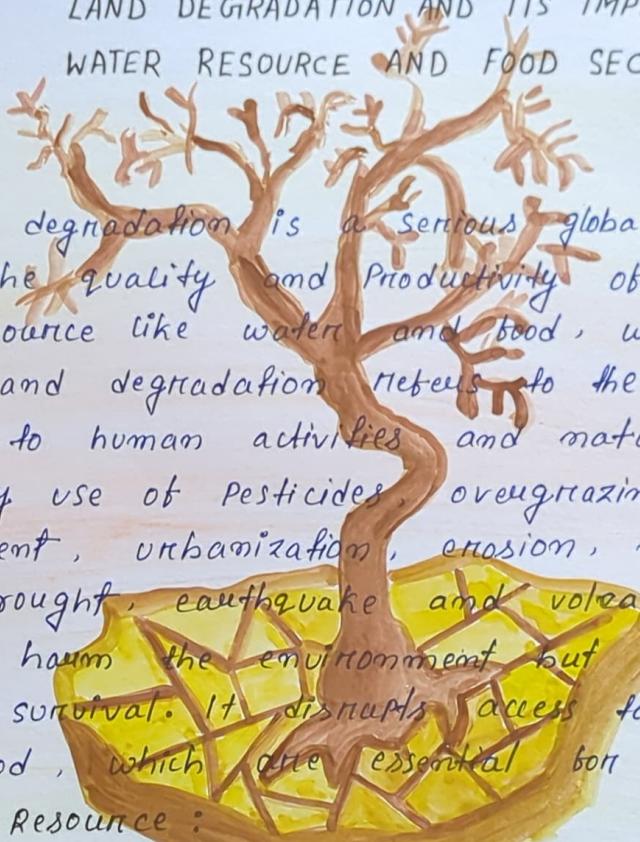
LAND DEGRADATION AND ITS IMPACT ON WATER RESOURCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Introduction :

Land degradation is a serious global environmental issue that affects the quality and productivity of land. It directly impacts essential resources like water and food, which are critical for our survival. Land degradation refers to the deterioration of land quality due to human activities and natural causes such as deforestation, heavy use of pesticides, overgrazing, soil pollution, industrial development, urbanization, erosion, natural disasters, waterlogging, drought, earthquake, and volcanic activity. This issue does not just harm the environment but also has a direct impact on human survival. It disrupts access to essential resources like water and food, which are essential for sustainable life.

Impact on Water Resource :

Land degradation's impact on water resource is alarming. Healthy land plays a crucial role in maintaining the natural water cycle by absorbing and storing water. However, when land is degraded, it loses this ability which leads to significant problems. Particularly for agriculture and communities that rely on groundwater.



In many regions deforestation plays a huge role in land degradation. Trees and vegetation stabilize soil and regulate the water cycle. The loss of vegetation not only reduces the quality of available water but also disrupts the natural water cycles which lead to droughts and effects in the water availability for drinking and water. When forests are cleared for agriculture or urbanization, the natural water cycle becomes increasingly unstable, leading to the depletion of water source.

Impact on Food Security:

Land degradation also has a significant impact on food security. In many parts of the world especially rural areas, agriculture is the primary source of food and livelihood. When land is degraded, the productivity of land decreases, leading to reduced crop yields, making it harder for farmers to grow enough food. This can lead to food shortages, higher prices and increased hunger. The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that up to 20% of global agricultural land is degraded, which threatens the livelihoods of millions of people.



The combined effects of land degradation on water resources and food security creates a harmful cycle. Poor soil leads to reduced food production and makes water scarcity worse. The scarcity of both water and food often creates conflicts over these vital resources, especially in areas where access is limited.

Land degradation is a serious threat to water resources and food security. However, sustainable practices can help address this challenge. Techniques like reforestation, agroforestry, crop rotation, crop chopping can improve soil health, improve water retention and reduce erosion. Technologists such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting reduce water waste and increase efficiency. By adapting these methods, we can mitigate the negative effects of land degradation.

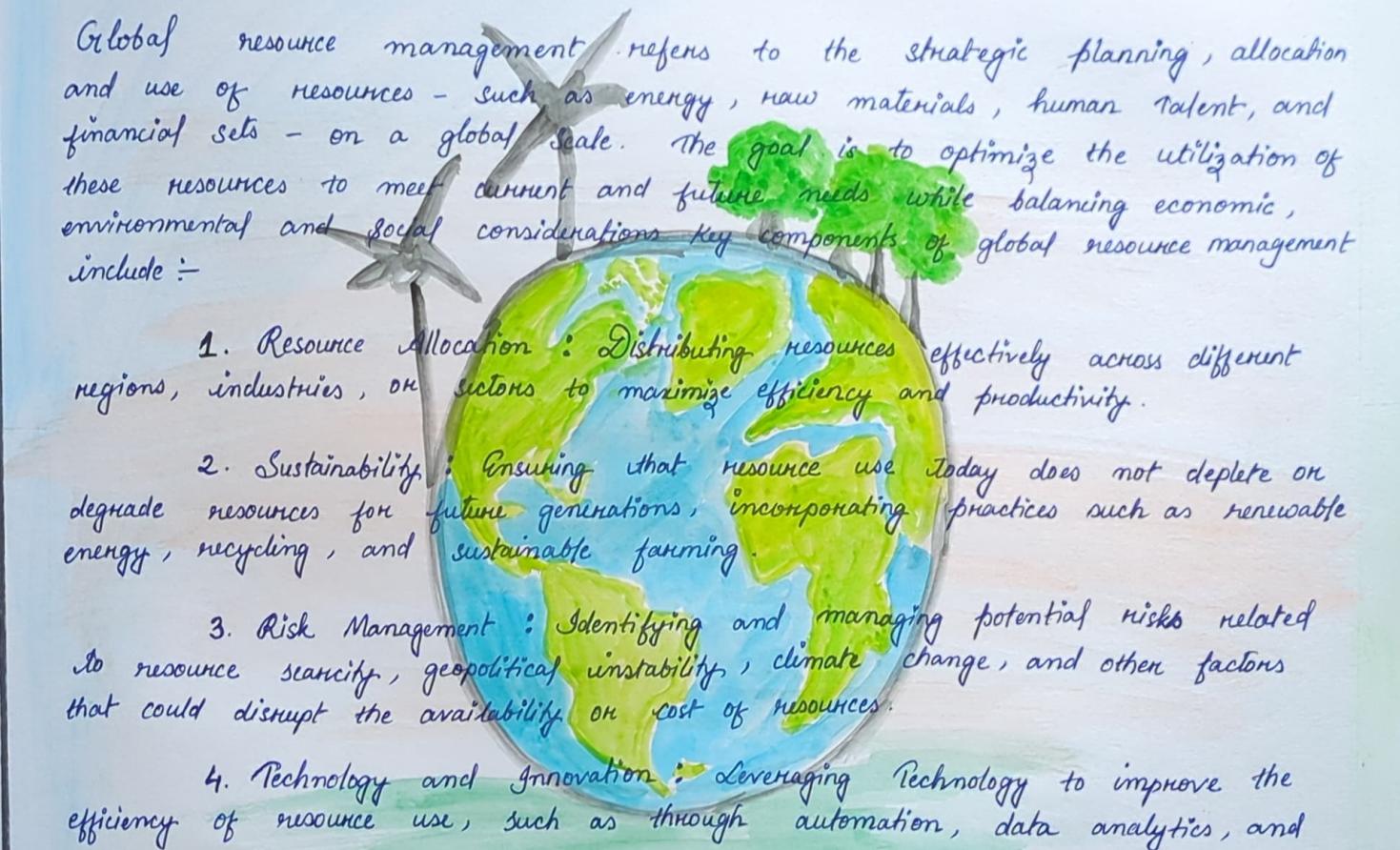
Conclusion :

Land degradation is a major environmental challenge that threatens water resource and food security globally. However by adopting sustainable land management practices and conservation efforts and global cooperation, we can reduce its impact and protect essential resources. These efforts are crucial for safeguarding vital resources and ensure a healthier environment for future generations.

- Dhritima Basumatary
PGI. 4th semester

GLOBAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Global resource management refers to the strategic planning, allocation and use of resources - such as energy, raw materials, human talent, and financial sets - on a global scale. The goal is to optimize the utilization of these resources to meet current and future needs while balancing economic, environmental and social considerations. Key components of global resource management include :-

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1. Resource Allocation : Distributing resources effectively across different regions, industries, or sectors to maximize efficiency and productivity.
 2. Sustainability : Ensuring that resource use today does not deplete or degrade resources for future generations, incorporating practices such as renewable energy, recycling, and sustainable farming.
 3. Risk Management : Identifying and managing potential risks related to resource scarcity, geopolitical instability, climate change, and other factors that could disrupt the availability or cost of resources.
 4. Technology and Innovation : Leveraging technology to improve the efficiency of resource use, such as through automation, data analytics, and innovative techniques in agriculture, manufacturing and energy production.

5. Global Trade and Supply chains : Managing the interconnected supply chains that transport resources across borders, ensuring the timely availability of necessary materials for production and consumption.

6. Policy and Regulation : Navigating international laws, agreements and local regulations to manage resources responsibly and equitably across countries and regions.

Global Resource Management is vital for addressing challenges such as climate change, population growth and economic inequality and plays a key role in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. (SDGs).

- Bhumika Das.

BA. 3rd Semester.

URBANIZATION

the growth of cities, challenges and sustainable urban planning :

INTRODUCTION :

Urbanization refers to the process through which an increasing proportion of a population moves from rural areas to urban areas, resulting in the growth and expansion of cities. This shift typically occurs as people seek better economic opportunities, access to services like education, healthcare, and transportation and improved living standards. Urbanization often involves the development of infrastructure such as roads, housing, schools and factories to support the growing urban population. In short, Urbanization is the transformation of society from predominantly rural to predominantly urban, influencing demographic, social, economic and environmental patterns.

Urbanization is one of the most significant global trends in modern history. More than half of the world's population now resides in urban areas. While urbanization offers significant economic and social opportunities it also brings a host

of challenges that need to be addressed to ensure sustainable development, this article explores the growth of cities, the challenges posed by urbanization and the importance of sustainable urban planning to create livable, resilient and environmentally friendly cities.

The Growth of Cities :

Urbanization is driven by multiple factors including population growth, industrialization and rural to urban migration. In search of better economic opportunities, education, healthcare, social services, people have increasingly flocked to cities. This trend is particularly pronounced in developing countries, where rapid industrialization has spurred the expansion of urban areas.

Historically, cities have been centers of trade, culture and innovation. In the 20th century, rapid industrialization saw the rise of mega cities, such as New York, Tokyo, Mexico City. These urban centers became engines of economic growth, attracting people in search of employment and better opportunities. In developing countries, cities are growing at an ever faster pace, with more than 90% of urban growth occurring in Asia and Africa.

Challenges of Urbanization :

While urbanization offers significant economic and social benefits, it also presents a range of challenges such as —

- ① As more people move to cities, the demand for housing increase. In many urban areas, particularly in developing countries, this demand leads to overcrowded conditions and of informal settlement or slums. These areas often lack basic services such as clean water, sanitation, electricity etc.
- ② The increased number of people and vehicles in cities leads to severe traffic congestion. This is not only results in longer commute times but also contributes to air pollution, which has serious health impacts.
- ③ Rapid urbanization places immense pressure on the environment. As cities expand, they consume more land, leading to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity and deforestation. Increased industrial activity and reliance on fossile fuels contribute to air, water and soil pollution. Waste management becomes a major issue as cities struggle.

④ Cities often struggle to expand their infrastructure quickly enough to meet the needs of a growing population.

Sustainable Urban Planning

Sustainable urban planning is the key to addressing the challenges posed by urbanization. It involves designing cities in a way that balances the needs of the economy, the environment and society. There are some strategies for achieving sustainable urban growth

① One of the main goals of sustainable urban planning is to prevent urban sprawl, which occurs when cities expand outward, consuming more land and resources.

② Green infrastructure such as parks, green roofs, urban forest and green spaces helps mitigate environmental challenges. Green space improve air quality, reduce the heat island effect and provide residents with recreational areas.

③ Providing affordable housing reduces the growth of slums and informal settlements, ensuring that all residents have access to essential services.

④ Implementing a circular economy model can help reduce waste, increase recycling and conserve resources.

CONCLUSION :

Urbanization is an inevitable process driven by economic, social and demographic forces. No doubt that it offers many opportunities for growth and development but it also presents significant challenges, including overcrowding, environmental degradation and social inequality. Sustainable urban planning is crucial in addressing these issues, ensuring that cities are not only economically vibrant but also environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive. By adopting strategies such as smart growth, green infrastructure, affordable housing, cities can create a future where all residents can thrive in harmony with the environment. The key to a sustainable urban future lies in how we plan and build cities today.

- Lakhini Begum.
PG. 1st semester.

"বিশ্বামুন"

আৰক্ষনি-ঃ

বিংশ শতাব্দীৰ ক্ষেপণাগত- অনুভূত অৱ আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়- অৱশ্যোগ- বিশ্বামুন উৎপাদন ওমা বিপৰীন- ব্যুৎপ্তি- অথবা দেশ বা অঞ্চলৰ চাৰিসীমা- পৰ হ'ব আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়- পৰিবহণত- পৰিযোগত লাভ কৰিছু। বিশ্বামুন হৈছে বিশ্বব্যাপী- চৰকাৰ- সম্মুখ- সংস্থাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত- আৰু গীৱৰৰ- মাঝত যোগাযোগ আৰু অৱসীকৰণ- পদক্ষেপ। বিশ্বা- মুন অতিৰিক্তে ইন্দিৰা- প্ৰজা- বিশ্বব্যাপীক ধাৰণাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত। বিশ্বামুনৰ দিশত ব্যুৎপ্তাৰ বানিজ্য, প্ৰযুক্তি, উৎপাদ- অৰ্থ- অৰ্থনৈতিক জোৱা- সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে বিশ্বামুন হৈলো। বিশ্বামুনক আন্তঃ-ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ- প্ৰাণৰেতিক ওমা- অৰ্থনৈতিক দোষীকৰণ- আৰু এক কৰিকৰি বিপৰীত অধি- ক্ষিতি- যুৱি কৰ্য পৰ্যা ধান্ত-।

অৰ্থনৈতিক ভাবে গোলকীকৰণৰ সৈতে অৰ্থনৈতিক অংশদণ্ডনৰ ধৈলে: সণ্য, জোৱা, কুলৰ অনুক্তি আৰু তথ্য- জড়িত-। জোৱাপৰি, পৰ বিশ্বজোৱা- বজাৰৰ বিপৰীতৰ ফলত- সণ্য আৰু কুলৰ অনুমতিৰ পৰে- অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰতিমূলক, শিমিল কৰি-। কীৰ্তন- বানিজ্যৰ বাধাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত- অৰ্থৰ কৰি বিশ্বজোৱা- বজাৰৰ গচেক- বিশ্বামুন- সম্পৰ কৰি হৈলাই। যাপে- চালিত- পৰিকল্পনা, বাণী- আহাৰ, দেউ পৰিকল্পনা আৰু আলবাই- বিশ্বামুন- জোৱাগুৰু- পৰিকল্পনৰ পৰে- আৰু কিছু উন্নতিৰ আৰম্ভণ- আনন্দাতে হৈলিগ্ৰাম, হৈচাৰণ্টে, কুলৰ মুনৰ ফোনৰ উল্লান হৈছে পূৰ্ববংশোগৰ আন্তঃগামনিত হোৱা- উন্নতিৰ উদাহৰণ-।

বিশ্বামুনৰ উক্ত পৰ্যা

প্ৰযোৱণন পদ্ধতি-ঃ

যদিও- বিশ্বামুনে পূৰ্মীৰ রাষ্ট্ৰ-সম্পৰক- এখন গোলকীয় গাঁওত পৰিণত কৰিছে, তথাপি- মুৰৰ প্ৰযোৱণ- আধাৰণ ইন্দৰণৰ জীৱন বাস্তু ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰযোৱণৰ সম্ভৱনা হৈছে। তলত আন্তঃ অংশদণ্ডন আলোচনা- কৰা- ইল-

(ক) নিম্নলুক্ষা-সমস্যা-যুক্তি:

বিশ্বামূলৰ ফলত- পুঁজিপতি ঔনীক পুঁজি অধিক হৈছে যাইও এল ব্যবস্থাৰ
কৰ্মসংশোধন দীনতাৰ লগত- বিষ- ক্ষেত্ৰ- নিম্নলুক্ষা- অংশস্বৰূপ কৃতি কৰিছে। মিথু দেশৰ-
অমৰ্নীতিৰ লগত- আজনেতিৰ ব্যবস্থাৰ্তাৰ ধিক্ষণ প্ৰশ়াস্ত্ৰ পেলাইছে।

(খ) কৃতি- সংস্কৃতি- টোক জাতীয়- প্ৰকৌশলতাৰ বিঃব- :

বিশ্বামূলৰ আন এটি- প্ৰকল্পৰ প্ৰজাপ্ৰাৱ হৈছে কৃতি সংস্কৃতি আৰু
প্ৰকৌশলতাৰ বিঃব। বিশেষকৈ তুঙীয়- বিশ্বৰ- ড্ৰুমন আৰু ড্ৰুমনশীল প্ৰাণৰ এই ক্ষেত্ৰ-
বৰকৈ কৃতিগুলি হৈছে।

বিশ্বামূলৰ ফলস্ফুটিনশুৰ- :

বিশ্বামূলৰ আজনেতিৰ ফলস্ফুটিন্দ্বাৰাৱ ২'ল - (i) বিশ্বামূলৰ প্ৰাঞ্চিৰ আৰ-
কৃতি- অভিযন্তা- ক্ষেত্ৰ- সীমাবদ্ধতা- আৰি দিছে। (ii) বিশ্বামূলৰ আজনেত্ৰ সোজাৰে সহা-
কৰাৰীকৰণ- আৰু যোগিগতকৰণ- প্ৰক্ৰিয়া কলচনকাৰী- কাৰ্মকাৰ কুলকৃতি কৰিছে।
(iii) বিভিন্ন দেশৰ কৰ্মসূৰ- যোগিগত আৰু বহুদাতিৰ পুঁজিৰ- ক্ষেত্ৰত অধিক ব্যুৎপন্ন হৈ-
লাবিছে। (iv) বিশ্বামূলৰ বিভিন্ন দেশৰ আজনীতিত- শুনপক্ষ দুর্বোঝো- কৃতি- কৰিছে।

বিশ্বামূলৰ অৰ্নেতিক ফলস্ফুটি :

- (i) পূৰ্বীৰ- বিভিন্ন দেশৰ অমৰ্নীতি- ধৰাৰ- ওপৰত নিৰ্ভেৰীল হৈ পৰিছে।
- (ii) আৰ্দ্ধজাতিক শুলনিৰ্ধাৰিতিৰ কথা- বিশ্ব বেংকৰ- নাৰ- আৰ্দ্ধজাতিক প্ৰতিষ্ঠান-
বিভিন্ন দেশৰ অমৰ্নীতি- ওপৰত- নিম্নলুক্ষণ- স্বায়ত্ত্ব কৰিছে।
- (iii) বিশ্বামূলৰ ফলত- বিষ- বানিঙ্গ- ব্যবস্থাৰ বিভিন্ন দেশস্বৰূপ গঢ়ি
কৰিছে মিথু পুঁজিযোদী- দেশস্বৰূপ অধিক সহায় কৰিছে।

বিজ্ঞানৰ সাংস্কৃতিক ফলাফলতি :

- (i) বিজ্ঞান এক সংস্কৃতি- ক্ষেত্ৰত আক্ৰমণৰ- লক্ষ্য হিচাপে লৈছে। মি সংস্কৃতি
নৃপক- পৰিৱৰ্তন আৰি দিই।
- (ii) বহুজ্ঞতিক জ্যোতিৰ- ধৰ্মৰ- অমোৰণত অৰিজু- যোগাদ পৰাৰকে শান্তিৰ চিন্তা-
চৰ্ম আজপাৰ, যোদ্যুজৰ- সংস্কৃতিক স্বচৰ্যৰ আদি নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হৈছে।
- (iii) বিজ্ঞানৰে যোগাসংস্কৃতি- বৈগ্নানিক পুলিশ অগ্ৰিমত হৈছে। ম'ত বাই
সংস্কৃতি আনৰাৰ নামত নিৰ্ভৰতা- পৰিহাৰ কৰি উপৰকা- সংস্কৃতি- গোগালন ঘৰেৰা হৈছে।
- (iv) বিজ্ঞানৰ- ফলত অধিবৰ্তণা- প্ৰমৰিত আৰোচ পাথাৰ- অনুৰোধ সম্ভাৱ-
শান্তিৰ অমোজৰ- পৰা- বিচ্ছিন্ন কৰি দৰ্শক- ধাৰি- বৈৰো- শান্তি পন্থী কৰিছু।

বিজ্ঞানৰ কাৰণ :

(ক) মানৱ অভ্যৱত সুতিহাসত সমূহ- মনুন বৰ্ষ মহানু,। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে- আৰ্য-
অকল ত্রাল বানস্পুনৰ- অনুসম্পুনত- সমুগ্র বিজ্ঞতা বিমুপি পৰিচিল। তাৰ ফলত ত্ৰালোকৰ
নিৰ্ধৰ উচ্চ সম্পুৰণ যোদ্যু সংস্কৃত, শিলপজ্ঞাত- জ্ঞানী, আৰু উচ্চ সম্বৃদ্ধি ধ্যান- ধীৱলা-
আৰু জ্ঞান গুৰুত্বৰ লংগত- প্ৰমিতীৰ বৰ্ষ- অফলত বিমুপি- পৰিচিল।

(খ) ইউরোপীয়- বানিকচকলৈ ব্ৰহ্ম- ব্ৰহ্মা- ব্ৰহ্মাৰ- উদ্যেশ্য পৰিচলৈ পশ্চালে তাপলি-
মেলিচিল আৰু স্মৃতি উপনিষৎ পুালন কৰিবলৈ সকল ছৈচিল। পৰিচলৈ দৈশৰ উপনিষৎ-
পুালনকাৰী সকলৰ- কাৰ্য্যী শান্তিৰ সম্ভাৱ- সৰবৰোহ- ওৱাৰিত কৰি আলিচিল।

(গ) অতি জ্ঞানতিক কালত- টেলিগ্ৰাফ, টেলিফোন, আৰ্টিশাচম্ফ আদি-আৰি
- পুার- এই প্ৰণালৰ বিজ্ঞব্যাপী- আৰু ঐশ্বন্তাৰে- প্ৰতত্বৰ কৰি আলিছু।

বিশ্বামুনৰ মেতিবাচক দিক্ষা :

(ক) বিশ্বামুনৰ আধিভূতে সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বত সমস্যাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱহাৰ সংজ্ঞয় আৱাপ্তি-
পুল সম্মুখোনা মাছে ।

(খ) পুঁজিৰ ঝুঁত আদান পদানৰ বাবে- ব্যৱসায়িক প্রতিষ্ঠান অঙ্গীকৃতি- আৰাধি-
ক্রান্ত কল-কাৰণামা- ঘূৰণ কৰাৰ ঝুঁথিৰ্বা- লাড কৰিছে আৰু হৈছে গণিতোচৰ সুযোগ- ব্যৱসা
কৰিছে ।

(গ) বিশ্বামুন প্ৰিমীয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে ঘৰিষ্ঠান্তে- অড়িত হ'ই মৰণ- মুটি- সংস্কাৰ আন্তঃ
- ব্ৰহ্মীয় ঝুঁতা নিৰ্মি আৰু ধিক্ষা বানিজ্য সংস্কাৰ আধিভূতে ব্রাহ্ম সংষ্টুতি- পৰিকল্পনক- আৰু
ব্যৱসায়িক কাৰ্যকলাপ শুভল হ'ই উঠিছে ।

বিশ্বামুনৰ মেতিবাচক দিক্ষা :

ইন্দ্ৰীয় মেতিবাচক দিক্ষাতাৰ ইল-(ক) বজ্রাণি আনুজ্ঞাতিক কোঞ্চানীমে ঘূৰণা- বিশীৰ
ব্যৱহাৰত মাত্ৰ মিলালে ধাৰ্ম থত্তো- ঘূৰণা- দেকানত ব্যৱসায়ীণো- আত্ৰংকৃত ভূগুচ্ছ, গোলায়াল,
আনুশাৰী, কালোৰো- ঝুঁত দেকানৰ মালিক সোনাৰ্হি- আদিমেও জন্মৈৰোৰ- ব্যকুন্তা আৰু
মুক্ষিয়ত ভূগুচ্ছ ।

(খ) ভোষ্টীয় কোঞ্চানীমে অনুসৰি কিছুসংখ্যক মালিকৰ ধিক্ষাধিতা- মৰণ-
আত্মেও সুউৰোপৰ- কোমোৰা- ব্রাহ্মত- ঝুল মিলা- বা- ভোষ্টীয় প্ৰতিদুষ্মী কোঞ্চানী এটা- কম
কৰি মুলুশোচনা কৰিবলগীয়া- হৈছে ।

ବିଶ୍ୱାମ୍ଭବ ପତି ପଣ୍ଡିତ :

বিজ্ঞান এটি বিদ্যান বিষয়। বাস্তুতে অগ্রণীক এই বিশ্বাসীয় বিপত্তি যিন্ম ক্ষেত্রে আর আন যশ্চতো প্রভাব অন্বর্ণত থাকি আগবঢ়ারা যেখা যায়। বিপত্তি মুক্তি প্রদর্শনকারী অকল্পনা ভিত্তিতে বাওপন্থী বাজনীক্ষিকারী অকল্পনা আতে অমর্গামান্ত্রিক বিজ্ঞানীক বলে ডি-কেন্টলীন্স-বিনডেল বাধা প্রটি বিশেষ পুরুত অভিনিধিত্ব করিছে। এই প্রস্তুত বিশেষ প্রেমিক্ষ্য হৈছে আত্মবন্ধু-অকল্পনা আগতক অধিক পরিমাণে আত্মবন্ধু প্রেরা আর ক্রমাগতভাবে সংগ্রহাত অক্ষীয় প্রয়োজন আর বিপরীতে দুর্ঘীয়াঅকল্পনা আগব উলন্ত অধিক পরিমাণে পুরীয়া-প্রেরাতে।

ଆନଶାତେ, ଶାଜନୈତିକ ଡ୍ରୋ-ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କୁ ସିଂହାସନର ଶାଜନୈତିକ, ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଆଖି ଆଂଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶକ ପରିଣାମରେ ଉଚ୍ଚମନ୍ତ୍ରାଧିକାରୀ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛି । ତେଣୁକେବେ ମାତ୍ର ଶାଜନୈତିକ ପ୍ରମାଣାପାଟେ ଶାତ୍ରୀସ୍ ଶାତ୍ରୀ ପାହାଇଁ, ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଦିଶରେ ଶାତ୍ରୀରେ ସିଂହାସନର ଅଳ୍ପଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଉଚ୍ଚଟି ଧାରଣେ ନିରକ୍ଷିତ ଏବି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତରେ କ୍ରମରେ ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଦିଶରେ ଅଂଶକ୍ରିୟା ବାନିକ୍ଷୟୋଦ୍ୱ ଆଖି ଆମ ସିଂହାସନ-ପରିମାଣରେ ଏହି ଅମା ଡ୍ରୋ ଆଖି ଆଂଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶକ ବିଷୟର ପରିମାଣରେ ଆଂଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ-ପରିମାଣ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କୁଳଯୋଦ୍ୱ ରୈଷ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ହେବାରେ ହେବାଇଛି ।

ଆବାଧି :

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଏକ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଭାଷା ଖାର ତଳ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ଦିଲେ ଅଣ୍ଟାବ୍ରତ ହୁଏ । ଶହୀ ଧନି ଅକିଂ ପାରିଚାନିତ ହୁଏ , ତେବେବେଳେ ଏ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମର୍ଦ୍ଦ ପୃଷ୍ଠାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉନ୍ନତିବ୍ରତ ଥାଏ ଲାଙ୍ଘନକ ହୁଏ ।

- ଭ୍ରାମ୍ଭନ ଇଚ୍ଛାୟ-
ଧ୍ୱନିତକ ପଞ୍ଜୀୟ - ସାହ୍ୟାଧିକ-

SAPPHIRE SHILLONG

A trip to Shillong, nestled in the heart of Meghalaya, is a journey into nature's masterpiece and geographical marvels. Often referred to as the 'Scotland of the East', Shillong is a place where geography and beauty intertwine seamlessly, enchants with its rolling hills draped in emerald greenery and kissed by misty clouds.

The rolling Khasi Hills, cloaked in pine forests, form a picturesque backdrop for this serene city. The drive through winding roads offers breathtaking views of cascading waterfalls like Elephant falls, surrounded by dense pine forests. Umiam Lake, often called as Barapani, is a serene expanse of blue, reflecting the sky and hills like a perfect mirror. Its geography, a harmonious blend of plateaus, valleys and water bodies, creates a picturesque landscape.

Nearby, the famed living root bridges, unique to Meghalaya, showcase the indigenous use of natural resources by the local Khasi tribes. These bioengineered marvels, made from the aerial roots of rubber trees, demonstrate harmony between human ingenuity and nature, while also teaching resilience as they withstand the heavy monsoon rains.

Waterfalls like Elephant Falls and Nohkalikai Falls provide awe-inspiring examples of river geomorphology, while Mawphlang sacred grove highlights the role of ancient ecosystems in biodiversity conservation.

A Shillong tour is more than just a trip - it's an immersive exploration of Earth's physical processes and the symbiotic relationship between people and their environment. Every element of this journey enriches young minds, inspiring to appreciate and protect the wonders of our natural world.

- Dibya Khakhalary.
PA. 4th Sem.

JAPUDH DIN (RAINY SEASON)

Chat' loaisak' paromena japudh din do seten era, uruch puthe' silung khonak' leanchaenko shanti reen. Serma sareng matap' akan hende mimis tandi, japudh din silung leaneuk' sanam umul.

Japudh dat do jharat' kara hende mimis khonak', jhemon jhomor serma khonak' riuk' ligi mehat'. Bat leachan gola bera sareng duba dat' te, Guda sareng leode dat' do atu phedok' kar, chosa hori ku narka' te chihie chipie era, dat' ma hil le gola parca siyak' kartini dangra nahelarla. Huru gachi dari yeha sanam tandi hanayeha. Dat' le lisam neare era eitaw era jiyay, naue satam sager era shanti meak' dari thore, Baha loanggi moj gi relaq' sak baha thare' thare. Padam baha dolop' dolop' dari peree' baha watkar, Tere lese hiun akan napai napai sare baha, Baha maha cepec' lagith udak' kantu lubu temom. Japudh din ne naue chabak' shanti meak' song, nel kalet' naue chabak' kobi tutku olot' norka Sabha huyuk' mana. Chat' bairak' paromena japudh din seten era, Mon sanam eikak' adi jiyay.

- Rabirron Mandi

P.G 4th Semester

THE MYSTERY OF THE OCEAN

Earth, the home of humans and other living beings is a planet where water covers 71% of the surface leaving only 29% as land. While we know a lot about the land, the oceans remain largely unexplored. Shockingly, only 5% of the world's oceans have been discovered, leaving 95% or vast, unknown frontier. The ocean floor is much deeper than we imagine, with sunlight only penetrating up to around 1,000 meters. Beyond that point, there's only darkness. It's a mysterious place that we can barely comprehend. Who knows what secrets are hidden in those shadowy depths?

It's ironic that humans haven't seen much of the deep ocean, but plastic has. During an expedition, samples of crustaceans collected from the ocean floor revealed traces of plastic inside them. This discovery highlights how human activities affect even the most remote parts of the planet. We know more about the surface of the moon than we do about the ocean floor. Thanks to satellites and telescopes, we've mapped planets like Mars in high resolution, yet only about 23.4% of the ocean floor has been mapped out at a similar level. Over 120 million square kilometers remain a mystery.

In one study, humpback whales were observed to have their own unique songs. Interestingly, a group of humpback whales migrating toward Australia encountered another group with a different song. They found the new melody so fascinating that they adopted it much like a cultural exchange among humans. This shows how little we truly understand about the behavior and communication of

marine life.

Deep within the ocean, who knows what incredible creatures or phenomena are waiting to be discovered? The dark, unexplored regions could hold answers to some of the greatest mysteries of life on Earth. Yet our curiosity and investment in ocean exploration pale in comparison to our enthusiasm for space exploration. The reasons for this are complex but one thing is clear - our ignorance about the oceans is vast.

Scientists believe the oceans may have formed around 4 billion years ago, possibly due to volcanic eruptions and comets delivering water to Earth. However, we are not entirely sure. Theories about the formation of continental shelves, which provide 95% of the fish we eat and one-third of the petroleum we use, are still incomplete. Tsunamis and earthquakes, caused by shifting tectonic plates, have wreaked havoc on humanity, yet we can't predict them with precision.

The oceans play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate. Its top three meters contain as much heat as the entire atmosphere, and it absorbs about 50 times more carbon-dioxide. But how this heat and carbon dioxide are stored and transported within deep ocean waters is still not fully understood. The diversity of life in the ocean is another enigma. We estimate there may be over a million marine species, but only about 230000 have been identified so far.

Despite its immense importance, the ocean remains a mystery. The more we explore, the more we realize how much we don't know. Unlocking the secrets of the ocean is essential, not just for science but for humanity's future.

- Adarsh Kumar Khawas.

PG 1st Semester.

भलस्वा लैंडफिल, दिल्ली

यह लेख सिफरक लेख नहीं बल्कि यह रक्त अनुभव है, मेरे उन दिनों का जब मैं बि.र कि पहाड़ कर रहा था। मैं आज दिल्ली के ये स्थान के बारे मे उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ जो सिफरक वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों के लिए हीं नहीं बल्कि वहाँ रह रहे परा और प्राचीयों के लिए भी रक्त बड़ी चुनोती बन चुकी हैं।

दिल्ली की भलस्वा लैंडफिल भारत के बड़े और बड़े पुराने कचरा डंप स्थलों मे से एक है। जिसकी स्थापना 1994 मे किया गया था। इसे 2006 मे 'भर चुका घोषित किया गया था। यहाँ आज भी प्रातीक्षन लगभग 2300 टन से अधिक कचरा यहाँ डंप किया जाता है। इसे अक्सर स्थानिय लोग 'कचरे का पहाड़' कहते हैं। यह लैंडफिल 203 की उचाई तक पहुँच चुका है, यु कहु तो अगर आप दिल्ली के ओजाहपुर मेट्रो स्टेशन पर हो, तो भी यह पहाड़ आपको दिखाई दे जायगा।

उन दिनों जब मुझे और मेरे सहपाठियों को यह स्थान का सर्वे के लिए भेजा गया तो वे हमे एक अलग दिल्ली नज़र आया, जो मेरे चोर से बाहर था। वहाँ के स्थानिय लोगों कि जिंदगी खुब रक्त चुनोती से कम नहीं था। मानो उनको जिंदगी रक्त से गई हो।

भलस्वा लैंडफिल कि प्रभाव के बारे मे बात करे तो इसका प्रभाव केवल स्थानिय लोगो पर ही नहीं बल्कि वहाँ के जीव-जन्तुओं पर भी हो रहा है -

(क) पर्यावरण प्रभाव : वायु प्रदूषण और मीठेन उत्सर्जन

जीविक कचरे के विधान से बड़ी मात्रा मे मीठेन गैस निकलती

है, जो एक प्रमुख ग्रीनहाउस गेस है और जलवायु में योगदान करती है।

(रु) भूजल प्रदूषण : जहारिली रसायनों के बजह से आसपास के भूजल प्रदूषित हो चुकी है।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव : अस्थमा, कंसर, ली.बी.जी.सी कई अन्य लोग आमतौर पर हर घर में पेया गया है।

(ध) सामाजिक और आर्थिक प्रभाव के बजह से आसपास के लोगों के जीवन पर बुरा असर, बढ़ाई बढ़ों में और नड़ो में मांसिक समस्या पड़ रही है।

शमादान और उपाय

(क) वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र प्रबंधन : (i) बोयो - रीमोडिरशन
(ii) क्षेत्र का पुष्टकरण
(iii) क्षेत्र से ऊर्जा खोयन्त्र

घ) जोगकक्षा शिक्षान

(ग) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उद्धारण : स्वीडन और जापान जैसे देशों ने प्रभावी क्षेत्र प्रबंधन मॉडल अपनाया है।
- हुकिमुल अली

ACROSS THE SHIFTING SANDS

Lila was a geography student with a thirst for adventure. When her professor announced a research expenditure to study the effects of desertification in the sahel region she eagerly volunteered. This wasn't just a field trip it was a chance to witness firsthand how geography told the story of human survival & adaptation.

As they journeyed deeper into the arid landscape lila, with crossed villages battling the advancing sands. In one village amadou, a farmer pointed to dying trees, "the desert was once there," he said. "Now it's here." His words understood the resilience of those adapting to a changing environment.

The team gathered data, but lila learned most from locals efforts to combat the desert. Her professor's words echoed "Geography is the story of humanity's bond with earths."

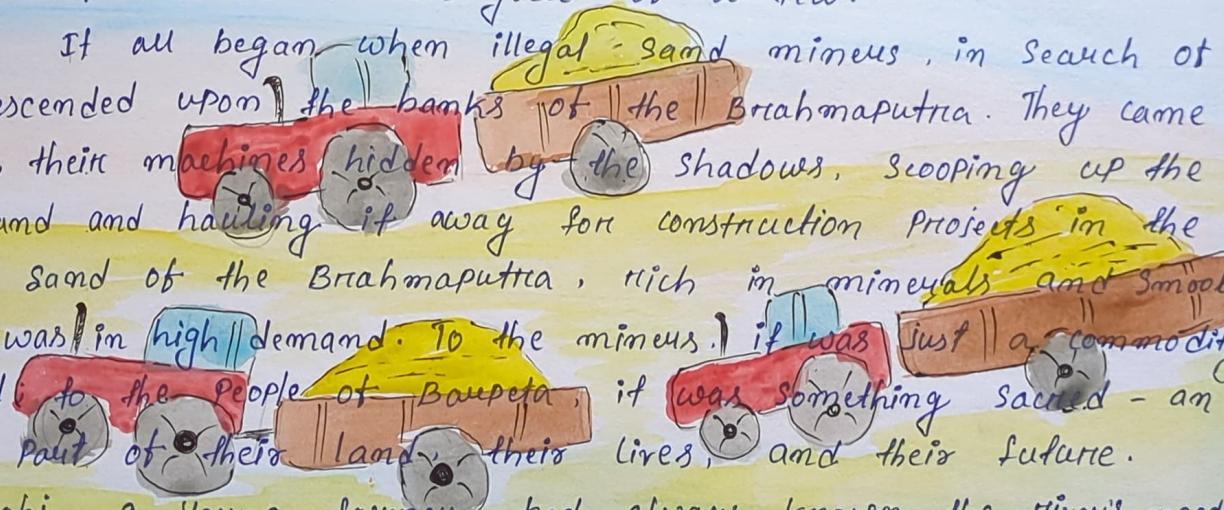
When the expedition ended, lila returned home with more than data and field notes. She carried with her the stories of the people she met, the landscapes she traversed and the realization that geography was not static - it was alive, constantly shaping and being shaped by the world around it.

Her journey of geography had only just begun.

- Mainmoy Nath.
BA. 1st Semester.

THE RIVER'S SILENT CRY

In the heart of Assam, where the Brahmaputra River flows like a lifeline through vast, green plains, there was a village named Baupeta. The people of Baupeta had lived alongside the river for generations, relying on its rich soil for their crops, its water for irrigation, and its abundant fish for their meals. The river was both their protector and provider, and they treated it with reverence. But in recent time, the river had begun to change - not by its own will, but because of the greed of a few.



It all began when illegal sand miners, in search of profits, descended upon the banks of the Brahmaputra. They came at night, their machines hidden by the shadows, scooping up the river's sand and hauling it away for construction projects in the cities. The sand of the Brahmaputra, rich in minerals and smooth as velvet, was in high demand. To the miners, it was just a commodity to be sold; to the people of Baupeta, it was something sacred - an essential part of their land, their lives, and their future.

Rabi, a young farmer, had always known the river's moods. He knew when the water was high, when it was low, and when it was full, and when it was just right. He'd grown up on its banks, helping his father tend the fields.

One evening, Rabi decided to visit the riverbank to see for himself. As he approached the familiar bend in the river where his family had always gathered water, his heart sank. The banks, once lush with grass and trees, were scarred with large, uneven pits. The sand that had once held the land together was gone, and in its place were gaping holes, like wounds on the river's skin. He could hear the hum of machines in the distance, a reminder of the destruction happening just out of sight.

He hurried back to the village and told the elders about what he had seen. The elders, who had lived through many seasons of the Brahmaputra, were silent for a long time. Finally, one of them Khampha, spoke. "The river is our mother", he said, his voice filled with sorrow. "If we continue to take from her without giving back, she will turn against us. The sand is not just for the buildings; it is the very foundation of the land."

One day, as the miners returned to their usual spot with their heavy machinery, they were met by a group of villagers, led by Rabi. The miners were taken aback. They had always worked in secret, paying off local officials to ensure they weren't caught. But this time, the village stood united determined to protect their home.

In the end, the miners left, but Rabi knew this was only the beginning. They couldn't stop the illegal mining overnight, but they had sent a strong message. The river was not just an economic resource; it was the heart of their community. Without it, there would be no life.

Over the coming weeks, the village rallied support from surrounding areas, organising peaceful protests, and demanding stronger enforcement of the law. They worked with environmental groups, speaking out about the dangers of illegal sand mining and its devastating impact on the ecosystem. Slowly, the pressure built. News of their efforts spread across Assam, and authorities were forced to act.

Though the battle against illegal sand mining was far from over, Rabi felt a sense of hope. The villagers had come together to defend not just their land, but their way of life. And as he stood by the river once more, watching the water flow steadily past, he knew that as long as they stood united, they could protect the river that had given them everything.

But in his heart, Rabi also knew the truth: the river's silent cry was a warning. If they didn't listen, if the greed and destruction continued, the Brahmaputra might one day reclaim its power, and no one would be able to stop it.

- Apom Daimary
B.A 5th Sem.

THE HIDDEN VALLEY

In a remote corner of the world, surrounded by towering mountains, lay a hidden valley called Eldergrove. This valley was a lush paradise, filled with vibrant flowers, sparkling streams, and towering trees. The inhabitants, known as the GroveKeepers, lived in harmony with nature, tending to the land and respecting its rhythms.

One day, a curious traveler named Mira stumbled upon Eldergrove while exploring the mountains. Awed by its beauty, she sought to learn the secrets of the valley. The GroveKeepers of the land's diverse ecosystems and the importance of preserving them.

As she spent time in Eldergrove, Mira discovered how the mountains protected the valley from harsh winds and storms, creating a unique microclimate that supported life. Inspired by the Grovekeepers' wisdom, she promised to share their story with the outside world.

When Mira returned home, she became an advocate for environmental preservation, reminding everyone of the hidden valley where nature thrived. Through her words, Eldergrove's beauty and the importance of geography became a beacon of hope, inspiring others to cherish and protect their own natural landscapes.

- Shritika Rabha.
BA. 1st Semester.

POEMs

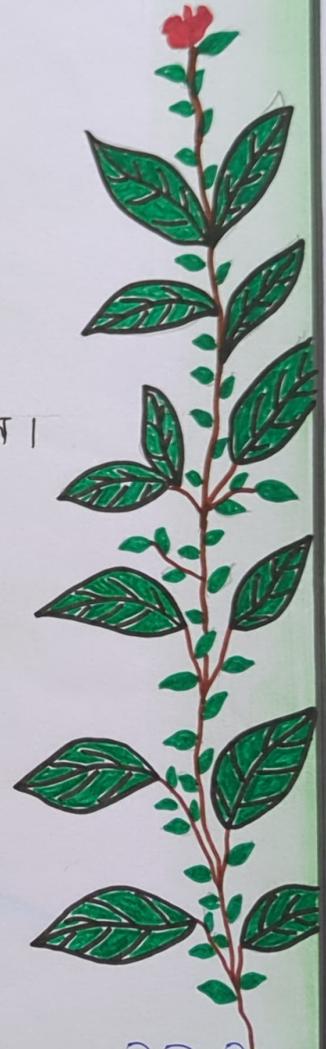
ପ୍ରକୃତି

ମେଟେ ଜୀଯା ପାତ୍ର ଶୁଦ୍ଧିତ ବାଜେ,
ନଦୀର ମୋଟେ ସମେନ ରାତ୍ରି ।
ଶୀଘ୍ରର ଗୀତ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ହୁଲି ଶାୟ,
ପ୍ରକୃତିର ରୁଦ୍ଧି ଶାନ୍ତି ପାଇ ॥

ଶାହରର ଅଳ୍ପତ ମେଦେ ଲୁବଗାଇ,
ନୀଳା ଜୋକାଶତ ତବାବୋର ଛାଲେ ।
ଜୋଖିବର ମୋହରେ ପମ ଦେଉଦୂରାୟ,
ପ୍ରକୃତିର ସ୍ଵାଧୀନ ଜୀବନ ଅଜୀବ ॥

ବଗରର ଧୀନିତ କଷକୁ ମୋଧେ,
ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପାଠତ ମେଜାଜ ମୋହରେ ।
ଶୀଘ୍ରର ବାଟେ ଉତ୍ସମ୍ଭବ ଡଳ ପାଇ,
ପ୍ରକୃତିର ରୁଦ୍ଧି ଜୀବନ ଆମେ ॥

ଜୀବନ ଲାଗେ ତୋଳାର କାବିଜ,
ପ୍ରକୃତି ହୁଣି ଚିକ୍କାଦିନ ଅଶୀଘ୍ର ।
ତୋଳାର ରୁଦ୍ଧି ଷ୍ଟକାରୀ ଜୀଘନର ଇମାର,
ତୋଳାର ମେଟେଜୁତ ଅନ୍ଦାୟ ଓହ୍ଲାଦ ॥



- ମିତ୍ରପୁଣି ବାଦ
ପ୍ଲାଟର ଦୟ ଏକମାତ୍ରି

THE EARTH

The Earth is round, with land and sea,
Mountains high and plains so free
Rivers run and forests green,
Deserts wide with sights unseen.

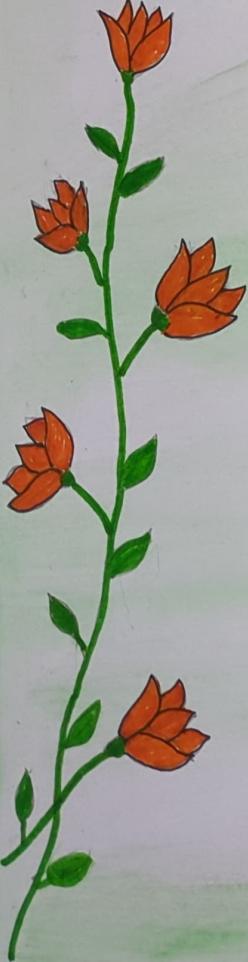
The oceans deep, the skies so blue
Every place has something new.
Geography helps us understand,
The beauty of our wondrous land.

- Sagarika Brahma
B.A 3rd Semester



Nature

I am a human,
I'm tired from cities,
I am going to nature,
To find Peace.



Long and Shady trees,
and that cool Breeze,
Made me relax and calm,
and found tree of palm.

The plain ground,
with flora and fauna,
and silence all over the area,
made me feel peace.

The clouds were as light as air,
and blew with the wind,
And the sunset,
was the day's end.

- Priyanka Dairmary.
BA. 3rd Semester.

अरनबार्दि



अरनबार्दि गौवर गौजेर, द्रावमा द्रावसानि रिंनाय
बेसदि मिलीहाब द्रेश्वी
गोशीखी सुरलाप दौद्रां।

आनद्रापवाय गोसोआ द्रावमा द्रावसानि
गोटे द्रेश्वी रिंनायाव,

बुँफबनाप अरनबार्दि गौजेशत।
गोजी गाहाप गिफं लाडुफा

गोशीखी बिलिर फेट्रां सुट्रेम गोजोन बार
आनद्रापनाय गोसो गोजोनाय मोनद्रां अरनबार्दि गौजेशत।

द्रै निकीरानि बिरि जिरि कीदैनाय सोट्रीब
गोसोखी मुहि दौद्रां

द्रावमा द्रावसानि द्वाइला द्वुडला रंजानाय
समापना अरनबार्दिनि बिश्वापात

इंजं गोशी नारगोमालांद्रां

अरनबार्दिनि समापना महरात

- ध्रुतिना बसुमतारी
पिजि. धैर्यि सिमिसतार

"Whispers of the Earth"

Beneath the skies, the mountains rise,
whispering tales where silence lies,
The river carries their ancient song,
A journey endless, swift, and long

Desert hum with golden dunes,
Serenaded by silver moons,
Forests breathe a verdant tune,
Life awakens with each monsoon,

Oceans dance with waves that roar,
Guarding secrets on their shore,
polar peaks, so cold, so bright,
Glisten in the Arctic night,

This world, a map of boundless grace,
Each region holds a sacred space,
Our Earth, a poem of lands and seas,
A master piece in nature's keys.

- Bornali Biswas.
BA. 3rd Semester.

pollution

In this world that is full of pollution,

we need a helpful solution,

we need people's contribution,

To make our environment be a beatiful place to
have an imagination,

All people want to have a good place,

To leave in peace,

In able to achieve

you just need to believe,

That someday we're gonna live,

in a beatiful and healthy earth !!!

GPS

No Matter

wherever I go

whenever I lose my way

I always comeback to you

As you are my navigation

showing me the right direction

Leading to my destination :)



- Gunumoni Bord
BA. 6th Sem.

REMEMBER

Remember,

The Amazon is burning

Ecosystems are crashing

The oceans are boiling

Permafrost is collapsing

The coral Reefs are dying

Fertile Soil is disappearing

Greenland is melting

Insects are vanishing

Antarctica is heating

Deserts are increasing.

And still,

We neglect these everything.

Remember,

We are the last generation
that can do something.

- Hiyamoni Ray.
BA. 5th Semester.

ବାର୍ଷୀମାନାୟ କିବାର

ଦୀଲାୟ ଦୀକାୟ ନାଗିର ବାୟ
 ଭାନ ଦୂର ମେନାୟ ବାନାୟ ଜୀପା ଜାଶୀ
 ନେବେ କିବାର ନାରିଯାର ବାର୍ଷୀମାନା ଦୁଁ
 ତଥାଂ ସମାଧନା ରାଲାବ କିବାର ଭାନ
 ନୌନି ନୌଚୀରନି ଶୁଦ୍ଧେମ ବାରନାୟ ବାରଜୀ ।
 ଗୋଶୀ ଜାୟ ଜୀମିକୋର ବାନ୍ଦି କିଶଳାଂଜୀ
 ନୌନି ଶୈଶାର ନାଚାୟ ହୃମୁର ଜୀପା
 ନୌଟି ବହା ଵାର୍ଷୀମାନା ଦୁଁ ।
 ମେନାୟ ଜୀପା ଜିଶାପନାୟ ଜୀପା ବାସୀ
 କିଶିଖଦି ଭାନା ନାଗିର ବାୟ
 ନାରି ବାରି
 ମୀନଗୀନନି ଆକ୍ଷାପିନା ବିରକ୍ତ ଜୀଜୀରାର ।
 ବାର୍ଷକୁନାୟ କିବାଶନି ଦୀପନା ଶାରଫାହନାୟ
 ହୋଗୀ ହୋଗୀ ମୀଦୀମଙ୍କୁ ମୀଦୀମଙ୍କୁନାପଜୀ
 ହୋଗୀ ହୋଗୀ କିଶିଖରକୀଶନି କିରଣ୍ୟନାପାର
 ମାନ୍ଦକଣ୍ଡା ଗୋଟବୀଭା ଅନ୍ତନି
 ମାନୀକା ନୌନି ବାଶବାୟ
 ରାମଲିପୀ ଗୋଟବୀ ଅନ୍ତନି
 ଧୂଜାରନି ଝର ବାନ୍ଦି ହୋରକୀ ହୋରକୀ ।
 ଧାପା ଧାନୀ ଶିମା ମୀଗାପା
 ନାଗିରବାୟ ନୌନି ଖାନୀ
 ଶମାଧନା ରାଲାବ କିବାର
 ମହାରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଅଶାୟ ମମ ।

- ଶିତା କନ୍ଦାଶି
 ବି. ମ ଭାସପି ଶିନିଶତାର

TALES OF THE RIVER

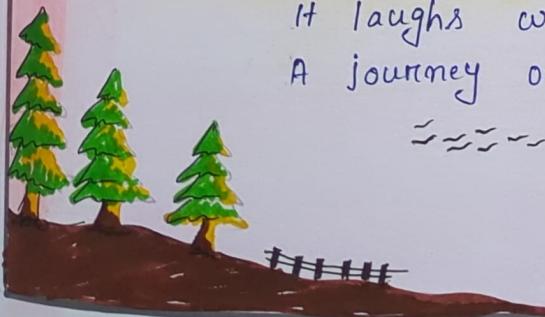
Under the open sky, so vast and free,
A breeze stirs the air, a whisper to the trees
On the earth's surface, a river runs wild,
A song of nature, tender and mild.

It flows through the land, with a story to tell
Of ancient times, where shadows dwell
To the trees, it speaks with a voice so clear,
A tale of life, for all to hear,

As it travels, it quenches the earth's thirst
Filling the soil, where life is first.

It nourished the land, gives the human breath
A life-giver, defying death.

Through valleys it winds, with passion and grace
climbing the mountains, in a timeless chase
It laughs with the wind, and talks with the stones
A journey of dreams in eternal tones.



- Florina Daimany
PG. 4th semester

ART
GALLERY



Choices for Tomorrow

A seed is sown, small and bright,
In the soil of hope, out of sight.

The world may ignore, the earth may cry,
But tomorrow depends on the seeds we try.
choose wisely, for the future to grow,
in each small action, let kindness flow.

— Lima Basumatary
• B.A 1st Semester

GREEN EARTH



- Gunodip Boro
B.A. 4th Sem

MOTHER EARTH



Fardina Das
B.A 2nd Sem.



TIME FOR NATURE

Taking time for nature is more than just a moment of escape; it is a journey to rediscover life's simple joys. The vibrant colours of flowers, the songs of birds, and the soft touch of a breeze remind us of the wonders that surround us every day.

In today's world, nature is more important than ever as it supports all life on earth. However, growing cities, factories and pollution are harming the environment. Mountains, plains and coastal areas are also changing due to human activities. To protect these natural places, we need to care for them and use resources wisely.

- Jaymin Hazowary
PG. 4th Semester

SAVE ENVIRONMENT



- Angeeta Roy.
PG 4th Semester.

INDIA: POLITICAL MAP



- Jyotsna Rabha.
BA. 1st Semester.

SAVE ENVIRONMENT



-UTPAL RABHA
PG - 4th SEM

SAVE TREE



Tree are essential to life on earth. They play important ecological, cultural and economic roles. Trees support species diversity, food webs, habitats and numerous ecological processes such as water and air purification. The importance of trees to regulating climate and soil fertility is essential for the planet. Trees consume carbon dioxide and, by photosynthesis, emit oxygen. By holding the soil to its roots, also assists in reducing soil erosion. They give us clean water to drink, air to breathe, shade and food to humans, animals and plants.

Bichitra Roy
B.A. 6th Semester