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THE ASSAM JYOTI

Published from NAGAON & GUWAHATI

R.N.I. Regn. No. ASSENG/2013/54236

REGD. NO. 54236\13 : GUWAHATI / NAGAON : FRIDAY, 13 JUNE, 2025 : RS. 5.00

VOL. NO. XIV, ISSUE NO. 8

CM launches Mukhya Mantrir Jiban Anuprerana Scheme to extend financial assistance to research scholars

The scheme has potential to usher in an era of R&D in Assam: CM



Dispur : Empowering Assam's research scholars, Chief Minister Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma today launched Mukhya Mantrir Jiban Anuprerana Scheme at a function held at Lok Sewa Bhawan here. The scheme aims at providing support to the research scholars

with a one-time financial assistance with a special focus on divyang scholars to usher in a new era of research and development in Assam. It may be noted that the scheme is first of its kind, which will provide Rs. 25,000 for full time research scholars and Rs. 40,000

for Divyang research scholars. The permanent residents of Assam studying in public institutions (State and Central Universities) are eligible for the scheme. Moreover, at the same platform, making the transfer process simpler, time-bound and fully transparent, Chief Minister Dr. Sarma also presented transfer orders affected via Swagata Satirtha Portal, benefitting 9004 Grade III and IV employees of the State government. Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said, "Today marks a milestone for Assam as the government kicks off two important schemes for the people of the state. Swagata Satirtha for hassle free mutual transfer, and Jiban Anuprerana scheme for our research scholar". He moreover said, "Gone are those days when a government transfer meant long queues at Janata Bhawan. With the *see page 10*

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma charts unified development plan for Barak Valley

Guwahati : To put the Barak Valley Region on a robust growth trajectory and expedite its pace of development, Chief Minister Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma on Tuesday held a key meeting with the ministers, MLAs, and functionaries of the Barak Valley Development Department at his office in Lok Sewa Bhawan on Tuesday. In the meeting, while emphasizing Barak Valley's importance for several social, economic, and strategic reasons, Chief Minister Dr. Sarma advocated for a common development goal for a balanced growth across three districts, namely Cachar, *see page 10*

Government of Assam, aligned with the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, stands committed to supporting this project: CM

Dispur : An eleven-member delegation from Bhutan's Gelephu Mindfulness City Project that is on a visit to Assam and Meghalaya, today met Chief Minister Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma at the latter's office at Lok Sewa Bhawan here. The delegation included members of the Core Working Group of the Gelephu Mindfulness City project and officials from the Royal Bhutanese Consulate General. The meeting marked a warm and cordial exchange of ideas, reaffirming the ties between Assam and the Kingdom of Bhutan. Welcoming the delegates, Dr. Sarma extended his heartfelt appreciation for



their visit and underscored the significance of the Gelephu Mindfulness City Project in promoting regional cooperation and sustainable development. He stated that the Government of Assam, aligned with the vision of Prime Minister Narendra

Modi, stands committed to supporting this project. He assured the delegation of cooperation and collaboration from the state administration in working closely with both the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Core Working *see page 10*

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No. 91
repentance

O Hari, what we have done by not worshipping You in the company of the virtuous ones !
Being self-interested, I gave up servicing You !
For this crime, I immersed in violent menace.
You are the bosom friend, the beloved soul;
Still I, the vile creature donot worship you.
You are my father, my preceptor, my destiny,
I, the vile one became the thief of Your service.
Devotion to You saves even the inferiors,
Yet I, the ill- thinker, donot adore you !
I donot consider you to be my tutelary divinity,
Suffering from pangs, die in the worldly illusion.
Its only You, the sea of mercy
What a man I am, not to worship You sincerely !
O benevolent Lord, now give me shelter of Your feet
Your feet are the purifier of crimes we commit.
O my God, donot avoid me,
Let my mind immerse in thee.
My heart is destroyed,
My life is destroyed,
O Rama Krishna Hari,
My soul, Hari !
O Hari Rama Krishna Rama“Govinda
O triumphant Krishna Rama !
Hari Rama, comrade Rama Hari Rama !
O Rama Krishna Govinda Hari Rama,
Govinda Krishna Rama Rama Rama
Govinda Govinda Rama.
O my heart Govinda Madhava Rama
Krishna
The victorious Krishna.

No-92
The Divine Power

The store of Naam is in the heart,
It exposes itself through mouth.
The name of Rama thrashes and ruins the warriors of sin.
Destroying the enemy sin,
Hari naam laughs loudly,“Sitting over all the religions,
Hari naam exposes freely.
Subjugating the happiness of salvation,
Hari naam dances in pleasure
Making friendship with man, goes near Hari.

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Advice

O thoughtful mind,
Adore Lord with devotion.
By adoring Lord,
One can have salvation
And beyond adoring the feet of God,
One goes to the realm of death.
Worshipping God, one can stop one's birth
Without devotion, all others are of no use
Knowing it,
O mind, worship the feet of God.
The foolish Madhav sings with this sentiment Madhav always exposes his little self as a slave to Lord.

The End

■ Rita Borua
99545-94823

Hidden gem Jagubura Lake
emerges as eco-tourism hotspot
near Assam-Meghalaya border

BAREGAON: If you’re looking to escape the monotony of daily life and immerse yourself in nature, a trip to the serene Jagubura Lake near Rani might be just what you need. Nestled in the picturesque setting of Umchaw and Baregaon, two villages near the Meghalaya-Assam border, this hidden treasure is gradually drawing the attention of nature lovers and eco-tourists alike. Best vacation packages. Located just about 30 kilometers west of Guwahati, the lake is situated within the Singkli Colony of Baregaon under the Patharkhmah subdivision in Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya. Despite its scenic beauty and cultural richness, the area remains largely unknown to the broader public due to lack of promotion and political attention. The villages of Umchaw and Baregaon are home predominantly to the Rabha community, one of Assam’s indigenous groups. Comprising around 100 families in Umchaw and 150 in Baregaon, the residents have preserved their traditional culture, religion, and customs despite the influence of neighbouring communities like the Khasi. They continue to live in harmony, demonstrating a deep connection to both their heritage and their environment. What truly distinguishes Baregaon is the captivating Jagubura Lake. Surrounded by lush hills and fertile fields, the lake covers an area of about 3 hectares. According to Ural Singkli, a prominent local social worker who adopted Hinduism and has been spearheading development efforts in the region, the lake is home to several rare species of fish. To enhance the visitor experience, two boats are available for free rides, and a well-maintained walking path circles the lake for leisurely strolls. Adding to the lake’s charm are native plants, orchids, and an array of local fish species like rohu, bhokua, rupchanda, and even the occasional ilish. For visitors, the experience is not only visually refreshing but also spiritually uplifting. A notable attraction near the lake is a cluster of traditional Assamese-style homes that have been converted into homestays, accommodating up to 28 guests. These are complemented by the ‘You & Me’ restaurant, which provides food and lodging services. Importantly, most locals speak Assamese fluently, making it convenient for visitors from Assam. The area also boasts other unique attractions. Ural Singkli, a devoted follower of Lord Shiva, has constructed a Shiva temple near the lake. Additionally, his efforts to introduce Thai catfish farming have become a point of curiosity and attraction for visitors. Two large emus on the property add to the exotic appeal. The Rabha community in these villages continues to celebrate their cultural traditions, including the eight-day Bohag Bihu festival starting on Goru Bihu and the age-old Suwari festival observed every year on the 8th of Bohag. The ancient Kaliya Gosai Thakur Namghar in Baregaon remains a spiritual hub, where residents regularly participate in devotional singing and prayer. For anyone wishing to spend a day or more immersed in natural beauty and rich cultural heritage, a trip to Jagubura Lake and its surrounding villages offers an unforgettable experience.



Childhood Betrayed : The Unfinished Battle Against Child Labour

■ **Heramba Nath**

The World Day Against Child Labour is observed every year on June 12. More than a symbolic observance, it represents one of the most urgent humanitarian issues confronting the world today. In a modern civilisation that prides itself on technological advancements, economic development, and human rights discourse, the existence of child labour remains a damning indictment of persisting inequality, poverty, and moral neglect. This day serves as a reminder that despite centuries of progress in medicine, science, and commerce, we have yet to protect one of the most vulnerable groups within human society — our children. It urges nations, policymakers, international bodies, and communities to renew their commitment towards eradicating child labour and creating a world where every child can enjoy the rights of education, health, play, and freedom.

Historically, child labour is not a new phenomenon. From the Industrial Revolution in Europe to the feudal agricultural systems of Asia, children have long been employed in labour, often under harsh and exploitative conditions. In the 18th and 19th centuries, factories, mines, and farms were heavily reliant on child labour for their economic productivity. The justification for this practice was rooted in poverty, social hierarchy, and economic expediency. Families trapped in poverty had no alternative but to send their children to work. Social elites and industrialists capitalised on this, arguing that child labour was a necessity for economic growth. In the absence of labour regulations, children were subjected to inhumane working hours, dangerous environments, and chronic deprivation of education and leisure.

It was only with the rise of social reform movements, trade unions, and human rights campaigns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that the issue began to receive systematic attention. Pioneers such as Charles Dickens, whose literary work exposed the brutal realities of child labour in Victorian England, and child rights activists in the United States and Europe brought the issue into public consciousness. The establishment of international labour standards through

bodies like the International Labour Organization after World War I marked a significant step in formalising legal frameworks against child labour.

The International Labour Organization's Minimum Age Convention, adopted in 1973, and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, adopted in 1999, are two of the most important international instruments addressing this issue. These conventions have been ratified by numerous countries, committing them to progressively eliminate child labour through legal reforms, enforcement mechanisms, and rehabilitation programmes for affected children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child further reinforced the right of children to be protected from economic exploitation and hazardous work.

Despite these efforts, child labour continues to be a significant global problem. According to recent joint estimates by the International Labour Organization and UNICEF, there are over 160 million children involved in child labour worldwide. Alarming, the progress made in reducing child labour over the past two decades was reversed during the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced millions of children into work due to school closures, parental unemployment, and increased poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia remain the regions with the highest prevalence of child labour, accounting for a significant share of the global total.

In India, the issue of child labour is deeply intertwined with socio-economic inequalities, caste hierarchies, rural poverty, and lack of access to quality education. The census of 2011 recorded over 10.1 million child labourers in India aged between 5 and 14 years. Though government sources claim that this number has reduced in the past decade, ground realities suggest otherwise. In rural areas, children are often employed in agriculture, fisheries, brick kilns, tea plantations, and domestic work. In urban settings, they are found working in restaurants, garages, construction sites, garment factories, and as street vendors.

The state of Assam, with its unique socio-political history, tea industry economy, and recurrent natural disasters such as floods, has its own set of challenges con-

cerning child labour. The tea gardens of Assam have historically employed children in plucking, sorting, and packing leaves, often under dangerous conditions. Seasonal floods displace thousands of families every year, forcing children into labour to supplement family income. In districts like Darrang, Morigaon, Barpeta, and Dhemaji, child labour in agricultural fields, domestic households, and small businesses remains a pressing issue.

Apart from tea gardens, Assam's brick industries and hotels are other sectors where child labour is frequently observed. Children are seen working in brick kilns, often engaged in physically demanding and hazardous tasks, which severely affect their health and development. In many hotels and small eateries, children assist in kitchens, cleaning, and other menial work, missing out on education and a proper childhood. Moreover, in urban and semi-urban areas, some children, accompanied by their parents, collect discarded plastic waste from roadsides to sell to recycling companies. This informal and precarious livelihood exposes them to health hazards, exploitation, and deprives them of opportunities to attend school or engage in recreational activities. Such realities underscore the complex and deeply rooted nature of child labour in Assam, requiring targeted interventions beyond the conventional sectors.

The legislative framework in India aimed at eliminating child labour includes the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, which was amended in 2016 to ban the employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and processes, and of adolescents aged 14–18 years in hazardous occupations. The Right to Education Act mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14, thereby addressing one of the root causes of child labour. However, the enforcement of these laws remains weak, especially in rural areas and informal sectors. Corruption, lack of awareness, socio-economic compulsion, and loopholes in the legal system continue to perpetuate the problem.

Poverty is undeniably the most critical factor driving child labour. In households where par-

ents are daily wage earners or marginal farmers, children are often considered economic assets who can supplement the meagre family income. The absence of social security, reliable employment opportunities for adults, and access to affordable education means that families prioritise immediate survival over long-term developmental benefits. For many parents, sending a child to school implies not only losing a source of income but also incurring expenses for books, uniforms, and transportation.

Education, therefore, remains the most effective tool in combating child labour. Studies have shown that children enrolled in schools are significantly less likely to be engaged in labour. Midday meal schemes, free textbooks, scholarships, and residential schools for marginalised communities have had a positive impact in several regions. However, challenges persist in terms of infrastructure, teacher availability, dropout rates, and gender disparities. In flood-affected districts of Assam, for example, seasonal displacement leads to frequent interruptions in schooling, increasing the likelihood of children entering labour.

The role of civil society organisations, child rights groups, and grassroots activists in combating child labour cannot be overstated. From rescuing children from hazardous occupations to providing rehabilitation services such as counselling, vocational training, and bridge schooling, these groups often fill the gaps left by government machinery. Awareness campaigns in villages and urban slums, mobilisation of women's groups, and creation of local child protection committees have proven effective in preventing child labour and reintegrating children into the education system.

Another crucial factor in addressing child labour is the responsibility of industries and consumers. Many sectors, particularly in developing countries, rely on child labour in their supply chains due to lower costs and lack of regulation. International campaigns such as 'Fair Trade' and 'Rugmark' have successfully raised awareness about ethical consumerism, pressuring businesses to adopt child labour-free practices.

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Kaziranga helpline num- bers launched for wildlife protection during floods



Bokakhat : With floodwaters gradually rising, the authorities of Kaziranga National Park have launched dedicated helpline numbers to provide medical and rescue assistance to wildlife affected by the floods.

The initiative, undertaken by the park authorities, veterinarians, and forest department teams, aims to facilitate prompt reporting of injured or stranded animals. The dedicated helpline number is 03776-269563. People are urged to inform the authorities immediately through this number if they spot any wild animal injured or in danger due to the floods. Rescue operations have already begun in the eastern range of Kaziranga. The forest department, in coordination with the Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC), is actively involved in rescue and treatment efforts. In previous flood seasons, around 100 animals were rescued and released after treatment. This year, preparations are once again underway to minimize wildlife casualties and damage. Veterinarians and forest department staff are on high alert.

Eminent journalist Achyut Hazarika passes away at 68

Bokakhat : Achyut Hazarika, a distinguished journalist who represented the media fraternity of Bokakhat for nearly four decades, passed away on Monday morning at the age of 68. Known for his tireless efforts to highlight the social and cultural life of Bokakhat, Hazarika played a pivotal role in shaping local journalism. He was one of the founding members of the Bokakhat Press Club, served as its acting president in the past, and was the executive president at the time of his demise. Hazarika was also actively involved in various cultural and social organizations. He was a founding member and former general secretary of the Asom Sanskritik Mahasabha, and was serving as its vice president at the time of his passing. In addition, he helped establish the Ujoni Asom Biklang Kendra and was a lifelong member of the Aham Xahitya Xabha. The news of his death drew an outpouring of grief. Admirers, friends, and colleagues gathered at his rented residence in Ward No. 2 of Bokakhat to pay their last respects. Before his mortal remains were taken to his native home in Jakhalabandha, several organizations, including the Assam State Journalists' Association, Bokakhat Subdivision Journalists' Association, Bokakhat Press Club, EMJA (Bokakhat), Kaziranga News Network, Komargaon Regional Journalists' Association, and others, paid tribute with traditional Assamese gamosas and floral offerings.

The dream of Happiness

■ Bitopan Gogoi

The Dream of Happiness
In search of all life's joys
I wandered—
Your green festival sparkled
Even in darkness—
In the bare clarity
Of your eyes.
On the night of departure,
The world, a shy maiden,
Blushed
At your sorrowful smile—
I played Holi with blood
On the naked, faded youth

Of time.
That departing night,
With you,
I sang an illicit poem,
Raised the forbidden gun
In my hand,
And asked my conscience—
How deep is the love
You carry?
Translate by
Chandana Choudhury

Gauhati University De- fends Campus Rules, Cites Security for Convocation

Guwahati : Gauhati University has released a statement addressing recent concerns raised by students and members of civil society regarding a series of campus regulations outlined on a notice board displayed outside the university. "The regulations, which include restricted entry to the campus, a prohibition on open-air performances, a ban on feeding animals, and restrictions on video shooting, have sparked widespread discussion," said Prof Utpal Sarma, Registrar, Gauhati University. "We seek to clarify the context, necessity, and intent behind these measures, urging the community not to misinterpret them," he added. The notice was first issued in preparation for the 32nd Convocation, originally scheduled for 25 April 2025. "This high-profile event was expected to be attended by the President of India as chief guest, with the Governor of Assam serving as chairperson and the Chief Minister as guest of honour," Prof Sarma explained. Given the presence of such dignitaries, the university was required to implement stringent security measures in coordination with state and national security agencies, he informed. These measures included limiting campus entry to individuals with a valid Gauhati University identity card or official pass, prohibiting open-air performances, and restricting video shooting. Although the president's visit was postponed due to the unfortunate Pahalgam incident, the university noted that security protocols remain in place.

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Childhood Betrayed : The Unfin- ished Battle Against Child Labour

Corporate social responsibility initiatives, third-party audits, and stricter procurement policies are essential to eliminate the demand side of child labour.

Technological interventions too hold promise in combating child labour. Mobile applications for reporting child labour, digital monitoring of school attendance, and online databases of missing or vulnerable children can strengthen surveillance and enforcement. Data-driven policymaking, informed by accurate mapping of child labour hotspots and socio-economic indicators, can enhance the effectiveness of national and state-level action plans.

The media plays a vital role in shaping public opinion and political will on this issue. Investigative journalism, documentary films, and social media campaigns have succeeded in exposing the harsh realities of child labour and influencing legislative reforms. Cultural platforms such as theatre, folk music, and cinema can also contribute by raising awareness in local languages and culturally resonant formats.

Ultimately, the eradication of child labour is not solely the responsibility of governments or NGOs. It requires a societal shift in attitudes and priorities. Communities must reject the normalisation of child labour and value education and childhood as rights rather than privileges. Religious and cultural leaders, who hold significant sway in rural areas, can help alter mindsets by speaking out against child exploitation and advocating for child-friendly social practices.

As we observe the World Day Against Child Labour, it becomes clear that the fight to safeguard childhood remains far from over. This day calls us not just to remember the children trapped in cycles of exploitation but to renew our resolve to build societies where childhood is cherished, nurtured, and protected. The struggle against child labour is a mirror reflecting our collective conscience — a measure of how much we value dignity, justice, and the promise of a better tomorrow. When we break the chains of child labour, we unlock the potential of millions, empowering them to grow, learn, and lead lives filled with hope and opportunity. This is not merely a policy challenge; it is a moral imperative that demands united action from every corner of society. To safeguard our children is to secure the foundation of our shared future, for in every child's smile lies the blueprint of a more equitable and humane world. ■

Janasanyog RO no 581/25/13-June-25

Aryabhata

Mathematician-Astronomers

Aryabhata or Aryabhata I (476–550 CE) was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. His works include the Aryabhatiya (which mentions that in 3600 Kali Yuga, 499 CE, he was 23 years old) and the Arya-siddhanta. For his explicit mention of the relativity of motion, he also qualifies as a major early physicist.

While there is a tendency to misspell his name as "Aryabhata" by analogy with other names having the "bhata" suffix, his name is properly spelled Aryabhata: every astronomical text spells his name thus, including Brahmagupta's references to him "in more than a hundred places by name". Furthermore, in most instances "Aryabhata" would not fit the metre either.

Aryabhata mentions in the Aryabhatiya that he was 23 years old 3,600 years into the Kali Yuga, but this is not to mean that the text was composed at that time. This mentioned year corresponds to 499 CE, and implies that he was born in 476. Aryabhata called himself a native of Kusumapura or Pataliputra (present day Patna, Bihar).

Bhaskara I describes Aryabhata as asmakiya, "one

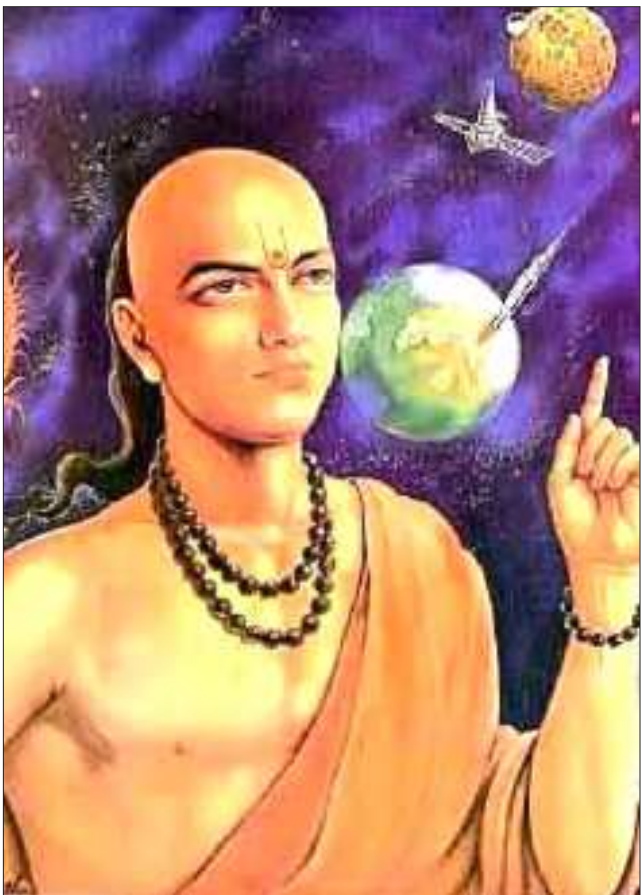
belonging to the Asmaka country." During the Buddha's time, a branch of the Asmaka people settled in the region between the Narmada and Godavari rivers in central India. It has been claimed that the asmaka (Sanskrit for "stone") where Aryabhata originated may be the present day Kodungallur which was the historical capital city of Thiruvanchikkulam of ancient Kerala. However, old records show that the city was actually Kotum-kol-ur ("city of strict governance"). Similarly, the fact that several commentaries on the Aryabhatiya have come from Kerala has been used to suggest that it was Aryabhata's main place of life and activity; however, many commentaries have come from outside Kerala, and the Aryasiddhanta was completely unknown in Kerala. K. Chandra Hari has argued for the Kerala hypothesis on the basis of astronomical evidence. Aryabhata mentions "Lanka" on several occasions in the Aryabhatiya, but his "Lanka" is an abstraction, standing for a point on the equator at the same longitude as his Ujjayini.

It is fairly certain that, at some point, he went to Kusumapura for advanced studies and lived there for some time. Both Hindu and Buddhist tradition, as well as Bhaskara I (CE 629), identify



Kusumapura as Paṭaliputra, modern Patna. A verse mentions that Aryabhata was the head of an institution (kulapa) at Kusumapura, and, because the university of Nalanda was in Pataliputra at the time and had

an astronomical observatory, it is speculated that Aryabhata might have been the head of the Nalanda university as well. Aryabhata is also reputed to have set up an observatory at the Sun temple in Taregana, Bihar.



Aryabhata is the author of several treatises on mathematics and astronomy, some of which are lost.

He was student of Nalanda university, later he even became head of one department of it. Many researches were made at Nalanda in astronomy, mathematics, physics, biology, medicine and other fields. So Aryabhata got his major source of knowledge from Nalanda and his major work was based on previous inventions by Greeks, Mesopotamians and Nalanda university itself. Aryabhatiya, a compendium of mathematics and astronomy, was referred to in the Indian mathematical literature and has survived to modern times. The mathematical part of the

Aryabhatiya covers arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry. It also contains continued fractions, quadratic equations, sums-of-power series, and a table of sines. The Arya-siddhanta, a lost work on astronomical computations, is known through the writings of Aryabhata's contemporary, Varahamihira, and later mathematicians and commentators, including Brahmagupta and Bhaskara I. This work appears to be based on the older Surya Siddhanta which was a Sanskrit summary of Greek and mesopotamian theories in astronomy and mathematics and uses the midnight-day reckoning, as opposed to sunrise in Aryabhatiya. It also contained a description of

several astronomical instruments: the gnomon (shanku-yantra), a shadow instrument (chhAyA-yantra), possibly angle-measuring devices, semicircular and circular (dhanur-yantra / chakra-yantra), a cylindrical stick yasti-yantra, an umbrella-shaped device called the chhatra-yantra, and water clocks of at least two types, bow-shaped and cylindrical. A third text, which may have survived in the Arabic translation, is Al-nanf or Al-nanf. It claims that it is a translation by Aryabhata, but the Sanskrit name of this work is not known. Probably dating from the 9th century, it is mentioned by the Persian scholar and chronicler of India, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni.

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Manas National Park witnesses significant growth in tourism revenue and foreign visitors



Kokrajhar : Manas National Park, situated within the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), has experienced a steady and remarkable rise in tourism revenue over the past three financial years, according to a report released by the Forest Department. The Tourism Department, in coordina-

tion with the Forest Department and local stakeholders, is actively working to sustain and build upon this positive momentum. For the current financial year 2024–25 (up to May 2025), the park has collected a total revenue of Rs 1,73,31,100 from tourism-related activities. During this pe-

riod, 60,921 Indian tourists and 3,426 foreign tourists visited the park. This represents significant growth compared to the previous financial year 2023–24, which generated Rs 1,40,64,000 in revenue and recorded visits by 50,515 Indian and 1,816 foreign tourists. In 2022–23, the park earned Rs 1,35,98,275 from 55,257 Indian and 924 foreign visitors. The statistics clearly indicate a rising trend, particularly in foreign tourist arrivals, which have more than tripled over the last three years. This surge in tourism is widely attributed to the peaceful environment that has taken root

in the region in recent years under the leadership of BTC chief executive member Pramod Boro. The improved law and order situation has helped create a stable and welcoming atmosphere for tourists. Manas National Park today not only showcases the region’s rich natural beauty but also symbolizes the broader progress and stability within the BTR. The growth in tourism also aligns with the ongoing initiatives by the Tourism Department of BTR to promote eco-tourism. Efforts have been directed toward enhancing visitor experiences through improved

infrastructure, better accessibility, and greater community involvement. Increased public awareness and conservation-based strategies have further boosted the park’s popularity among nature lovers and eco-tourists. As a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in the region, Manas National Park plays a crucial role in both conservation and nature-based tourism in Assam. The consistent rise in tourist footfall and revenue underscores the park’s importance in the broader tourism landscape of the state.

ONGC develops 75 model Anganwadi centres across 4 states under CSR Initiative



Sibsagar : In line with the Prime Minister’s vision of celebrating 75 years of India’s Independence through the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, Energy Maharatna ONGC, under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative, has supported the development of 75 model Anganwadi Centres across four states—Jharkhand, Assam, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh. Going beyond traditional designs, these upgraded centres

are equipped with modern facilities and sustainable features that aim to improve health, hygiene, and educational standards. In Assam, 28 centres located in Sivasagar, Jorhat, and Cachar districts have been provided with smart TVs, pen drives, and Bluetooth speakers preloaded with educational and awareness content. These digital tools are helping Anganwadi workers communicate government schemes more effectively and

promote pre-natal and post-natal care. The newly developed Anganwadi Centres are now fully operational and have been officially handed over to the respective local communities. They have been thoughtfully designed to support the holistic development of children up to six years of age while also providing care for pregnant and lactating mothers and serving the overall community. With a total financial outlay of around Rs 5 crore, the project was executed by The Citizens Foundation. A formal handover ceremony was held recently in Sivasagar, marking the successful culmination of the initiative. The event was attended by Rizwana Naqvi, GGM and Head of HR, ONGC, and the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) of Sivasagar.

Environmental and educational awareness meeting held at Bongao Chola High School



Bokakhat : In observance of World Environment Day and with an aim to promote educational awareness, a guardian meeting was organized at Bongao Chola High School. Early in the day, under the supervision of Eco Club In-Charge Teacher Geetali Burhagohain, teachers, students, and guardians gathered together to plant saplings and then took out a rally against plastic pollution. Following this, a meeting on educational awareness was held under the chairmanship of the School Management Committee President Atul Hazarika. Assistant Head Teacher Amulya Tamuli extended greetings on the occasion of World Environment Day and welcomed everyone. Acting Principal Girmallika Saikia emphasized that without educational awareness, success in preserving nature and the environment is not possible. She also highlighted various academic aspects of the school. Several guardians shared their opinions on the progress of the school. Manisha Barakataki, the Chief Trainer of the voluntary organization ‘NIIT,’ also addressed the guardians on matters concerning their children’s future.

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Astronomy

Aryabhata's system of astronomy was called the audAyaka system, in which days are reckoned from uday, dawn at lanka or "equator". Some of his later writings on astronomy, which apparently proposed a second model (or ardha-rAtrika, midnight) are lost but can be partly reconstructed from the discussion in Brahmagupta's Khandakhadyaka. In some texts, he seems to ascribe the apparent motions of the heavens to the Earth's rotation. He may have believed that the planet's orbits as elliptical rather than circular. Aryabhata correctly insisted that the Earth rotates about its axis daily, and that the apparent movement of the stars is a relative motion caused by the rotation of the Earth, contrary to the then-prevailing view, that the sky rotated. This is indicated in the first chapter of the Aryabhatiya, where he gives the number of rotations of the Earth in a yuga, and made more explicit in his gola chapter. In the same way that someone in a boat going forward sees an unmoving going backward, so on the equator sees the unmoving stars going uniformly westward. The cause of rising and setting the sphere of the stars together with the planets turns due west at the equator, constantly pushed by the cosmic wind. Aryabhata described a geocentric model of the Solar System, in which the Sun and Moon are each carried by epicycles. They in turn revolve around the Earth. In this model, which is also

found in the Paitamaha-siddhanta (c. 425 CE), the motions of the planets are each governed by two epicycles, a smaller manda (slow) and a larger sighra (fast). The order of the planets in terms of distance from earth is taken as: the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the asterisms. The positions and periods of the planets was calculated relative to uniformly moving points. In the case of Mercury and Venus, they move around the Earth at the same mean speed as the Sun. In the case of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, they move around the Earth at specific speeds, representing each planet's motion through the zodiac. Most historians of astronomy consider that this two-epicycle model reflects elements of pre-Ptolemaic Greek astronomy. Another element in Aryabhata's model, the sighrocca, the basic planetary period in relation to the Sun, is seen by some historians as a sign of an underlying heliocentric model.

Eclipses

Solar and lunar eclipses were scientifically explained by Aryabhata. He states that the Moon and planets shine by reflected sunlight. Instead of the prevailing cosmogony in which eclipses were caused by Rahu and Ketu (identified as the pseudo-planetary lunar nodes), he explains eclipses in terms of shadows cast by and falling on Earth. Thus, the lunar eclipse



occurs when the Moon enters into the Earth's shadow (verse gola.37). He discusses at length the size and extent of the Earth's shadow (verses gola.38–48) and then provides the computation and the size of the eclipsed part during an eclipse. Later Indian astronomers improved on the calculations, but Aryabhata's methods provided the core. His computational paradigm was so accurate that 18th-century scientist Guillaume Le Gentil, during a visit to Pondicherry, India, found the Indian computations of the duration of the lunar eclipse of 30 August 1765 to be short by 41 seconds, whereas his charts (by Tobias Mayer, 1752) were long by 68 seconds.

Sidereal periods

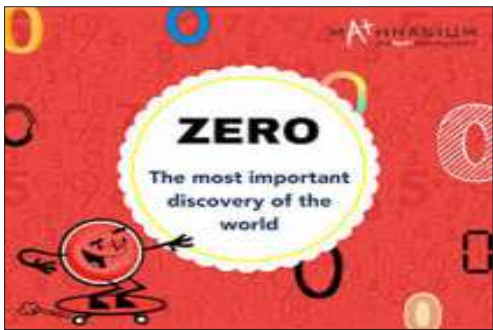
Considered in modern English units of time, Aryabhata calculated the sidereal rotation (the rotation of the earth referencing the fixed stars) as 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.1 seconds; the modern value is 23:56:4.091. Similarly, his value for the length of the sidereal year at 365 days, 6 hours, 12 minutes, and 30 seconds (365.25858 days) is an er-

ror of 3 minutes and 20 seconds over the length of a year (365.25636 days).

Heliocentrism

As mentioned, Aryabhata advocated an astronomical model in which the Earth turns on its own axis. His model also gave corrections (the sigra anomaly) for the speeds of the planets in the sky in terms of the mean speed of the Sun. Thus, it has been suggested that Aryabhata's calculations were based on an underlying heliocentric model, in which the planets orbit the Sun, though this has been rebutted. It has also been suggested that aspects of Aryabhata's system may have been derived from an earlier, likely pre-Ptolemaic Greek, heliocentric model of which Indian astronomers were unaware, though the evidence is scant. The general consensus is that a synodic anomaly (depending on the position of the Sun) does not imply a physically heliocentric orbit (such corrections being also present in late Babylonian astronomical texts), and that Aryabhata's system was not explicitly heliocentric.

Place value system and zero



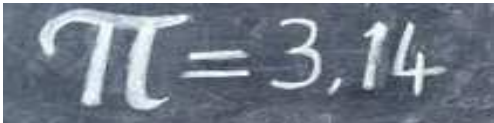
The place-value system, first seen in the 3rd-century Bakhshali Manuscript,

was clearly in place in his work. While he did not use a symbol for zero, the French mathematician Georges Ifrah argues that knowledge of zero was implicit in Aryabhata's place-value system as a place holder for the powers of ten with null coefficients. However, Aryabhata did not use the Brahmi numerals. Continuing the Sanskrit tradition from Vedic times, he used letters of the alphabet to denote numbers, expressing quantities, such as the table of sines in a mnemonic form.

Trigonometry

Aryabhata discussed the concept of sine in his work by the name of ardha-jya, which literally means "half-chord". For simplicity, people started calling it jya. When Arabic writers translated his works from Sanskrit into Arabic, they referred it as jiba. However, in Arabic writings, vowels are omitted, and it was abbreviated as jb. Later writers substituted it with jaib, meaning "pocket" or

"fold (in a garment)". (In Arabic, jiba is a meaningless word.) Later in the 12th century, when Gherardo of Cremona translated these writings from Arabic into Latin, he replaced the Arabic jaib with its Latin counterpart, sinus, which means "cove" or "bay"; thence comes the English word sine.



Indeterminate equations

A problem of great interest to Indian mathematicians since ancient times has been to find integer solutions to Diophantine equations that have the form $ax + by = c$. (This problem was also studied in ancient Chinese mathematics, and its solution is usually referred to as the Chinese remainder theorem.) This is an example from Bhaskara's commentary on Aryabhatiya:

Find the number which gives 5 as the remainder when divided by 8, 4 as the remainder when divided by 9, and 1 as the remainder when divided by 7

That is, find $N = 8x+5 = 9y+4 = 7z+1$. It turns out that the smallest value for N is 85. In general, diophantine equations, such as this, can be notoriously difficult. They were discussed extensively in ancient Vedic text Sulba Sutras, whose more ancient parts might date to 800 BCE. Aryabhata's method of solving such problems, elaborated by Bhaskara in 621 CE, is called the kuttaka method. Kuttaka means "pulverizing" or "breaking into small pieces", and the method involves a recursive algorithm for writing the original factors in smaller numbers. This algorithm became the standard method for solving first-order diophantine equations in Indian mathematics, and initially the whole subject of algebra was called kuttaka-ganita or simply kuttaka.



Akshay Kumar surprises fans in disguise outside Bandra theatre for Housefull 5

Superstar Akshay Kumar is known for his larger-than-life comic timing on screen, but off-screen, he’s proving to be equally unpredictable. In a delightful twist, the actor took to the streets of Bandra in Mumbai to get unfiltered feedback from fans about his latest release, Housefull 5. Disguised in a mask from the film, Akshay blended into the crowd outside a popular movie theatre, where he struck up casual conversations with moviegoers exiting the film. The moment was captured in a now-viral Instagram Reel shared by the actor himself. What began as an undercover operation quickly turned into a wholesome interaction. Once he revealed his identity, surprised fans lit up with excitement, crowding around him for selfies and cheers. One fan even shouted, “I love you,” while another told him it was their fifth time watching a Housefull



film on the big screen. Sharing the video on Instagram, Akshay wrote, “Bas yun hi I decided to wear the killer mask and interview people coming out of the Housefull5 show at Bandra today. Pakda jaane wala tha end mein but bhaag gaya us se pehle. Mast experience.”

Dulquer Salmaan launches Malayalam cinema’s first superhero universe with Lokah – Chapter One: Chandra

Dulquer Salmaan is all set to redefine the landscape of Malayalam cinema — not just as a celebrated actor, but now as the creative force behind the region’s first homegrown superhero universe. On Saturday, Dulquer took to Instagram to unveil the first-look poster of his

upcoming production Lokah – Chapter One: Chandra, a genre-defying venture that marks a bold new chapter for Wayfarer Films. The poster introduces Kalyani Priyadarshan in a commanding, never-seen-before superhero avatar, signalling a transformative leap in her career.



Standing tall against a war-torn backdrop, Kalyani’s character exudes strength, defiance, and a quiet intensity, hinting at both mythic scale and emotional depth. Alongside her, Naslen K. Gafoor is seen in a brooding pose, surrounded by the storm of battle — setting the tone for what promises to be an emotionally charged, high-stakes narrative. The project — titled Lokah – Chapter One: Chandra — is not just another fantasy-action film. It is envisioned as the cornerstone of a larger cinematic universe inspired by Malayalam culture, folklore, and mythology. This marks Dulquer’s seventh production under Wayfarer Films, and undoubtedly his most ambitious one yet.

Aamir Khan’s 90-year-old mother Zeenat Hussain and sister Nikhat to make on-screen appearance in Sitaare Zameen Par

In a heartwarming turn of events, Bollywood superstar Aamir Khan is set to share the screen with two very special women in his life—his 90-year-old mother, Zeenat Hussain, and his sister, Nikhat Khan—in his upcoming film Sitaare Zameen Par. Sources close to the production have confirmed that Zeenat Hussain will make her on-screen debut in the film, marking a rare and touching moment in the actor’s illustrious career. Joining her will be Aamir’s sister Nikhat Khan, who has made notable appearances in recent years and has increasingly embraced her presence in cinema. While the details of their roles are being kept tightly under wraps, their inclusion adds a deeply personal dimension to Sitaare Zameen Par, which is already generating considerable buzz as the spiritual sequel to the 2007 classic Taare Zameen Par. Directed by R.S. Prasanna, the film features Aamir Khan and Genelia Deshmukh in lead roles, alongside ten debutant child actors, and



is scheduled for release on June 20, 2025. This is not the first time Aamir has woven elements of his personal life into his professional journey, but to feature his nonagenarian mother on screen is a particularly tender gesture. Zeenat Hussain, long known for her quiet presence behind the scenes, has rarely been in the public eye. Her participation in Sitaare Zameen Par is seen by many as a moment of celebration—not just of cinema, but of family, legacy, and love. Meanwhile, Nikhat Khan, who has appeared in films like Mission Mangal and Saand Ki Aankh, has been gradually stepping into the limelight. Her presence in Sitaare Zameen Par only adds to the film’s layered narrative and familial warmth. With music by Shankar-Ehsaan-Loy and lyrics by Amitabh Bhattacharya, Sitaare Zameen Par promises to be an emotional, musical journey, and now—with Aamir’s own family gracing the screen—one that carries even more meaning. As the film heads toward release, all eyes are now on how these deeply personal appearances will be woven into the story—and how they will resonate with audiences who have followed Aamir’s career, and family, with deep affection.



From page 1

The scheme has potential to usher in an era of R&D in Assam: CM

Swagata Satirtha portal, government has made transfer process simpler, time-bound and fully transparent. Today, with just a click, over 9004 candidates have been mutually transferred. This is our commitment to bring transparency and accountability to every facet of government service.” The Chief Minister also said that the mutual transfer system through Swagata Satirtha portal is a revolutionary step of the government, which will definitely give mental satisfaction leading to their increased productivity. Expressing State government’s commitment to the welfare of the government employees, Chief Minister Dr. Sarma said that Assam is one of the six states that is giving dearness allowance and dearness relief at par with the Central government. Many states have huge difference with the Centre with regard to their allowances and other perks. Chief Minister Dr. Sarma said that in giving government appointments, State government has been successful in weeding out corrupt practices and bringing transparency. Now every government department is giving government appointment following a merit-based, rigorous and transparent procedure. Stating his government’s employee friendly policies, he said that around 40 thousand government employees availed the opportunity of getting housing loan ‘Apun Ghar’ amounting Rs. 15 lakh each. However, he said that government has granted the plea of the government employees to increase the loan amount to Rs. 30 lakh. He also stated about the reformation that the present State government has brought, in giving compassionate employment. He also highlighted the convenience that the government has introduced in Mukhya Mantri Lok Sevak Arogya Yojana. Moreover, speaking about Mukhya Mantrir Jiban Anuprerana Scheme, the Chief Minister said that the scheme would greatly help in empowering the students to carry out their research and development works without financial constraints. The scheme will also help the students to complete their research in time and get absorbed in gainful employment in educational institutions. He on the occasion also spoke about Nijut Moina scheme which entitles a HS student Rs. 1000/, a degree student Rs. 1250/ and a PG student Rs. 2500/ monthly. The scheme has brought about complete transformation in girls education in the state, the Chief Minister added. Agriculture Minister Atul Bora, Revenue Minister Keshab Mahanta, Water Resources Minister Pijush Hazarika, Transport Minister Jogen Mohan, Handloom and textile Minister UG Brahma, Food and Civil Supplies Minister Kaushik Rai, Chief Secretary Dr. Ravi Kota and host of other dignitaries were present on the occasion.

Government of Assam, aligned with the vision of Prime Minister Narendra

Group. The Chief Minister noted that the project would serve as an important platform to deepen institutional collaboration as well as people-to-people ties between Assam and Bhutan. He also highlighted the project’s potential benefits for the youth of both regions through opportunities in education, skill development, entrepreneurship, cultural exchange, and more. Dr. Sarma encouraged the delegation to visit key institutions in Assam, such as institutions of higher education and medical facilities, to explore further areas of synergy and cooperation. He also invited them to make use of various state-run facilities that may serve as models or partners in developing the Gelephu Mindfulness City. Recalling His Majesty King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck’s previous visit to Assam, the Chief Minister expressed his desire to host the entire royal family in the future. He emphasized the importance of continued dialogue and collaboration, stating that during the next visit of the Core Working Group, a broader, multi-sectoral meeting would be organized. This gathering would bring together a diverse group of stakeholders to enrich the discussions and support a holistic approach to development and partnership, he added. The meeting concluded with a reaffirmation to strengthening bilateral ties for achieving shared goals. Chief Minister Dr. Sarma was joined by Special Chief Secretary Syedain Abbasi, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister Dr. K. K. Dwivedi, Vice Chancellor of Gauhati University Dr. Nani Gopal Mahanta, and other senior officials from the line departments. The Bhutanese delegation was led by Dasho Arun Kapur and included former Chief Justice of Bhutan Dasho Tshering Wangchuk, Member of the National Council of Bhutan and MP Dasho Tashi Wangyal, along with other members of the Core Working Group of the Gelephu Mindfulness City (GMC) project.

Fire guts six establishments in Mahur

Haflong : A devastating fire broke out in Mahur around 6 a.m. on Monday, reducing six establishments to ashes. The blaze, reportedly caused by an electrical short circuit, destroyed three residential houses and three shops, leaving behind only ruins. Fire tenders

from Haflong and Maibang rushed to the spot and managed to bring the fire under control, but not before substantial damage had already occurred. One resident, Bir Bahadur Thapa, sustained severe burn injuries and is currently undergoing treatment at Mahur PHC.

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma charts

Sribhumi, and Hailakandi. The Chief Minister reviewing the ongoing development projects taking shape in Barak Valley also stressed their early completion. Giving emphasis to the common development goal for undertaking development initiatives, Dr. Sarma said that the government is envisaging projects that would equally benefit people of all three districts. He, therefore, called for proper coordination among the stakeholders and district functionaries for taking on projects that have a far-reaching effect on the people and that have the potential to bring about tangible changes. For the benefit of the people of Barak Valley, people in general, and students in particular, the government is also taking steps for setting up Barak Valley Bhawan in the national capital, New Delhi, as well as in Kolkata, the Chief Minister added. Considering the rich cultural repository of the Barak Valley and the sporting acumen of its youth, Dr. Sarma asked the Barak Valley Development Department to hold the Barak Cultural Festival and the Barak Sports Festival in the coming days. He also asked the department to take steps for starting MRI facilities in all the civil hospitals of the districts. Guardian Minister of Cachar District Jayanta Mallabaruah, Minister of Food, Civil Supplies, and Consumer Affairs Kaushik Rai, Minister of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Krishnendu Paul, MLAs from Barak Valley, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister Dr. KK Dwivedi, Secretary of the Barak Valley Development Department Adil Khan, and others were present at the meeting, stated a press release.

PRESS BRIEF

Department Name:
Finance (Taxation) Department
Date : Guwahati dated 10.06.2025



Subject of the Note

1. Matter :

Arrest of Shri Varun Goyal aged 39 years by the Commissionerate of State Goods and Services Tax, KarBhawan, Guwahati, 781006.

2. Background :

Shri Varun Goyal is arrested on 10.06.2025 by the officials of the Commissionerate of State Goods and Services Tax, KarBhawan, Guwahati, 781006 as the accused person caused huge revenue loss to the Government by wrongfully availing Input Tax Credit(ITC) and wrongfully passing the same on the strength of false/fake invoices. On the basis of the evidences gathered by the Taxation department so far, total GST evasion by the accused is Rs.9.90 crore during the period 2023-24 to 2025-26.

3. Point-wise details:

1. A team of officials of the Taxation Department during inspection, search and seizure conducted in the business premises of M/s Shiv Traders of Shri Varun Goyal on 09.06.2025 found evidences of wrongfully availing Input Tax Credit(ITC) and wrongfully passing the same on the strength of false/fake invoices.

2. During the search and seizure procedure, the tax payer himself admitted that he has conducted these fraudulent activities to gain financial benefits.

3. Therefore he is arrested today by the officials of Taxation Department and after making medical examination of the accused, produced before Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kamrup(M), Guwahati.

4. Hon’ble Judge after hearing the case and considering the nature of offence and materials available on record remanded him to judicial custody till 23.06.2025.

**Commissioner of Taxes, Assam
Government of Assam**



অসম চৰকাৰ

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ জীৱন অনুপ্ৰেৰণা আঁচনি

সমূহ উজ্জ্বল নক্ষত্ৰলৈ বিশেষ উদগনি



আঁচনিৰ উদ্দেশ্য

- গৱেষক ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ উদ্ভাৱনী যাত্ৰাত অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগোৱাৰ হেতু আৰ্থিক সাহায্য প্ৰদান
- অসমত শৈক্ষিক উৎকৰ্ষতা আৰু উদ্ভাৱনৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ দিশত বিশেষ পদক্ষেপ
- দিব্যাংগসকলক গৱেষণাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উৎসাহিত কৰা



এককালীন অনুদান

গৱেষকসকলৰ বাবে	দিব্যাংগ গৱেষকসকলৰ বাবে
২৫,০০০/- টকা	৪০,০০০/- টকা

যোগ্যতা

- অসমত থকা চৰকাৰী/ৰাজহুৱা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আৰু প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ পূৰ্ণকালীন গৱেষক (মুকলি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আৰু ব্যক্তিগত প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বাদ দি)
- অসমৰ স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা
- ২০২৫ চনত পি এইচ ডি কাৰ্যসূচীত নামভৰ্তি কৰা শিক্ষাৰ্থী

তথ্য আৰু জনসংযোগ সঞ্চালকালয়, অসমৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰচাৰিত

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 অসম বাৰ্তা ছাবস্ক্ৰাইব কৰিবলৈ ৭৬৩৬৮৩৪৯৪৩ ত Assam লিখি বাটছপ কৰক

Dibrugarh concluded with a release of Book and certificate awarding ceremony



M Hashim Ali, Dibrugarh : The 58th monthly meeting of Dibrugarh Red Cross Society was concluded here today(8-6-2025) at Dr. Rohini Kanta Baruah Law College, Auditorium , Dibrugarh in a three phased manner under the chairmanship of Dr. Pranit Kumar Chowdhury . At the very out set the theme song of the society was played by Dr. Mahesh Jain and thereafter the monthly meeting began . The Red Cross Society's Chairman welcomed everyone and requested all to extend help and cooperation for successfully completing the programme. The Vice-President Dr. Raghunath Barbara briefed the participants on the main objectives of the meeting. The Secretary of the Society Dr. Pankaj Kumar Shrutikar presented the report of the 57th Monthly Meeting and explained in detail the various activities

that had already been carried out. Thereafter , the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee of Dr. R.K.B Law College jointly with Red Cross Society presented an Appreciation Letter to Renowned Yoga Guru Jagadish Bharali as a token of felicitation highlighting his popularity in the International field of yoga sports .In a glittering ceremony while presenting him the felicitation letter Jyoti Prosad Kanoi, a well known Social worker and Vice patron of the Society , congratulated him and in his brief speech he urged both the young and adults to practice yoga in their daily life to enjoy a disease free healthy life . The letter of appreciation was read out by Dr. Gautami Dutta Bora , Principal of the Dr R K B Law College and a Member of the Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee . In the

third phase of the programme a book titled "Smritir Sorapat Butoli" written by Niharika Shrutikar Bezbaruah , a life member of the society was released by the distinguished literary figure of Assam "Sahityacharya" Dr. Karabi Deka Hazarika . Releasing the Book Dr. Karabi Deka Hazarika expressed satisfaction on the topics described by the writer in her book depicting vivid experiences that the writer had come across during her service tenure in Arunachal Pradesh .The author of the book in her short speech expressed desire to compile her various experiences and memories that she confronted in her life. Thereafter Dr. Kandarpa Kr. Deka , a distinguished educationist , Ex- Vice Chancellor of Dibrugarh University and Shrimanta Sankardev University and presently Vice Patron of IRCS, Dibrugarh distributed few life member certificates to the deserving members and explained to them the value of the certificates and urged them to get involved to render their services for the good causes of humanity. At the end Keshabananda Haloi , Life member of the society offered a lucid vote of thanks.

Assam Rifles conducts self-defence training for girl students in Lokra Garrison

Jamugurihat : As part of its ongoing commitment to women empowerment and community outreach, Assam Rifles successfully conducted a two-day Self-Defence Capsule for girl students on June 6 and 7 at Charidwar Hall and the Football Ground in Lokra Garrison, stated a press release. On June 6, 81 girls from Lokra Garrison participated in the event with trainers from Balipara Girls Self Defence Academy conduct-

ing an engaging demonstration followed by hands-on practice sessions. On June 7, 30 girls from the civil areas of Lokra in Sonitpur district took part in a similar session. The capsule aimed at equipping young girls with basic self-defence techniques, boosting their confidence and readiness to face challenges. The initiative was well-received and appreciated by the participants and the local community.

Mangaldai Xahitya Xabha felicitates 35 meritorious HSLC and HS students

Mangaldoi : The Mangaldai Xahitya Xabha, a branch of the Darrang Zila Xahitya Xabha, organized a public felicitation ceremony on Sunday at the Xahitya Xabha meeting hall to honour meritorious students. The event was presided over by Kalindra Baruah, president of the Mangaldai Xahitya Xabha. A total of 35 outstanding students from the greater Mangaldai region, who secured star marks or higher in this year's High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) and Higher Secondary final examinations, were felicitated during the programme.

BA Animal Feed Centre

ইয়াত ব্ৰহ্মাৰ হামৰ সকলো সামগ্ৰী পোৱা যায়।

ইয়াত গৰু, হাৰলী, হাঁহ, কুকুৰান দানৰ লগতে ব্ৰহ্মাৰ, হাঁহ, সোণালী, লোকেন পোৱালিৰ অৰ্জাৰ বোৰা হয়।

যোগাযোগ নম্বৰ
94350-61306, 86381-38348

মুখ্য কাৰ্যালয়
এম সি ৰোড
(নগাঁও চিভিল হাস্পাতালৰ পিছফালে)

BA Animal Feed Centre

ইয়াত ব্ৰহ্মাৰ হামৰ সকলো সামগ্ৰী পোৱা যায়।

ইয়াত গৰু, হাৰলী, হাঁহ, কুকুৰান দানৰ লগতে ব্ৰহ্মাৰ, হাঁহ, সোণালী, লোকেন পোৱালিৰ অৰ্জাৰ বোৰা হয়।

যোগাযোগ নম্বৰ
94350-61306, 86381-38348

মুখ্য কাৰ্যালয়
এম সি ৰোড
(নগাঁও চিভিল হাস্পাতালৰ পিছফালে)

FINE DINE
Taste of Assam

ভাত

মাছ, মাংস, পৰ্ভা, পুৰি, ৰুটি

- ☞ Chowmin
- ☞ Burger
- ☞ Chicken Item
- ☞ Maggi
- ☞ Biryani
- ☞ Pasta
- ☞ Fried Rice
- ☞ Roll
- ☞ Mutton Item
- ☞ Paneer
- ☞ Pakora
- ☞ Coffee
- ☞ Tea

**A.T. Road, Near Morigaon Bus Stand
Nagaon (Assam)**