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THE ASSAM JYOTI

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Chief Minister Launches Distribution of Entrepreneurship Capital Cheques in Duliajan Assembly Constituency



M Hashim Ali, Dibrugarh : With the objective of economically empowering women in the state, the Assam Government has been implementing the Chief Minister's Women Entrepreneurship Scheme. Under this initiative, Chief Minister Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma today formally launched the distribution of entrepreneurship capital cheques worth Rs. 10,000 each to 18,323 enterprising women of the Duliajan Assembly Constituency. With

this, entrepreneurship capital has now been distributed to 22,46,551 women across 92 Assembly constituencies of the state. In Duliajan alone, a total amount of Rs. 18 crore 37 lakh 65 thousand was disbursed to women beneficiaries. While addressing the gathering, Chief Minister Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma highlighted women-centric initiatives undertaken by the state government, including Orunodoi, Chief Minister's Women Entrepre-

neurship Scheme, and Nijut Moina Scheme. He stated that through these three schemes, 70-80 lakh women of Assam have benefited. Dr. Sarma remarked that the long-term vision behind providing Rs. 10,000 each to members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the Women Entrepreneurship Scheme is to transform every woman into a "Lakhpati Baideu" (woman earning at least ₹1 lakh annually). He noted that out of 40 lakh women associated with SHGs in Assam, 8 lakh have already achieved the status of Lakhpati Baideu. He expressed confidence that through dedication and hard work, many more women would reach this milestone.

The Chief Minister further informed that 20,000 women from SHGs have already been recognized as "Mahila Lakhpati Baideu", earning about Rs. 10 lakh annually. He stated, "When both men and women in a family earn, the financial condition of the household improves. I want every *see page 10*

Bihu Suraksha Samiti congratulates Dr Jogesh Deuri on Padma Shri Award



Dibrugarh : The Bihu Suraksha Samiti, Assam, extended its congratulations to Dr Jogesh Deuri, a distinguished son of Assam from Daranggiri, Goalpara, on being honoured with the prestigious Padma Shri Award by the Government of India in the year 2026. Dr Deuri has played a significant role in bringing progressive and transformative changes to the sericulture sector, particularly in the fields of Eri, Muga, and Pat silk, which are traditionally *see page 10*

Cheques distributed to tea labourers under 'Eti Koli Duti Paat' scheme

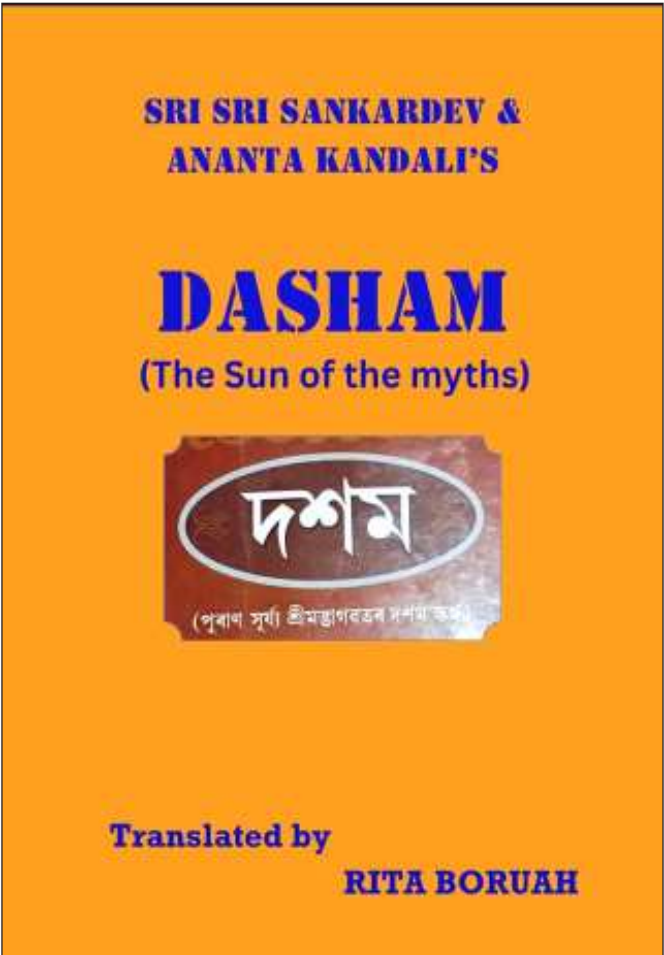
Demow : Chief Minister Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma ceremonially launched the Chief Minister's 'Eti Koli Duti Paat' scheme at Doomdoo in Tinsukia district on January 25. Similarly, the scheme was also launched in Demow LAC under the patronage of the Demow co-district administration, where one-time assistance of Rs 5,000 through cheques were distributed at the Khongea tea estate, Jagannath Bhawan. On the occasion, a meeting was organized, where Sushanta Borgohain, MLA of Demow constituency, distributed the cheques among 1,839 tea



labourers of the tea estate. Lukumoni Borah, Co-District Commissioner of Demow, informed that a total of 8,774 cheques would be distributed among the tea garden workers in the remaining 8 tea estates gradually. In the programme, Mridul

Yadav, District Commissioner of Sivasagar, Lukumoni Borah, Co-District Commissioner of Demow, Subhajit Khound, Assistant Commissioner, Siba Bodra, Chairman of ATCL, and many other dignitaries were present.

Srimadvagawata,
Canto the tenth
(Dasham)
(The second half of the Pad)
Part-28



Falling on stones,his limbs destroyed,
As if, Rudra spread Tripur(Heaven, the earth and the region under the earth)on the earth.
The earth shook in the sound of mutual clashing,
The milk-maids saw
When stopped crying.
Krishna is suspending on his heart
They embraced Him with love.
The milk-maids instantly gave Krishna in Yoshoda's lap
And asked her not to cry as danger ended.
Having seen the face of her son, all her sorrows escaped,
As if a shower of rain put out the forest fire.
Embracing Him in her breast,
Yoshoda smelled His head again and again.
You had come back from the realm of Death,
Losing You, both of us were about to face death.
After that ,with the milk men and the maid's
Nanda enjoyed incessant joy by witnessing Krishna's face.
Oh look, said each to other
The child came back from the demon's torture.
Violence destroys itself due to its sin
Equally,the honests come out of terrors.
As we are worshipping Hari
Fo which the child came with enormous safety.
Having seen many unnatural things in Braja
Nanda recollected the words of Boshudeva.
What an omniscient friend Boshudeva is
He said about the problems of Gokul, as he had seen beforehand!

Rita Boruah
99545-94823

Hojai marks 10th District Day
with grand cultural celebrations

Hojai : Hojai district, a vibrant symbol of unity in diversity, marked its 10th District Day on Sunday with exuberant festivities that showcased its rich cultural tapestry and developmental strides. The celebrations began at 8:30 am with a majestic cultural procession from the Kachari Maidan in Srimanta Sankardev Nagar, energizing the entire area. Drawing over 3,000 participants, the event featured folk dances, traditional attire, and eye-catching tableaux representing the district's linguistic and tribal heritage. Renowned Assamese singer Bornali Kalita's presence added star power, captivating the crowds. Dignitaries including District Commissioner Bidyut Bikash Bhagawati, Hojai MLA Ramkrishna Ghosh, Lumding MLA Sibu Misra, Public Prosecutor Amar Jyoti Saikia, social worker Habib Mohammad Chaudhary, Arjun Majumdar, Ashok Kejriwal, Munwar Hussain, Anup Kumar Deb, and Hojai Municipal Board Chairperson Chaturthi Rani Biswas graced the occasion, amplifying the enthusiasm. Government departments presented stunning tableaux tracing the journey from ancient Namghars and Gurusthans to modern development schemes. By 11 am, the



open session at Kachari Maidan commenced with the state song. In his address, the district commissioner highlighted the district's glorious history and recent achievements. A key highlight was the honouring of contributors from various fields, including young achievers. The administration unveiled a stunning coffee table book titled 'Unity Amidst Diversity: Our Hojai,' preserving the district's cultural legacy. The event concluded with Bornali Kalita's soulful performances amid thousands of spectators, ending on a high note with the national anthem—a testament to social harmony. Five luminaries, Jugal Kishore Kedia, Pandit Jiban Ram Barman, Uma Phukan, Rahim Uddin Ahmed, and Syed Abdul Sattar, were felicitated posthumously for their invaluable contributions to Hojai's growth, with their family members receiving the honours.

Bike thieves open fire while fleeing;
trigger panic on National Highway-37

Sibsagar : A shocking firing incident took place at the Rajmai area of Sivasagar district on National Highway 37 under Demow police station on Sunday, triggering panic among local residents and commuters. According to sources, two motorcycle thieves allegedly stole a Pulsar bike from the Rajmai Sunday market and attempted to flee towards Sivasagar town. Some locals noticed the theft and chased the accused from the market area. On reaching the Japihajia locality, the fleeing miscreants

reportedly opened fire at the people pursuing them, creating chaos along the busy highway. Sources said that the stolen motorcycle belonged to Biman Rai of Demow's Nitaipukhuri. During the firing, a four-wheeler sustained damage after being hit by a bullet. Fortunately, no injuries were reported in the incident. Police rushed to the spot after receiving information and have launched an investigation. A search operation is underway to trace and apprehend the accused.

Noted music practitioner and radio
artiste Pushpa Sharma dies at 90

Bokakhat : Eminent music practitioner and radio artiste Pushpa Sharma, a former resident of Kamargaon under Bokakhat sub-division and presently a resident of Milan Nagar, Dibrugarh, passed away on Saturday night at his residence due to age-related ailments. He was 90. Pushpa Sharma served as a music

teacher at Dibrugarh Balya Bhavan School and retired from service in 1998. He was a regular singer at the Dibrugarh radio station. At one time, he made a remarkable contribution to the musical landscape of Kamargaon. Several leading singers who later emerged from the Dibrugarh region were his students.

Dr Kartik Deka: A Life in Medicine, a Lifetime in Human Service

(A comprehensive biographical narrative documenting the academic journey, professional service, ethical practice, human values, and enduring contributions of Dr Kartik Deka. This account highlights his lifelong commitment to medicine as a form of human service, his ethical and compassionate approach to patients, and his influence as a physician in the North East, suitable for archival, commemorative, and editorial publication.)

■ Heramba Nath

In an era when the medical profession is increasingly shaped by speed, technological acceleration, institutional targets, and the growing shadow of commercial imperatives, the life and work of Dr Kartik Deka emerge as a quiet yet powerful counterpoint. His career does not unfold through dramatic headlines, public spectacle, or the glamour of celebrity medicine. Instead, it reveals itself slowly and steadily, through years of disciplined practice, ethical clarity, and an unwavering commitment to the human being behind the illness. In a time when efficiency often risks overshadowing empathy, his professional journey serves as a luminous reminder that medicine, at its core, remains a profoundly human vocation. Over more than twenty-five years of medical practice, Dr Deka has approached his profession not merely as a technical discipline or a means of livelihood, but as a moral responsibility and a lifelong calling. His engagement with medicine has been deeply rooted in knowledge tempered by conscience, skill guided by restraint, and authority exercised with humility. Each consultation, diagnosis, and decision has reflected an understanding that trust, once broken, cannot be restored by technology or credentials alone. This quiet moral consistency has been the defining feature of his professional life.

What distinguishes Dr Deka's work is not only clinical competence but the manner in which care is delivered. In countless examination rooms and hospital corridors, he has demonstrated that listening can be as therapeutic as prescribing, and reassurance as vital as intervention. For patients who arrive burdened not only by illness but by fear, uncertainty, and financial anxiety, his presence has often provided calm before cure. He has consistently resisted the temptation to reduce patients to case numbers or diagnostic codes, recognising instead the complex social, emotional, and economic realities that shape every illness. For thousands of individuals—particularly those from rural regions, modest households, and

economically vulnerable communities—Dr Deka's name has become synonymous with trust and ethical medical care. Many of these patients approach healthcare systems with hesitation, shaped by experiences of neglect, indifference, or unaffordable treatment. In Dr Deka, they have encountered a physician who neither exploits vulnerability nor compromises integrity. His practice has been marked by an instinctive sense of fairness, a reluctance to recommend unnecessary procedures, and a willingness to place patient welfare above institutional convenience or personal gain.

In a healthcare landscape increasingly dominated by corporate structures and performance metrics, such an approach demands quiet courage. It requires the strength to say no when profit beckons, the patience to slow down when systems demand speed, and the moral clarity to remember why medicine exists in the first place. Dr Kartik Deka's career stands as testimony to the enduring relevance of these values. His legacy is not inscribed in awards or public acclaim but in the gratitude of families, the confidence of communities, and the silent knowledge that ethical medicine, practised with compassion and restraint, continues to matter—perhaps now more than ever. Dr Kartik Deka hails from the village of Deuduar in Kamrup district, a landscape shaped as much by human relationships as by geography. It is a community where life has traditionally been guided by shared values, mutual respect, and an unspoken sense of responsibility towards family, neighbours, and the collective good. Growing up in such an environment instilled in him an early awareness that individual progress carries meaning only when it contributes to the well-being of others. The rhythms of village life, with its interdependence and moral accountability, quietly shaped his worldview long before formal education or professional ambition entered his life. Born to Late Ramesh Deka and Late Madhabi Deka, Dr Deka was raised in a household where dignity was valued over display,

and principles were placed above material accumulation. It was a home where ethical conduct was neither preached loudly nor enforced rigidly, but lived daily through example. His parents embodied a rare balance of firmness and compassion, discipline and generosity, creating an atmosphere in which moral clarity became instinctive rather than imposed. Their influence was subtle yet enduring, laying the foundation for a life guided by restraint, humility, and service.

Late Ramesh Deka was widely respected in the local community as a person of uncommon integrity and social commitment. Known for his sincere administrative ability and ethical approach, he devoted himself tirelessly to addressing the concerns of others, often placing community welfare above personal comfort. His assistance to people in distress was offered without expectation of recognition or reward, earning him admiration not through authority, but through trust. For young Kartik Deka, observing his father's quiet leadership and selfless service provided an early lesson in responsibility, fairness, and the dignity of serving without self-interest.

Complementing this public spirit was the quiet strength of his mother, Late Madhabi Deka, whose influence was equally profound though expressed in gentler forms. She brought into the household a deep sense of compassion, emotional sensitivity, and moral steadiness. Her attentiveness to the suffering of others, her patience in times of difficulty, and her ability to offer comfort without judgement taught him that empathy is not weakness but strength. Through her, he learned the value of listening, understanding, and responding to human pain with kindness and respect. Together, his parents created a moral ecosystem that nurtured Dr Deka's early understanding of human suffering, empathy, and ethical responsibility. Their lives impressed upon him the belief that service is not an act of charity but a moral obligation, and that genuine concern for others must remain free from selfish motives. These formative influences did not fade with time; in-



stead, they matured into guiding principles that would later define his approach to medicine. In many ways, the compassion, restraint, and integrity that characterise Dr Kartik Deka's medical practice today are extensions of the values quietly cultivated in his childhood home in Deuduar—a legacy inherited not through words, but through lived example.

From a young age, Dr Kartik Deka exhibited a rare combination of intellectual aptitude and emotional maturity, qualities that often develop separately but, in his case, evolved in quiet harmony. His early years were marked not by restless ambition or overt display, but by an inward seriousness—a thoughtful engagement with the world around him and a natural inclination to observe, reflect, and understand. Even as a child, he demonstrated an ability to remain composed, patient, and attentive, traits that would later become central to his professional life.

His primary education at Deuduar Vidya Mandir offered the first clear indications of this disposition. Within the modest classrooms of the village school, teachers noticed a student who approached learning with sincerity and discipline. He was attentive not only to textbooks but to explanations, questions, and underlying concepts. Rather than relying on rote memorisation, he sought clarity and coherence, preferring understanding over repetition. There was nothing flamboyant or performative about his academic abilities; instead, his intelligence

see page 9

Bhoomi Pujan Ceremony Held in Bokakhat in the Presence of Minister Atul Bora

Shaheed Kamala Miri Memorial Inaugurated at the Premises of the Newly Constructed Inspection Bungalow



Arindam Bapanash, Bokakhat : The Bhoomi Pujan ceremony of the Integrated Handloom Park, Kaziranga was held at Bokakhat under the Bokakhat Legislative Assembly Constituency. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of senior Assam Cabinet Minister Atul Bora and Minister for Handloom, Textile and Sericulture Urkhao Goura Brahma. "It may be recalled that the foundation stone of the project was laid on 7 August 2023 by Chief Minister Dr Himanta Biswa Sarma. The project is being implemented by the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles, Assam. Constructed over nearly 25 bighas of land at an estimated cost of Rs. 56 crore, the Integrated Handloom Park has been described by Minister Brahma as the first of its kind in Assam. "The project will feature several modern facilities including a textile museum, exhibition spaces, eri and muga silk-worm rearing units, handloom production areas, rest houses for weavers and tourists, 20 retail outlets, dormitories, a hotel, an auditorium and a restaurant. The park will also serve as a platform to showcase Assam's national heritage to foreign tourists, who will be able to purchase traditional Assamese products. Training and production activities will run simultaneously at the facility. So far, 16 lakh weavers have been registered under

the initiative. Under the 'Swanirbhar Nari' scheme, loom facilities have been provided to more than 4,000 women weavers across Assam. The scheme enables direct procurement of traditionally woven products from local weavers. As part of the programme, 22 women weavers from the Bokakhat constituency were formally provided with looms during the event. The government has already procured 8 lakh gamochas from weavers. Addressing the gathering, Minister Atul Bora stated that Bokakhat would emerge as one of the country's leading tourism destinations. He further mentioned that agricultural products worth Rs. 10,000 crore would be exported in the coming years. He expressed optimism that such projects would strengthen Assam's economy and give fresh momentum to the Chief Minister's visionary goal of making Assam one of the top five states in the country. Describing Kaziranga as a priceless gift of nature, the programme concluded with addresses by Hariprasad Bora, Additional Secretary of the Handloom, Textile and Sericulture Department; Parag Kumar Kakoti, Deputy Commissioner of Golaghat; Mayuri Oja, Director of the Handloom, Textile and Sericulture Department; Shivani Jernagal, Sub-Divisional Officer of Bokakhat;

Purnima Das, President of Golaghat Zilla Parishad; Ratneswar Barua, Chairperson of Bokakhat Municipality; Jayanti Laying, President of the Anchalik Panchayat; social workers Animesh Saikia and Jagat Chandra Kalita, along with senior departmental officials, weavers and a large number of local residents. Meanwhile, Minister Atul Bora attended the open session of the 33rd Annual Conference of Srimanta Sankardeva Sangha, held at Barua Gaon Samanway Kshetra in Golaghat, as the chief guest. The two-day programme was organised under the hospitality of the East Regional Branch of the Bokakhat District Committee of the Sangha with support from local residents. On the same day, the Minister also participated in a meeting organised by the Assam Krishak Parishad, Bokakhat Constituency Committee, where he praised the dedicated service of the organisation's members and urged them to continue working sincerely towards ensuring a dignified life for farmers and strengthening the agricultural sector. The meeting was attended by Paresh Baishya, President of the Central Committee of Assam Krishak Parishad, party workers from various parts of the state, local residents and a large number of farmers. "Earlier in the day, Minister Atul Bora inaugurated the Shaheed Kamala Miri Memorial Altar at the premises of the newly constructed Inspection Bungalow in Bokakhat. Paying rich tributes to Shaheed Kamala Miri and other martyrs of the region who made unparalleled sacrifices during India's freedom struggle, the Minister called upon the people to follow their ideals and work towards building a united and peaceful society.

Assam Rifles Celebrates 77th Republic Day with National Flag Skating Rally by School Children at Lokhra Promotes Patriotism and Sports



Chandan Sarma, Tezpur : Assam Rifles marked the 77th Republic Day with patriotic fervour at Lokhra, organising a vibrant skating flag rally for school children that showcased national pride and spread messages of sports and child empowerment. Twenty-five enthusiastic students participated in the rally, skillfully skating through the area while waving the Tricolour, captivating onlookers and inspiring the local community with their energy and discipline. The event highlighted Assam Rifles' commitment to nurturing young talent through fun, fitness-driven activities. Republic Day celebrations were also held with equal zeal at Assam Rifles High School, Lokhra, featuring flag hoisting, cultural performances, and motivational speeches that reinforced constitutional values and unity in diversity. The initiatives were appreciated by parents, teachers, and residents, strengthening community bonds. Through such engaging programmes, Assam Rifles continues to foster patriotism, physical fitness, and holistic child development in the region.

Five arrested within 48 hours for vandalising idols at Mangaldai temples

Mangaldai : Darrang police acting promptly within 48 hours arrested five anti-social elements in connection with the vandalism of 13 earthen idols of Hindu deities, particularly Goddess Kali, at multiple temples in the areas under Mowamari Gaon Panchayat of Mangaldai police station on the night of January 21. A total of 13 idols belonging to both the public and individually-owned temples were damaged by a gang of unidentified miscreants within a radius of approximately two kilometers. Taking serious note of the incident, Senior Superintendent of Police of Darrang Hemanta Kumar Das intensified the operation to nab the culprits. Under his supervision, Officer-in-Charge of Mangaldai police station Inspector Chandan Jyoti Bora arrested the five criminals. They have been identified as Mahir Ali, Samsul Ali, Moksed Ali, Jahinur Ali, and Nur Jamal of No. 2 Dhariakhaiti under Mangaldai police station. They have been arrested in connection with Mangaldai PS Case No. 16/2026 under section 61(2)/ 196/ 298/ 302/ 329 (2) of BNS.

Janasanyog RO no 4200/25/30-January-26

Republic Day: India's Constitutional Triumph

■ **Satyabrat Borah**

Republic Day of India stands as one of the most significant national celebrations, marking the moment when the country fully embraced its identity as a sovereign democratic republic. Observed every year on January 26, this day commemorates the enforcement of the Constitution of India in 1950, a document that laid the foundation for the world's largest democracy. While Independence Day on August 15 celebrates freedom from colonial rule, Republic Day honors the culmination of that freedom through the establishment of a republican form of government, where the people became the ultimate sovereign power.

The choice of January 26 carries deep historical meaning. During the freedom struggle, the Indian National Congress had declared complete independence, known as Purna Swaraj, on January 26, 1930, as a bold assertion against British dominion. This date symbolized the aspiration for full self-rule, and when the time came to implement the new Constitution, the framers deliberately selected January 26 to connect the republican ideals with that earlier pledge of sovereignty. On January 26, 1950, India ceased to be a dominion under the British Crown and became a republic. Dr. Rajendra Prasad took oath as the first President, the national flag was unfurled with a 21-gun salute, and the Constituent Assembly transformed into the provisional Parliament. This transition replaced the Government of India Act of 1935 with a homegrown framework that guaranteed justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens.

The Constitution itself represents one of the most remarkable achievements in modern history. Drafted over nearly three years by a committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, often called the architect of the Indian Constitution, it drew inspiration from various sources while remaining uniquely suited to India's diverse society. Adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, it came into effect after a two-month period to allow preparations. The document's preamble declares India a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic, emphasizing values that continue to guide the nation. Its provisions cover fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, federal structure, and mechanisms

for governance that balance unity with regional diversity. Over the decades, the Constitution has been amended to adapt to changing needs, yet its core principles remain intact, proving its resilience and relevance.

The significance of Republic Day extends far beyond a mere historical milestone. It serves as a reminder of the hard-fought journey toward self-governance and the commitment to democratic principles in a country marked by immense linguistic, religious, cultural, and social diversity. In a world where many nations have struggled with democratic stability, India's consistent adherence to constitutional governance, regular elections, and peaceful transfers of power stands out as an extraordinary accomplishment. The day reinforces national unity, encourages reflection on civic responsibilities, and inspires generations to uphold the ideals of equality and justice. It also highlights India's progress in various fields, from economic development to technological advancement, military capabilities, and cultural preservation.

Celebrations of Republic Day unfold across the country with patriotic fervor, but the grandest and most iconic event takes place in the capital, New Delhi. The central highlight remains the Republic Day Parade along Kartavya Path, the ceremonial boulevard stretching from Rashtrapati Bhavan past India Gate. Organized by the Ministry of Defence, this spectacle begins early in the morning when the President of India, as the supreme commander of the armed forces, arrives escorted by the President's Bodyguard. The President unfurls the national flag at the saluting base, accompanied by the national anthem and a 21-gun salute from artillery units. A wreath-laying ceremony at the National War Memorial precedes the main parade, paying homage to fallen soldiers.

The parade itself showcases a harmonious blend of military discipline, cultural richness, and technological prowess. It opens with contingents from the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force marching in precise formation, followed by mechanized columns displaying modern weaponry, tanks, missiles, and indigenous defense equipment. This year, for the 77th Republic Day in 2026, the Indian Army introduced a unique battle array formation for the first time, simulating real combat scenarios with reconnais-

sance units leading into logistics and frontline troops in full gear. New additions like the Bhairav Light Commando Battalion, Shaktibaan Regiment, drone capabilities, and universal rocket launchers highlighted India's growing self-reliance in defense manufacturing under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

Cultural diversity shines through the vibrant tableaux, or floats, presented by various states and union territories. Each tableau depicts regional traditions, historical events, developmental achievements, folklore, dances, and architectural marvels, creating a moving mosaic of India's unity in diversity. Ministries and central organizations also participate with displays reflecting national priorities. The parade includes marching bands playing patriotic tunes, camel contingents from the Border Security Force performing daredevil stunts, and motorbike displays by daredevils that thrill the crowds.

A breathtaking flypast by the Indian Air Force forms one of the most exhilarating segments. Aircraft formations trace patterns in the sky, often releasing plumes in the tricolor of saffron, white, and green. Helicopters shower flower petals on spectators below, adding to the festive atmosphere. The event concludes with a salute to the President and the national anthem, leaving audiences filled with pride.

In 2026, the celebrations carried special resonance as they marked the 77th anniversary of the Republic and coincided with the 150th year of the national song Vande Mataram. Composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875 and first published in his novel Anandamath, Vande Mataram became an anthem of resistance during the freedom movement, inspiring countless patriots. The parade theme, 150 Years of Vande Mataram, wove this legacy throughout the proceedings. Paintings by Tejendra Kumar Mitra from 1923, illustrating the song's verses, adorned view-cutters along Kartavya Path. Cultural performances, band displays, and tableaux emphasized the song's enduring role in fostering national consciousness and unity.

Adding to the international dimension, the chief guests for 2026 were Ursula von der Leyen, Presi-



dent of the European Commission, and Antonio Costa, President of the European Council. Their joint invitation underscored strengthening ties between India and the European Union, reflecting shared interests in trade, technology, security, and democratic values. The presence of such dignitaries enhances the global stature of the event and highlights India's growing diplomatic influence.

Beyond the parade, Republic Day fosters widespread participation. Schools, colleges, and communities organize flag-hoisting ceremonies, cultural programs, essay competitions, and patriotic songs. The President confers prestigious civilian awards on the eve of Republic Day, including the Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Shri, recognizing exceptional contributions in various fields. Gallantry awards honor military personnel for bravery. Beating Retreat ceremonies a few days later feature massed bands performing soul-stirring tunes at Vijay Chowk, blending tradition with musical excellence.

Republic Day encapsulates the spirit of a nation that has journeyed from colonial subjugation to becoming a vibrant democracy. It reminds citizens of the Constitution's role as the guiding light, ensuring that power resides with the people. As India continues to evolve, facing contemporary challenges while preserving its pluralistic ethos, this day renews the collective resolve to build a just, inclusive, and prosperous society. The parades, songs, and displays may change with time, but the core message remains timeless: a commitment to the values that define the republic. On January 26 each year, millions come together in celebration, reflection, and aspiration, affirming that the ideals enshrined in the Constitution continue to inspire and unite the nation.

The Relevance of Democratic Values in Assamese Society

■ **Lalit Nath**

Itakhola, Sonitpur

A glance through the pages of history makes it clear that the seeds of democratic consciousness are not a recent addition to Assamese society, rather, they represent a natural humanistic value that has flowed through social life across generations. The mindset of not confining power, decision-making and responsibility solely to an individual or a group, but entrusting them to the collective conscience of society, is vividly evident in Assam's traditions, folk life and social conduct. Even before the advent of modern democratic systems, Assamese society had developed enduring traditions of consultation, consensus and participatory decision-making. These practices continue to lend renewed relevance and meaning to democratic values in the contemporary context. In the fifteenth century, Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardev initiated the Neo-Vaishnavite movement, leading to the establishment of the Namghar—one of his most enduring and transformative contributions. Far from being merely a place of worship, the Namghar evolved into a collective social institution where people from different castes, communities and social backgrounds participated equally in religious practices, cultural activities, dispute resolution and collective decision-making. Principles of equality, tolerance and universal participation—core foundations of democracy—were naturally reflected within this institution. At the village level, traditional systems such as the Gaon Sabha and the Gaon Burha institution, particularly in tribal regions, have long played a crucial role in local governance, dispute settlement and community regulation. These mechanisms emphasized open dialogue, collective responsibility and consensus-based norms. There exists a significant conceptual overlap between these traditional practices and modern democratic principles. Even during the Ahom period, elements of democratic governance were visible. The Ahom

rulers decentralized authority by creating administrative positions such as the Borphukan, Borgohain and Borbarua, who shared responsibility for governance and decision-making across different regions. This system enabled coordination among diverse ethnic and tribal groups and prevented excessive concentration of power. Following India's independence in 1947, Assam became an integral part of the Indian democratic framework, further deepening the relevance of democratic values. Under the leadership of Assam's first Chief Minister, Gopinath Bordoloi, democratic governance took firm root. The Congress party's victory in the 1946 elections laid the foundation for Assam's post-independence administration, while Bordoloi played a pivotal role in safeguarding Assam's territorial and political integration with India. However, post-independence democracy in Assam also encountered complex challenges. The reorganization of the state led to the creation of new states such as Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Although these changes occurred through democratic and constitutional processes, they intensified demands for autonomy and identity, particularly in tribal regions. These developments underscored the necessity of protecting minority rights—an essential democratic principle. One of the most significant democratic movements in post-independence Assam was the Assam Agitation (1979–1985), led by the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP). The movement centered on demands related to the identification of undocumented migrants, reflecting widespread concerns over identity, resources and governance. Democratic methods such as peaceful protests, satyagraha, hartals and mass mobilization were employed to articulate public opinion. The culmination of this movement was the signing of the Assam Accord on August 15, 1985—an important example of democratic dialogue and constitutional resolution. At the same time, the emergence of armed movements in certain



phases demonstrated that when democratic institutions fail to adequately address public aspirations, frustration can manifest in violent forms, threatening peace and stability. Nevertheless, the post-Accord period reaffirmed the centrality of democratic processes in restoring relative normalcy and political engagement in Assam.

The introduction of the Panchayati Raj system further strengthened democracy at the grassroots level. Through provisions such as reservations for women and tribal communities, the system expanded political participation and social inclusion. However, for this framework to function effectively, it is essential to revive the collective spirit and cooperative ethos inherent in traditional institutions like the Namghar and Gaon Sabha, which historically nurtured Assam's democratic consciousness. In the contemporary period, democratic values continue to shape Assamese society. Democratic values are also indispensable in areas such as women's and youth participation in public life, environmental protection, development planning and the safeguarding of freedom of expression. In Assamese social life, democracy is not merely a political system; it represents a philosophy of living. From Sankardev's egalitarian vision to post-independence movements and accords, Assam has continuously endeavored to keep democratic consciousness alive. Democracy remains the only viable path for forging unity amid diversity, prioritizing dialogue over violence and safeguarding the dignity and rights of every individual. Today, Assam stands at the confluence of linguistic, cultural, ethnic, tribal and religious diversity, giving the state a distinct identity. Yet

this richness is accompanied by significant challenges that have strained social relations and collective trust. Issues of migration, economic pressure and identity continue to generate complex social and political debates.

In such circumstances, rising intolerance, divisive narratives and the rapid spread of misinformation risk deepening suspicion and fear within society. Increasing self-centered attitudes have weakened empathy and shared responsibility, leading to a crisis of social trust. Amid these challenges, democratic values—tolerance, equality, respect for differing opinions and adherence to the rule of law—have become more essential than ever.

If democratic values are not confined merely to electoral processes or political competition, but cultivated as everyday practices of justice, restraint, responsibility and mutual respect, Assam's plural society can emerge as a model of peaceful coexistence. Democracy is not only a form of governance, it is a social culture that must be lived daily through conduct, mindset and humanity. The enduring tradition of the Namghar continues to remind society that true democracy lies in collective participation and shared responsibility.

From Sankardev's ideals of equality to modern democratic movements and accords, Assam has consistently striven to preserve democratic values. There is no alternative to democracy for nurturing unity amid diversity, privileging dialogue over conflict and protecting the rights of all citizens. If these values are sustained in thought, action and decision-making, Assam will continue to shine as a healthy, prosperous, harmonious and truly democratic society.

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Book Review |

A Journey of Poetic Desires

—by Suman Subhralin



Haiku, a traditional Japanese poetic form, is celebrated for its brevity, discipline, and attentiveness to the present moment. Typically written in three lines following a 5-7-5 syllabic pattern, haiku distills experience into a small verbal vessel capable of carrying image, emotion, and reflection at once. Contemporary English poets have extended this form into what is often called the double haiku, two linked haiku that together create a six-line poem, allowing a moment to be approached from more than one angle.

Suman Subhralin’s A Journey of Poetic Desires moves boldly into experimental territory by presenting one hundred rhyming double haiku poems, an undertaking that is itself rare within English-language haiku traditions, where rhyme is usually treated with caution or avoided altogether. The ambition deepens further through an exacting constraint. Since each double haiku contains six lines, the collection comprises six hundred poetic lines, and across these lines no final word is repeated. Such a feat suggests immense lexical awareness, patience, and long-range planning.

Importantly, the book does not read like a technical stunt. The poems retain accessibility and emotional clarity. In “Nothing to Lose,” Subhralin writes:

*It is your armour,
if you know to find humour
in any rumour.*

*You need not react..
as such news are not exact,
although they distract.*

Here, resilience is framed not as

aggression but as composure. Humour becomes a shield, restraint a form of strength.

A sterner moral tone appears in “Until Death”:

*Life is about trust..
your approach should be robust
till bones turn to dust.*

*You shout it aloud
or pump your chest and feel proud,
though under the shroud.*

The poem acknowledges mortality while insisting on conviction as a lifelong ethic.

Equally noteworthy is the book’s visual presentation. Each poem is accompanied by colourful illustrations that lend the collection a light, inviting atmosphere. The design choices soften the austerity often associated with formal poetry and make the book feel accessible, even playful at times. This visual warmth, paired with Subhralin’s generally simple and direct diction, suggests an intention to reach not only seasoned poetry readers but also younger audiences and first-time readers of haiku.

Throughout the collection, desire is not merely romantic but ethical, philosophical, and existential. Subhralin’s true accomplishment lies in uniting constraint with sincerity. A Journey of Poetic Desires demonstrates that formal discipline, when handled with care, can become a pathway to quiet emotional abundance rather than limitation.



—By Anurag Talukdar

Author Bio:

Anurag Talukdar is a poet, author of five books, editor of Morning Koffee, senior corporate leader, and visiting faculty at leading Indian business schools.

Fire at Dibru river reserve forest raises questions over forest protection



Digboi : A devastating fire that broke out on Saturday afternoon in a government reserve forest along the Dibru river at the Nazirating tourist destination has exposed what environmentalists and eyewitnesses describe as alarming administrative apathy and systemic failure within the Doomdooma forest division. The affected area falls under the Nazirating beat of the Doomdooma range, under the Doomdooma forest division, within the proposed Upper Dehing Reserve Forest (East Block)—a biologically sensitive zone that remains vulnerable despite its protected status. Thick smoke, roaring flames, and rapidly advancing fire lines engulfed a significant portion of the forest, triggering panic and outrage. Sources alleged that the blaze was not accidental but possibly the result of deliberate forest clearing by encroachers or vested interests seeking to expand mineral extraction in the resource-rich belt. What has raised the most serious concern is the near-total failure of the forest administration to respond in time, despite the Nazirating forest beat office being located just a few metres across the river from the affected site. Eyewitnesses alleged that forest personnel remained passive even as the fire spread deeper into the reserve forest, allowing irreversible damage to take place. Students and teachers from Digboi Sower Vidyapeeth, accompanied by local wildlife activist Faruk Ali, were present at the Dibru Nazirating tourist hotspot for idol immersion when they witnessed what they described as ‘unnatural developments’ accompanied by terrifying fire sounds. Nearly 20 students and teachers were reportedly traumatized by the horrifying scene. Ali alleged blatant negligence by forest staff on duty and said, “I immediately urged them to douse the fire.” He further added, “Instead of acting, they questioned how anyone could identify who started it. There was no urgency, no response—only excuses.” Environmental observers warned that the fire caused extensive damage and was spreading swiftly into the forest interior, posing a severe threat to wildlife, natural habitats, and the fragile riverine ecosystem. Experts cautioned that delayed intervention in such fires often leads to cascading ecological loss that may take decades to recover. The incident has drawn sharp condemnation from Digboi-based wildlife activist Devajit Moran, who squarely blamed the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Doomdooma, for what he termed repeated administrative lapses and a pattern of institutional negligence. Moran alleged that corruption and incompetence within the division had emboldened illegal activities, leaving forest protection mechanisms ineffective. “This fire is not an isolated incident—it reflects a complete breakdown of forest governance,” Moran said, demanding that the chief minister of Assam order a high-level inquiry, fix responsibility, and take stringent action against erring officials.

Continue from page no 3

Dr Kartik Deka: A Life in Medicine, a Lifetime in Human Service

expressed itself through consistency, concentration, and an evident respect for the learning process.

Equally striking was his emotional steadiness during these formative years. While many children struggled with impatience or distraction, Dr Deka showed an unusual capacity for self-regulation and quiet perseverance. He listened carefully, followed instructions diligently, and engaged with his studies without the need for constant supervision or external motivation. Teachers often remarked on his calm demeanour, his ability to absorb instruction without haste, and his willingness to invest time in mastering difficult concepts rather than seeking shortcuts.

These attributes continued to mature during his high school years at Madartola Vidyapith, Madanpur, where he pursued his secondary education. The transition from village primary school to a more demanding academic environment did not disrupt his rhythm. Instead, it reinforced his habits of disciplined study and intellectual sincerity. During this period, his academic progress was steady and purposeful, shaped by sustained effort rather than momentary bursts of achievement. He completed his HSLC examination with a commendable 79.9 per cent, a result that reflected not only capability but consistency.

More significantly, this phase of his education was defined by an absence of undue pressure or competitive display. Dr Deka's academic journey was not driven by comparison with peers or the pursuit of external validation. He studied out of genuine interest and a sense of responsibility, guided by internal motivation rather than imposed expectations. This balanced approach allowed him to grow intellectually without sacrificing emotional maturity, fostering a quiet confidence grounded in preparation and self-discipline.

In retrospect, these early educational experiences laid a crucial foundation for his later life. The habits of attentive listening, disciplined effort, and thoughtful understanding that characterised his school years would eventually find their fullest expression in medicine—a field that demands not only knowledge but patience, clarity of thought, and emotional balance. Even at this early stage, the contours of the physician he would become were already visible, shaped less by ambition than by sincerity and an enduring commitment to learning.

The decisive academic leap in

Dr Kartik Deka's journey came during his higher secondary education, a period that tested not only intellectual capacity but also clarity of purpose. Securing an impressive 93 per cent in the Higher Secondary (Science) examination, he demonstrated a depth of understanding that went beyond examination performance. The achievement reflected focused discipline, conceptual clarity, and an ability to engage seriously with demanding subjects over a sustained period. More importantly, it marked the emergence of a learner driven by intent rather than outcome, committed to mastering knowledge as preparation for a larger responsibility.

His years at Cotton College, Guwahati—one of the most prestigious and intellectually vibrant institutions in the North East—proved to be a defining chapter in his academic and personal development. The transition from school to a college environment of such stature exposed him to rigorous academic expectations, disciplined scholarship, and a culture that valued critical thinking alongside excellence. Within its classrooms and corridors, learning was not confined to textbooks; it unfolded through debate, inquiry, and reflection, encouraging students to locate their personal ambitions within a broader social and ethical framework.

At Cotton College, Dr Deka encountered diverse perspectives that expanded his intellectual horizon and sharpened his sense of social awareness. Interactions with peers from varied socio-economic and cultural backgrounds deepened his understanding of inequality, access, and the uneven distribution of opportunity. Faculty members, known for their intellectual rigour and commitment to mentorship, reinforced the idea that education carries with it a moral obligation—to question, to serve, and to contribute meaningfully to society. These influences quietly shaped his worldview, strengthening the values he had absorbed in childhood while placing them within a wider social context.

It was during this formative period that his aspiration to pursue medicine matured from a general inclination into a conscious and deliberate choice. Medicine, for Dr Deka, came to represent more than professional prestige or financial security. It appeared instead as a path through which knowledge could be placed directly in the service of humanity, where intellectual discipline could translate into tangible relief

for human suffering. The decision to dedicate his life to healing emerged not as a sudden ambition, but as a reasoned commitment, informed by academic confidence, ethical reflection, and a growing awareness of the responsibilities that accompany education.

In retrospect, these years at Cotton College served as a bridge between potential and purpose. They transformed academic success into vocational clarity, anchoring Dr Deka's future medical journey in both competence and conscience. The intellectual rigour he embraced during this period would later underpin his clinical practice, while the ethical sensibilities he refined would guide his approach to medicine as a humane and socially responsive profession.

Dr Kartik Deka pursued his MBBS at Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh, between 1991 and 1997, graduating with 70 per cent. These years proved to be formative not only in terms of academic training but also in shaping his moral and social consciousness as a physician. Situated in one of the oldest medical institutions of the region, his medical education unfolded in an environment where learning was inseparable from lived human experience. The hospital wards, outpatient departments, and emergency units became classrooms in which textbooks were constantly tested against the realities of suffering, scarcity, and resilience.

During this period, Dr Deka was exposed to patients from remote villages, semi-urban settlements, and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, many of whom arrived at the hospital only after enduring prolonged illness. Limited access to healthcare facilities, lack of medical awareness, financial constraints, and geographical isolation often delayed timely intervention. For a young medical student, these encounters offered a sobering introduction to the uneven landscape of healthcare delivery, where disease was frequently compounded by poverty, neglect, and systemic barriers.

He witnessed firsthand how late presentation of illness not only complicated treatment but also deepened human suffering—physical, emotional, and psychological. Patients often arrived accompanied by families burdened with fear and uncertainty, seeking not only medical relief but understanding and reassurance. These moments impressed upon him that effective medical care extends beyond diagnosis and prescription; it re-

quires patience, communication, and respect for the dignity of every individual, regardless of social or economic standing.

The clinical exposure at Assam Medical College also revealed the ethical dimensions of medical decision-making. In settings where resources were limited and patient volumes high, choices had to be guided by fairness, restraint, and compassion. Observing senior physicians who balanced clinical judgement with moral responsibility reinforced his belief that medicine must resist becoming mechanical or transactional. It was during these years that he internalised the principle that scientific competence must always be accompanied by ethical sensitivity.

These experiences nurtured in Dr Deka a lifelong awareness of social inequities in healthcare and a deep empathy for those on the margins of the system. They strengthened his conviction that medical practice must remain humane, ethical, and inclusive, anchored in service rather than privilege. The lessons learned during his MBBS years did not remain confined to academic memory; they became enduring guideposts that would later define his professional conduct and approach to patient care throughout his medical career.

Following his MBBS, Dr Deka undertook rigorous professional training in New Delhi, entering a demanding phase of clinical exposure. He served as a Junior Resident Doctor and later as a Senior House Physician in the Department of Surgery at Deendayal Upadhyay Hospital and also worked in the hospital's Blood Bank. These postings involved long hours, emergency interventions, and high-pressure situations that tested both clinical skill and emotional resilience. From 1998 to 1999, he served at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, in the Cardiac ICU and Cancer Surgery departments, where critical decision-making, ethical restraint, and empathetic patient communication became integral to daily practice. From 1999 to 2000, he worked as a Junior Resident Doctor at Tihar Jail, providing medical care to socially marginalised and stigmatised inmates. These experiences deepened his understanding of human vulnerability, reinforced his belief in equitable care, and strengthened his commitment to treating every patient with dignity, irrespective of social circumstance.

to be continue...

From page 1

Chief Minister Launches Distribution of Entrepreneurship Capital Cheques in Duliajan Assembly Constituency

woman in Assam to engage in some form of productive activity and demonstrate how women can lead societal transformation.”He added that the government supported the formation of SHGs so that women could become self-reliant by engaging in productive sectors and contribute to both family and societal development. Earlier, women were largely confined to household work, but through SHGs they have become familiar with banking systems and various economic activities.

Urging women to make proper use of the funds received under the scheme, the Chief Minister explained that SHG members could utilize the Rs. 10,000 in three ways: Deposit the amount in their SHG and undertake collective business activities. Take loans from the collective SHG fund (up to Rs. 1 lakh) to start businesses.

Use the funds for their own enterprise or to support family businesses. He stated that the government would conduct a house-to-house evaluation after six months to assess fund utilization. If used properly, beneficiaries would receive Rs. 25,000 in the next phase, followed by another evaluation. In the third year, eligible women would receive Rs. 50,000. The Chief Minister noted that 7,552 women in Duliajan have already become Lakhpati Baideus through their own efforts. Citing examples, he mentioned: Bijumoni Gogoi Burhagohain of the Maku SHG from No. 1 Borpathar village earns approximately Rs. 26,500 per month, amounting to ₹3.2 lakh annually, through her pickle-making enterprise. Muhiti Das of the Lakhimi SHG from No. 2 Saharikata village earns around Rs. 20,045 per month, totaling Rs. 2.4 lakh annually, through seasonal vegetable cultivation. He also named several other successful women entrepreneurs from different villages of the constituency who earn between Rs. 2.58 lakh to Rs. 9.17 lakh annually. The Chief Minister announced that 30,501 beneficiaries in Duliajan are currently receiving benefits under the Orunodoi Scheme, and an additional 2,000 women will be newly included. He further stated that on 20 February, 40 lakh women would receive ₹8,000 each under Orunodoi. Highlighting welfare initiatives of the present government, he mentioned schemes such as Women Entrepreneurship Scheme, Orunodoi, Nijut Moina, free rice distribution, and assured that in the coming days, 1 litre of edible oil would also be distributed free of cost, in addition to free pulses, sugar, and salt currently being provided at Rs. 100. He added that through these initiatives, people from all sections of society are benefiting. He noted that in Duliajan: 1,697 girl students benefit from Nijut Moina Scheme 14,848 workers benefit under Eti Kali Duti Paat Scheme 48,549 ration card holders receive free rice along with subsidized essentials. The Chief Minister stated that extensive infrastructure development has taken place in Duliajan. The government has allocated Rs. 646 crore for road construction, implementing 125 road projects covering 206 km. Several road upgradation works and railway overbridge projects are underway, including: Madhupur–Tipling Railway Overbridge costing Rs. 72 crore, to be inaugurated in February Another Railway Overbridge on Naharkatia–Duliajan road costing Rs. 51 crore, currently 51% complete. He remarked that while Assam was once associated with bomb blasts and unrest, over the last five years the state has become known for merit-based jobs, new bridges over the Brahmaputra, entrepreneurship, development, education, and culture. He said, "Today Assam has established its identity through development, education, and culture. Massive cultural performances, over 1.5 lakh government job appointments, entrepreneurship capital for 32 lakh women, and Orunodoi benefits for 40 lakh families were once unimaginable." The programme was attended by MLAs Terash Gowala and Taranga Gogoi, senior officials from the Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, district administration, and numerous beneficiaries. Later in the evening, the Chief Minister attended the Under-17 Final Match of the Chief Minister's Tea Tribe and Adivasi Football Tournament 2025–26 at Nehru Maidan, Duliajan, where he interacted with players from Tinsukia and Cachar districts, congratulating and encouraging them. Several ministers, former central ministers, MPs, legislators, senior officials, and dignitaries were present at the event.

Bihu Suraksha Samiti congratulates Dr Jogesh Deuri on Padma Shri

and culturally associated with Bihu in Assam. His contribution has been especially impactful in the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) region. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Dr Deuri delivered an insightful address at an online workshop organized by the Bihu Suraksha Samiti, Assam, highlighting the importance of safeguarding Assam's traditional silk industries while improving productivity through modern techniques. In view of his expertise and longstanding contribution, the Bihu Suraksha Samiti, Assam, has urged both the Central and State Governments to appoint this eminent 'Bhumiputra' of Assam and renowned Eri and Muga expert as the Chairman of the Central Silk Board, with the objective of enhancing productivity and positioning India among the leading nations in the global silk industry.

77th Republic Day celebrated across the country, including Dibrugarh

M Hashim Ali, Dibrugarh: The 77th Republic Day was celebrated with great pomp and dignity at Kanai Commerce College, Dibrugarh, the hub of commerce education in Dibrugarh. On this occasion, at exactly 7:30 a.m., the Principal of the college, Dr. Jayadeva Gogoi, hoisted the National Flag. After the flag hoisting, Dr. Gogoi delivered a relevant address explaining the significance of Republic Day. The Vice-Principal of the college, Shailen Gogoi, also addressed those present. "As part of the subsequent programme, the Preamble of the Constitution of India was unveiled in the college by Principal Dr. Gogoi. Floral tributes were also offered at the statue of PadmaShri Hanumanbox Kanai. Following the flag-hoisting ceremony, the assembled teachers, staff, and students collectively sang "Vande Mataram." On the occasion, college student and NCC cadet Snigdha Hazarika and Nisha Kumari shared their thoughts on Republic Day. The programme was further enriched by patriotic songs performed by senior associate professor Tonk Prasad Upadhyay and senior office official Prema Chutiya. Finally, a patriotic dance performed by the NCC cadets captivated everyone present. Teachers and staff of the college, NCC and NCC cadets, along with a large number of students, were present at the flag-hoisting ceremony. "Blankets distributed to the poor at Akbarpatti Mosque in Dibrugarh on Republic Day" "On the occasion of the country's 77th Republic Day, a welfare programme was organised by the Akbarpatti Mosque Welfare Society of Dibrugarh, during which blankets were distributed among the needy and poor sections of society. The organisers stated that this humanitarian step was taken to assist the underprivileged during the severe winter season. "During the programme, office-bearers and members of the Akbarpatti Mosque Welfare Society explained the significance of Republic Day and paid respectful tribute to the martyrs as well as the framers of the Constitution, remembering that on this sacred day—after India attained independence—the world's largest Constitution was adopted in a secular nation. "Members of the Akbarpatti committee also stated that they had carried out similar public welfare activities even during the COVID period and would continue such welfare work in the future. Present at the programme were all members of the Akbarpatti Mosque Welfare Society, along with Mosque Committee President Tafil Uddin Biswas, Secretary Islam Ahmed, Treasurer Shahja Maruf Islam, Cultural Secretary Shahid Matin, executive members, President of Baga Baba Mazaar Sheikh Haider Ali, social worker Parvez Khan, and local residents. The organisers further clarified that the entire expenditure for the distribution was borne from the monthly contributions deposited by the society's members, and not a single rupee was taken from public donations made to the mosque. "Republic Day observed by the Muslim Welfare Council at Amolapatti, Dibrugarh" "On the occasion of the 77th Republic Day of the country, Republic Day was observed at the office of the South Amolapatti Muslim Welfare Association in Dibrugarh. In the morning, the National Flag was hoisted by the Association's President, Rasifur Rahman. After the rendition of the National Anthem, the President, in his address, emphasised the importance of inculcating the constitutional ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity among all. At the meeting, advisor Alhaj Jalil Uddin Ahmed appealed to everyone to work together to maintain unity and harmony. The programme was anchored by Joint Secretary Mohsin Raiz Ahmed.

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বটদ্ৰা
অসমৰ সাংস্কৃতিক স্পন্দন



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Puppy Adoption Camp in Bokakhat: 27 Ownerless Puppies Find New Home



Arindam Bapanash : Keeping in view the upcoming 77th Republic Day and Animal Welfare Month, and in compliance with the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on animal welfare and population control, a Puppy Adoption Camp was organized today in Bokakhat under the initiative of the Bokakhat State Veterinary Hospital. The inaugural session of the camp was attended by Agriculture Minister Atul Bora, the District Commissioner of Golaghat, the Additional District Commissioner, Bokakhat Sub-Divisional Officer Shivani Jarnail, Bokakhat Sub-Divisional Medical Officer

Dr. Ajit Kakoti, Deputy Superintendent of the Civil Hospital Dr. Hemanta Bora, Officer of the Artificial Insemination Centre at Erengapara, Golaghat, Dr. Sunil Kumar Haloi, along with several other officials and members of the public who came forward to adopt puppies. Organized with special cooperation from Numaligarh Refinery Limited, the camp witnessed the successful adoption of a total of 27 puppies by responsible individuals. Prior to being handed over to the adopters, all puppies were administered anti-rabies vaccines and DHPPi vaccinations. Each adopter was

also provided with a medicine hamper along with an adoption certificate. To raise public awareness, safety guideline leaflets on protection from dog attacks were distributed among the people present at the camp. Additionally, awareness pamphlets related to animal welfare were sent to various schools and colleges. It was further informed by Bokakhat Veterinary Officer Dr. Rajashree Bhuyan that free anti-rabies vaccination camps will be organized on 25 January at the State Veterinary Centre, Komargaon (Bokakhat Sub-Division), and on 26 January at the Bokakhat State Veterinary Hospital. The camp was successfully conducted under the leadership of Sector Veterinary Officer Dr. Rajashree Bhuyan and Komargaon Veterinary Officer Dr. Richa Borkotoky, with active support from veterinary field assistants and trainees of the Veterinary Field Assistant Training School.

Massive Hindu Sanmilan held in Sivasagar Boarding Field

Amreet Kumar Sarmah, Special Correspondent, Sibsagar : Hundreds joined the the first ever Hindu Sanmilan held in Sivasagar Boarding Field on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the Rastriya Swayam Sewak Sangha(RSS). Addressing the massive crowd, the Satradhikar of Bagharganya Satra near Jakhalabandha and a public speaker Hiru Prasad Mahanta said that as part of a fast developing Bharat , Assam too is achieving significant gains in many counts and all this was possible because the Assamese nation was built on a foundation laid by Sankardev-Madhobdev and Sukapha, not Sankardev-Ajan Phakir. Another invited speaker, Prantiya Mantri-Bharatiya Kishan Sangha Krishna Kanta Bora said that the modern Indian society needs five

fold transformations i.e. family enlightenment, environment protection, self-awakening, civics responsibility and social harmony. Presiding over the meeting Manoj Kumar Borthakur , executive president, Itihash Sankalan Samity-Sivasagar chapter, said that all Hindus , even the non Hindus living in the great country Bharat, need a stronger cohesive bond for an enlightened society with futuristic outlook. A Collection of articles , published on the occasion of the centenary year of the RSS was released by Hiru prasad Mahanta. Satradhikar Hiru prasad Mahanta and Kanuram Deka, Pranta Saha Byabostha Pramukh, lit the ceremonial lamp while Chandutpal Bora initiated the function and introduced the guests. The cultural programmes, gayan bayan, and diha-nam enthralled the gathering.

Dhekiajuli resonates with devotion as Surya Jayanti Mahotsav unfolds

Dhekiajuli : The town of Dhekiajuli in Sonitpur district witnessed an atmosphere of divine devotion and spiritual vibrancy as the Surya Jayanti Mahotsav was celebrated with grandeur at the town's only Surya Temple. The two-day festival, held on January 24 and 25 was organized in strict adherence to Vedic traditions and drew a large gathering of devotees from across the Dhekiajuli co-district. The celebrations infused the town with an aura of faith, discipline, and cultural unity.

BA Animal Feed Centre

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খোলাদেশ নম্বর
94350-61306, 86381-38348

মুখ্য কার্যালয়
এম বি রোড
(নৌ ও ব্রিডিং হাসপাতালের পিছনে)

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(নৌ ও ব্রিডিং হাসপাতালের পিছনে)

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Taste of Assam

ভাত

মাছ, মাংস, পৰুটা, 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)