



**"Attitude of
Students Towards Distance Education"
A Project Report**

**Submitted to Gauhati University
For the Project Paper:- EDU-HC-6026**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. Pegu".

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①

1.1/Introduction:

Distance education is defined as instruction between a teacher and students when they are separated by physical distance and communication is accomplished by one or more technological media. The first distance education also known as distance learning, corresponding education, distributed learning, remote education. Distance education is an education that aims to deliver education to students who are not physically present. The main advantage of distance education is the students rather than attending courses individually can communicate through can exchange the material over the net. Distance education is a

method of indirect instruction, implying geographical and emotional separated of teacher and taught. Distance education is base on technological rules and method. It was printed material, computer, internet as well as various mass media like radio, television etc.

1.2/ Review of the study:-

The researcher review of some related literature on attitude of distance education from different sources like books, articles, journals and different website from internet. The review of literature done by the researcher are discussed below—

① Lenka S.K. and Ravikant 2012, studied "the attitude and perception of the learners the distance education." In this study, with the help of self made tool and sample of 150 graduate distance learner it is revealed that gender plays no important role to develop positive attitude and perception. It means, both male and female learners have similar positive towards distance education and biographical factors i.e. locality, streams, SES and caste plays a vital role to develop positive attitude towards distance education.

③ Ramzi, Nasser and Kamal Abouchéid 2013, conducted study on "Attitudes and concerns towards distance education." The study surveys 7 school directors and 112 school teachers unequally divided among fourteen urban and rural schools. School directors were negative about the possibility of distance education meeting the training needs of school teachers. In addition they reported costly training and the purchase of technologies for distance education as inconceivable. On the other hand, teachers held a more positive view of distance education. Though than 50% of the teachers reported little willingness to put forth the effort needed to familiarize themselves with the new technologies and practices.

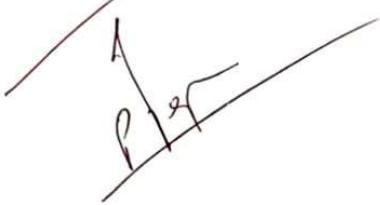
③ Collins K. Osei 2013, studied "The perception of students use of distance learning". The purpose of this study was to investigate the perceptions held by graduate students about distance learning offered by the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana. The survey utilized a 20 question survey with 691 respondents, who were adult learning enrolled in an executive masters of Business/public administration program. The results of the study indicate that distance learning is most patronised by an older and married student population largely because it allows them to combine work and study. The data indicates that student perceptions of distance learning were satisfied with teaching and learning by distance and also with learner support provided by the host institute.

④ Ahamed and Aqil 2015, "Attitude towards distance education among graduate students". Distance education is very vital for our country because of population and resources. Form a education is not sufficient to cover all the people. The aim of this paper is to know the current attitude of graduate students about distance education. The other objectives is to compare the attitude of engineering and B.Sc students towards distance education. Self made tool was used for this purpose on 1200 graduate students of Lucknow district of Uttar pradesh. Items of tool have both positive and negative. This is five point summated rating scale. The results shows that there is no difference in male and female graduate students on attitude towards distance education. Same result it found in different branches of

Engineering students. They have favourable attitude towards distance education. Religion has no role on attitude because Muslim and Hindu students also show the positive attitudes. It is very important to those students who have no time for regular class because of some problems. The scope is increasing day by day of distance education and open University play significant role in this regard.

⑤ V.S. Sumi 2017, "A literature review on teacher and community development with special reference to India. The present paper attempts to evaluate some research studies carried out in India in the field of teacher education and community development. Relevant researches concerning teacher education and community development was identified by searching the reliable databases. The studies were collected, categorized and analysed. The review highlights the importance of educating the individuals for community development, successful strategies adopted by teachers for community development, various programmes by educationists, Government and organizations for community with all supported research evidence. The evidences from the literature review confirms that community participation is not a panacea

for all the barriers in the development
but active involvement of the community
has facilitated in identifying community issues
and formulating effective strategies.



⑥ Zethembe Mgeleku 2020, "A literature review of E-learning and E-teaching in the Era of Covid-19 Pandemic." The emergence of covid-19 pandemic undoubtedly resulted in devastating socio-economic challenges across the world. In attempt to manage the contagion, many countries have implemented restrictive measures to reduce social gatherings and to promote social distancing. This meant the closure of higher learning institutions and a major shift from traditional classroom-based teaching and learning to virtual approach. While higher education may have transformed and moved to online due to Covid-19, it is unknown whether this transformation produces positive teaching and learning outcomes. This literature review is conducted to elicit evidence on E-learning and E-teaching outcomes, challenges and opportunities in the Era of covid-19 pandemic.

⑦ Bilal Khalid 2022, "Higher education during lockdown: literature review and implication on technology design". Countries globally reacted to the Covid-19 pandemic by imposing lockdowns, and as a consequence, higher education institution were forced to rapidly transition into distance learning. Hence, technology played a paramount role as the enabler of remote learning and shaping teaching practices. The aim of this study is to understand the broad trends in higher education during the early lockdown transitions and the role of technology in this process through a literature review approach. After searching for literature and applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 61 relevant publications were discovered, which were sorted into three clusters using co-word analysis: ① teaching and learning, ② policy and managerial issues and ③ students,

psychological well-being. Each theme was further divided into subthemes based on a thematic clustering approach. Based on this review, implications on learning technology design during the time of a pandemic were derived. First, due to the lack of social contacts resulting from isolation measures, emphasis is needed on interstudent interaction. Second, mobile-distance learning technologies and teaching method could be designed to enable students to move or exercise while learning. Third, diverse pedagogical approaches should be looked into to bring variety into students' lives.

1.3/ Objectives of the study:

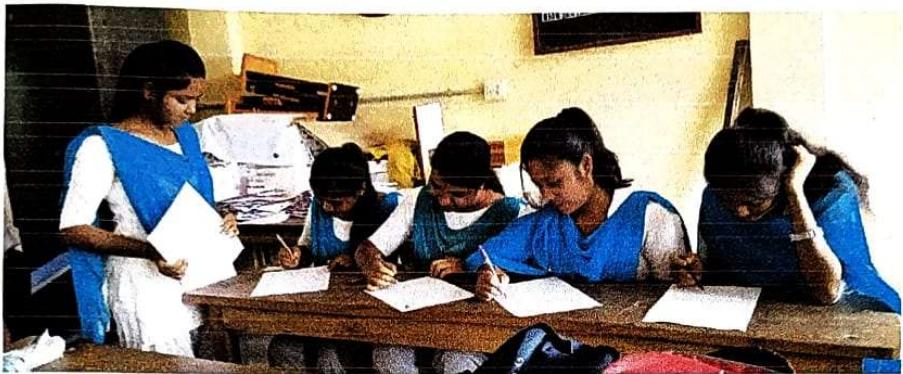
The objectives of the present study are —

- ① To study the attitude of students towards distance education.
- ② To study the attitude of male and female students towards distance.

1.4/ Delimitations of the study:

The delimitation of the study are —

- ① The study is delimited to the attitude of students towards distance education.
- ② The study is delimited to the attitude of students fourth semester B.A. from Raha College towards distance education.



2.5/ Importance of the study:-

Distance education help the students with flexible studying hours which can help the student to continue the job of his own interest without any hindrance and can contribute towards the nations overall development. Distance education not only help a person to upgrade his skills but also helps you to earn more. This, in turn, will help people to multiply the countries skilled workforce which in the liev makes a greater contribution of the GDP of the country. Distance education can help us to fulfil our dreams without any obstacles. Some Indian families have a narrow mindset regarding womens education. Therefore some women are forced to drop their education in the halfway and are made to marry without completing thier education. Distance education gives women a golden chance

to study again and achieve their dreams and contribute to growth of the nation. Distance education is always economical in nature as it does not burden the students and their present. Distance education is one of the latest education trends helping lots of aspirants to achieve their dreams with minimum effort. Distance education is making the life easy of many candidates by coming to their doorsteps. The open education system is helping to increase the literacy rate of the country.

As distance education is very important in this modern age of science and technology to fulfil people needs. The students college level should have a positive attitude towards distance education. The present study is important because it aimed to study at the attitude of students towards distance education.

1.6 / Methodology of the study :-

1.6.1 / Area of the study - The Raha College is the selected for the present study area. Raha College established in the year 1964 26th July. Raha College is located in Nagaon district. The college is permanently affiliated to Gwahati University and imparts higher education upto three year degree course in Arts, Science and commerce streams. Besides the college has three distance education study center of Gwahati University IDOL, KKSHOW, offering graduate, post graduate degree along with diplomas and certificate course and ASOS offering higher secondary level course in Arts, Science and commerce streams.

From the last academic session 2019-20, the choice based credit system (CBCS) in our degree courses have been introduced. The college campus consists of a well equipped library,

1.6.2/Population and sample of the study:-

The population of the study present study in the student of 4th Semester B.A. Total students is more than above 430 with honours in various subject. Out of 430 students 50 Sample were randomly selected for the present study where 22 were female students and 28 were male students.

Table-1

Showing the Sample of the Study

Total Student	Male	Female
50	28	22

1.6.3/ Tools used for data gathering and analysis— A questionnaire has been prepared for the present study and data has been collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 25 items.

For analysing the collected data the researcher used simple percentage method and calculated mean from the collected data on the attitude of students towards distance education. The researcher also calculated the mean of male and female students attitude towards distance education.

Table-2

Showing the attitude of students towards distance education

C.I	f
15-16	2
13-14	12
11-12	26
9-10	8
7-8	0
5-6	2
	N=50

1.7/ Interpretation of the study.

The researcher interpreted the collected data by calculating simple percentage method.

Mean has also been calculated to observe the attitude of students towards distance education.

Mean of male and female students attitude towards distance education has also been calculated to understand the difference between their attitude towards distance education.

Table-3

Showing the Mean of attitude of Students towards ^{Distance} Education

C.I	f	x	fx
15-16	2	15.5	31
13-14	12	13.5	162
11-12	26	11.5	299
9-10	8	9.5	76
7-8	0	7.5	0
5-6	2	5.5	11
	N = 50		$\Sigma fx = 579$

$$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{579}{50}$$

$$= 11.58$$

① From the table-3, it has been observed that the calculated mean value is 11.58. The scores between 5-6 to 7.8 has been considered as low level of positive attitude towards distance education, from 9-10 to 11-12, it is considered that they have average positive attitude towards distance education where the scores between 13-14, to 15-16 has been considered as very high level of positive attitude towards distance education. As the calculated value is 11.58, so it has been observed that the attitude of the students of Raha College towards distance education is positive.

Table -4

Table showing the attitude of male students

C.I	f	x	fx
14-15	4	14.5	58
12-13	8	12.5	100
10-11	6	10.5	63
8-9	4	8.5	34
	N=22		$\sum fx = 255$

$$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{255}{22}$$

$$= 11.59$$

② From the table -4, it has been observed that the attitude of male students towards distance education is 11.59, which signifies that the male students of Raha college towards distance education is positive.

Table - 5

Table showing the attitude of female students

C.I	f	x	fx
15-16	2	15.5	31
13-14	6	13.5	81
11-12	16	11.5	184
9-10	2	9.5	19
7-8	0	7.5	0
5-6	2	5.5	11
	N = 28		$\sum fx = 326$

$$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{326}{28}$$

$$= 11.64$$

- ③ From the table-5, it has been observed that the calculated mean value of the attitude of female students is 11.64 which signifies that they have positive attitude towards distance education.

④ From the table 3 and 4, it has been observed that the calculated mean value for male students is 11.59 and mean value for female students is 11.64. It is observed that the male and female students have equal positive level of attitude towards distance education.

⑤ 84% of the students expressed that there is a need for distance education at present.

on the other hand 16% of the students expressed disagree.

⑥ 92% of the students expressed that there are no age barrier in distance education.

On the other hand 8% of the students expressed disagree because may be they have not got this facility.

⑦ 84% of the students expressed that distance education less expensive.

But 16% of students say distance education is not low cost.

⑧ 72% of the students said that more technology is uses in distance education because through google meet, zoom app, google Due we can learn distance education.

But 28% of the students say technology is not used in distance education.

⑨ 100% of the students say that distance education student centred.

⑩ 100% of the students expressed that distance education can be achieved by sitting at home.

⑪ 64% of the students said that distance education more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas.

On the other hand 36% of the students said disagree because they don't get that facility in there village.

⑫ 80% of the students expressed that physically challanged people can get distance education.

But 20% of the student said disagree.

⑬ 88% of the students said that distance education help in making honest use of leisure time.

On the other hand 12% student said deny.

⑭ 96% of the students expressed that distance education is helpful in a populated country like India.

But 4% students says disagree.

⑮ 84% students said that distance education helped us during Covid-19 pandemic.

On the other hand 16% students disagree

⑯ 76% students expressed that distance education help people deprived of higher education.

But 24% students said that it won't help.

⑰ 68% student said that proper environment is required to get distance education.

On the other hand 32% students said disagree because they don't have knowledge about distance education.

⑧ 52%. Students expressed that there a relationship between teachers and students in distance education.

But 48%. Students said disagree because may be they don't have knowledge about distance education.

⑨ 44%. Students said that distance education courses are flexible.

But 56%. Students are not accepted. Because may be they have not got the benefit of distance education.

more technology is uses in distance education.

⑤ From the study it has been found that 100% students said distance education student centred and 100% students said that distance education can be achieved by sitting at home.

⑥ From the study it has been found that 64% students said distance education more prevalent in urban areas than in rural areas, and 80% of the students said that physically challenged people can get distance education.

⑦ According to the study, 88% of the students said that distance education help in making honest use of leisure time and 96% of the students said that distance education is helpful in a populated country like India.

⑧ From the study it has been found that 84% students said distance education helped us during covid-19 pandemic and 76% students said that distance education help people deprived of higher education.

⑨ From the study it has been found that 68% students said proper environment is required to get distance education and 52% students said there's a relationship between teachers and student in distance education.

10) From the study it has been found that 44% students said distance education courses are flexible.

1.9 / Conclusion:

Distance education become more and more prevalent in contemporary society. It is an integral part of education regardless of its form and technologies used. In the center of the intention of the teachers are the necessities of the students and their specific features. Many various approaches for presenting learning content and technologies for delivering it to students exist. They are subsidiary means for education and can increase its effectiveness. Distance education courses are effective when they are carefully planned in consideration with students' need and profile. The learning content should be designed to be useful to them. The appropriate technologies for implementation of distance education courses are selected after that. The teachers' efforts should be turned to overcoming the

existing risk of shifting the emphasis from the essence of the learning content to the technologies for its presentation and delivering.

1.10 / Reference

- ① <https://online.nmims.edu/top-mba..>
- ② <https://www.britannica.com/topic/distance-learning>.
- ③ Distance education in India, Dr. Amal Kumar Sarkar, 2017.
- ④ <https://www.Viewsonic.com/library/education/whats-distance-learning-and-why-is-it-so-important/>
- ⑤ <https://indianmoney.com/articles/importance-of-distance-education-in-india>.
- ⑥ <https://doi.org/10.21922/Srgjis.v4i37.10822>
- ⑦ <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/52577>
- ⑧ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2347631120983481>
- ⑨ <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distance-education>
- ⑩ <https://crlc.etoncollege.com/online-distance-learning-a-literature-review/>.



PROJECT REPORT ON TOPIC

"A STUDY ON ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS TOWARDS VALUE EDUCATION"



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Introduction :

when the problem regarding the meaning of values come the question that comes to our mind is "who do the people believe in? what are their ideas of life and death and of life and death and life after death? what kind of God or God have they? what are their ideas of beauty, truth and goodness? what are the aims of their society? In brief we need to know something of religion philosophy and ideology of the people. These aspect of culture are considered as values because the guiding social aim and religious beliefs of people are ideas they think most while of which they attach value education.

what is as with what ought to be and what ought to be done are the prime concepts of value education. Value education is essentially a matter of educating the feelings and emotions. It is the training of the heart and consists of habits involving inculcation of certain virtues and habits. Values represent wide range of good ideas about the end that people should pursue in their life. The values of society provide goals or ends for the members to aim for. Value provide a general guideline for the behaviour of the people as for example human dignity fundamental rights private cooperation, individuality, social equality privacy democracy etc.

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value-education - also helps the students to become more and more responsible and sensible. It helps them to understand perspective of life in a better way and lead a successful life as a responsible citizen. It also helps students to develop a strong relationship with family and friends. And it is to develop students ability to identify the values embedded analyse objectivley and make reasonable judgement in different issues they may encounter at different developmental stages so that they could take proper action to deal with the challenges in future life. Schools and colleges could promote value-education through nurturing in their students prioritiy values and attitudes. School and colleges should make use of every day life events to strengthen the coordination of learning-activities and enhance the connection among various across curricular domains in-values education.

According to Cunningham, "Educational values become the aims of education.

Value-education is referred to as a deliberately planned education aimed at the development of proper attitudes values, emotions and skills for holistic development for students.

Importance of the study :

Everyone knows that life is precious - that life is important we all protect our life because we care more than anything else. If life is so important. The values of life are even more important, values are guiding principles or standard of behaviour which are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. ie the importance of values and Morals are code we live by in a civil and just society. They are what we use to guide our interactions with others with our friends and family. In our businesses and professional behaviour. Our values and Morals are reflection of our spirituality our character. They are what we hope to model to our children and the children around us because children do watch us as they develop their own sense of right and wrong. Value education means inculcating in the children sense humanism, a deep concern for the well being others and the nation. This can be accomplished only when we are still in the students deep feeling of commitment of values that would build this country and bring back to the people ~~pride~~ framework that brings order, security and assured progress a person with proper values will not be afraid to face problems. This will give success and a better future. People who are value educated

-ated can - service, in - the competitive - world
more - precisely as - compared to - education
- ed - value education - give - better - living
opportunities and - good work.

Objectives - of - the - study :

(i) To study the - attitude of students tow
- ards value - education.

(ii) To inspire - them - to - choose - their own
personal, social, moral and - spiritual val
ues.

Review - of related literature:

1. OMPRAKASH SHARMA
 Director - GENERAL / PRESIDENT
 PUBLISHED APRIL 30, 2020

My Book 9:2, "value-education - in - Action".

"value-education - in - Action" is a book of its own-kind providing action strategy to accomplish in-organizing value-education programmes to all engaged in the learning/teaching activities. The student-the-teachers-the-teachers-educators. It dwells upon the challenges that any programme-faces in designing and executing any appropriate-training-schedule to include-aligning renewing and evaluating the-values. The focus is on personality enhancement, which is the core of all value education - Developing WHOLEMAN who-is physically enduring emotionally mature; intellectually enlightened; morally oriented and spiritually inclined.

The-book successfully answers the-question-relevantly in an easy, lucid, simple-and direct manner; as to how to go about organizing value-education-programmes to students, teachers and teachers-educators.

2. value-education in schools and stories :

January 2013, Milli Egitim (198); 97 - 109

Author(s): H. Kasapoglu

Schools are-replaces where-students are equipped-with information as virtuous people-as well

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as organizations which have mission to provide training and personality development. Therefore, teaching in schools should be given as much importance to education. People are shaped in time with the behavior of value schools are doing the task in forming a behavior - or - switching the behavior in the desired direction while doing so - giving values of individuals should be able to create a personality. Students value education receive valuable behaviors and through people to train the model includes samples. Therefore the school environments of students should be arranged to set a good example. Besides met - hod like - story telling can be used in order to help students to value - concretization from being abstract with a good - value education school - s can be communities where a group of people such as responsibilities hard working, honesty, courtesy, task - place. In this article some influence on these commended value - to - education has been given in this context by discussing the importance of education in school.

3. Teachers' perception of values education implementation in school :

October - 2019, DOI - 10.35940/ijrte.c1220.108352
- 19. Authors : Norliza Mohamad (University -
Technology Malaysia)

Ahmad Sihes (University Technology
- logy - Malaysia)

values education is an initiative to produce individuals with an active role in self development, society and nation. The real aim of values education is to develop students with a

There - has been an - endless chain of - debate - and - discussion - going on in - India - in - the - last ten decades - about value - education - or - what is being called - to - day as 'values education'. The traditional school & family and - social cultural framework in India - which at one point of time - served as an - effective medium to - transmit mission - of value - systems to young - generation collapsed - and - disappeared under - British rule. It was replaced with a new - framework of education - with a different vision - and - focus which seemed to - suit the - changing needs of the - Indian society in the - post independence era. This educational framework underwent structure changes. How - ever - there - has always been a sense - of dissatisfaction with it. Swami Vivekananda - Gandhiji - Ravindra Nath Tagore - and - other - prominent leaders criticised - the - cultural and spiritual vacuum - created by modern education and - the - same - complaint is - heard - even to day. Many - cultural and - spiritual organisations - in - India - have - once qualified to - develop - a curriculum from value education - intended - to - fill this vacuum.

5. value - education - from perspective of class room - Teachers:

Nill Duban - Akyon Kocatepe - university Assoc,
Prof. Dr.

Bulekt Aydogdu - Akyon Kocatepe - university Assoc,
Prof. Dr.

value-education is a -process- which begins at home and continues in society and in formal education institutions. The purpose of this research is to determine the opinions of primary school teachers about values education in primary schools. In the current research the qualitative research method and focus group - interview - technique were used.

The participants of the study were eight classroom teachers who were pursuing master's degree at the classroom education program of Ataturk - Kocatepe university. The participants were selected using intense case sampling which is part of purposeful sampling technique. The data were collected through audio taped group interview. The data collection from the interview were examined using a qualitative data analysis approach. The findings of the study showed that value education starts at early ages if would provide much more opportunity to prepare tomorrow's future life.

6. Value-education from human-Development-eric trcean-perspective :

Ravinder - Reema - 2006, "value-based-education from human-Development - Eric Trcean-perspective" - South Carolina - (USA)

Education is important in any country since it promotes the knowledge - skills habits and values. The learning does not solely come from the

teacher. Hence the education & re-the-child is both the teacher- and his peer-group. The societal values have been diminishing over the past few decades. There fore it is necessary develop the holistic citizenship-education. The problem of value education- of the young african-nation-Eritrea is gaining prominence in educational discussions during the recent times. Hence Eritrea emphasises on value-in education- and attempted to incorporate its national curriculum stream-work & school education- 2003. An Attempt is made in this paper to discuss the Eritrean societal values in light of their tradition- and its provides some conclusions and implications to develop the value education in Eritrea.

③ Importance- of value-education :

Lt. Dr. V Parimala- Venu- (Associate Professor, Dept. of English, GITAM Institute of Technology, Visakha-patnam - 530095

The most important and the central problem of modern philosophy is the theory of values. They are important because every human action- is the reflection- of an individual-value- and every human institution is the out-growth of social values. Many American writers- used the term "anology" to denote that branch of philosophy which is concerned- with values. But when we open

"

The page of history we realize that philosophers of the great tradition stream of also to Hegel have been greatly concerned with values though they may not have been greatly concerned with values, though they may not have used that term but have spoken of desires and aims thus a fact of experience that values have prior existence and human beings are continually revaluing their and activities throughout their whole lives.

8. The importance of value education in the present education system and Role of teachers

Dr. Neema Ameja - (Principal A.S college of Education, Khanna - (Punjab) INDIA.

In today's era of completion and survival we observe laxity in moral values. Individualization has led to the emergence of high life-style and raised the standard of living of people. It has made man rich. The standard of living of people. It has man made rich in materialistic sense but deterioration of the ethical fibre in the society. People crave for money power and self. They are ready to jeopardize the interest of people in pursuit of their selfish gains. Corruption in religious, economic, social education field is rampant. We come across many social evils in the society. Children due to their exposure to mass media are turning juvenile delinquents. Due to lack of values they adhere to whatever is shown in the T.V and on net reui-

-ming their life. Family disorganization has made them a stray present are busy pursue -ing their careers and children are taken care by day care centres. Due to this value education is not imparted to these children. They become drug addicts consume alcohol gamble and enter in to anti social activities. This is the present scenario which needs to undergo change the order to have a peaceful society. Teachers play an important role in inculcating the knowledge of "Parva-vidya" to make students aware of Knowledge of our life. The knowledge of the supreme reality to keep one self away from vices.

9. Lovat professor- Terence- May 2006, "Value Education- the missing link in Quality teaching"

g: Keynote address to National values education Forum that in order to values education to become part and parcel of mainstream schooling. The close at possible link is need to be bound between it and the world of teachers and schools.

10. Smook Emeritus- professor- Iran. 2005, "value Education in perspective-: The New Zealand experience:

Inam Smook Emeritus professor of Education, Massey university provided a New Zealand perspective at the national value education Forum on 2 May 2005, Professor Smook has helped development a code of ethics for tea-

-chters borc the - teachers council of New-zea-
-land - . His paper- traces the - history
of New-zealand- education, from the 1877
education- Act through to the - developm-
-ent im the - 1970 s and 1980 s to more
recent development im the - 1990 s. In-
March- 1998 the - Nz commission to the
UNESCO organised - a value - in education-
submit attended - by more - than 100 parti-
cipants across - many sectors im this pap-
-er - professor - smook gives his views on-
some - of the - issues - that have - arisen
since - this - time - and - suggests lessons
that the - Australian values education-
Journey might learn - from - the - Newze-
-aland - experience.

Area of the study:-

The Raha-Girls High school is the select ed to the present study area. Raha Girls High school established in the year 1961. Raha Girls High School is located in urban area of Assam state of India. In Raha-Rajah-Town area of Kapili block of Nagaon district. Area pincode is 782103.

School is providing upper-primary secondary (6-10) level education and is being managed by Department of Education. Medium of instruction is Assamese language and school is for Girls only. School is affiliated with state Board secondary level. The school has government building. It has got 9 classrooms for instructional purposes. All the class rooms are in good condition. It has two other rooms are separate for head mistress and teachers. It has two other rooms for non-teaching activities. The school has a big play ground. The school has a library and has 1345 books in its library. The school has computers for teaching and learning.

Delimitation of study:-

The present study is delimited to the all girls students class VIII and class IX of Raha-Girls High School.

Methodology of the study :

The methodology of the study comprises the following.

Population :

Population - means universe. The population - here - the present study includes all the girls students of class VIII and class IX, Raha - Girls High School.

Sample :

50 - girls students (25 from VIII and 25 from IX) was randomly selected for the present study. All the students sampled selected were - girls students.

Tools used :

A self structured - questionnaire was used for calculating - data. It consists of 25 questions which could be either answered 'yes' or 'no'. The respondents have to give tick mark in any one that is 'yes' or 'no'. For - the - response - 'yes' (1) mark and for 'no' (0) mark is allotted. The total mark in both 'yes' and 'no' are calculated - by - the - bimal calculating of score.

statistical techniques used :

For - the - present study - percentage (%) is used.

Data - Analysis - and Interpretation :

1. Has value education - formed a positive - attitude in the - students - mind ?

Table - 1

	Person.	Percentage
yes	46	92%
NO	4	8%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students 46 (92%) students having positive attitude and 4 (8%) girls students are bounded - having negative attitude.

2. whether - value - understanding education - is included subject in the - curriculum ?

Table - 2

	Person.	Percentage
yes	45	90%
NO	5	10%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students 45 (90%) students are bounded - having positive attitude and on the other hand - 5 (10%) students said disagree 3. value - perception - education helps in - character building.

Table - 3

	Person.	Percentage
yes	47	94%
NO	3	6%

In this table - shows that out of 50 - students 47 (94%) students are bounded - having positive attitude on the other hand - 3 (6%) students disagree on this statement.

4. we can make the right decision - with the help of value - education.

Table - 4

	Person.	Percentage
yes	45	90%
NO	5	10%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students 45 (90%) students are bounded - having positive attitude and 5 (10%) girls - students are bounded - having negative attitude .

5. The development of values is not possible without suitable environment.

Table - 5

	Person	Percentage
Yes	16	32%
No	34	68%

In this table shows that out of 50 students 16 (32%) girls students are having positive attitude; on the other hand 34 (68%) students said disagree.

Q. Value-education has helped in the development of students' personality.

Table - 6

	Person	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	3	6%

In this table shows that out of 50 students 47 (94%) girls students are having positive attitude and 3 (6%) girls students disagree on this statement.

Q. Value-education has helped in the classroom students.

Table - 7

	Person	Percentage
Yes	44	88%
No	6	12%

In this table shows that out of 50 students 44 (88%) girls students are bounded having positive attitude and 6 (12%) students are bounded having negative attitude.

Q. value-education has developed the moral quality of the students.

Table - 8

	Person	Percentage
Yes	49	98%
No	1	2%

In this table shows that out of 50 students 49 (98%) girls students are agree on this statement on the other hand 1 (2%) girls students are bounded having disagree on this statement.

3. value education - in various level of education has been tested - the students.

Table - 9

	Person	Percentage
YES	45	90%
NO	5	10%

This table shows that out of 50 students 45 (90%) students are having positive attitude; on the other hand 5 (10%) students are having negative attitude.

4. Teachers have been able to sensitive students to value sense - during teaching.

Table - 10

	Person	Percentage
YES	46	92%
NO	4	8%

This table shows that out of 50 students 46(92%) students are bounded - having - agree on this statement and 4 (8%) students said disagree.

5. Teachers have been able to play self part in teaching value education.

Table - 11.

	Person	Percentage
YES	49	98%
NO	1	2%

This table shows that out of 50 students 49 (98%) students are bounded - having - positive attitude and 1 (2%) girls students said - disagree.

6. Teachers focus on collaborative learning to develop social value among students.

Table - 12

	Person	Percentage
YES	48	96%
NO	2	4%

This table shows that out of 50 students 48 (96%) girls students are bounded - having - positive attitude on the other hand 2 (4%) girls students are bounded - having - negative attitude.

13. The real life of students has been influenced by the value education.

Table - 13

	Person	Percentage
Yes	48	96%
No	2	4%

In above - this table - shows that out of 50 students 48 (96%) bounded - having - positive - attitude - and 2 (4%) students - are - bounded - having - negative - attitude.
14. value - education - has - made - the - students - feel nationalisation - in their - minds.

Table - 14

	Person	Percentage
Yes	49	98%
No	1	2%

In this - table - have - shown - that out of 50 students - 49 (98%) girls - have positive - attitude - and 1 (2%) girls - have - negative - attitude.

15. value - education - has made - students responsible - citizens.

Table - 15

	Person	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	3	6%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students 47 (94%) students - are - bounded - having - positive - attitude and 3 (6%) students - are - bounded - having negative attitude.

16. value - education - is - a composite - term of external and - internal values.

Table - 16

	Person	Percentage
Yes	49	98%
No	1	2%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students 49 (98%) girls students - agree - on this - statement on the other - hand 1 (2%) girls students - disagree - on this - statement.

17. value-education helps in - getting person - self realisation.

Table - 17

	Person.	Percentage
Yes	46	92%
No	4	8%

In this table - shows that out of 50 students - 46 (92%) bounded having - positive - attitude - on the other - hand - 4 (8%) students - said - disagree.

18. value education helps - in the development of human - civilization.

Table - 18

	Person	Percentage
Yes	46	92%
No	4	8%

In - above - this - table - shows that out of 50 student - s - 46 (92%) bounded having - positive - attitude - and - 4 (8%) students - said - disagree on this statement .

19. value-education can - develop - up to - come st - udents into - beautiful - people .

Table - 19

	Person	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	3	6%

In - above - this - table - shows that out of 50 students 47 (94%) students - said - agree . and - 3 (6%) stu - dents - said - disagree .

20. honestly - in the - minds of students education can - help - in - respecting - the - elderly .

Table - 20

	Person	Percentage
Yes	49	98%
No	1	2%

In - this - table - shows that out of 50 students 49 (98%) students - are having - positive - attitude and - 1 (2%) stu - dents - are - having - negative - attitude .

21. Value-education - helps solving problems of people.

Table-21

	Person	Percentage
Yes	47	94%
No	3	6%

In this-table shows that out of 50 students 47 (94%) students are bounded having positive attitude and 3 (6%) students are bounded having negative attitude.

22. Value-education - has created social equality and democratic attitudes.

Table-22

	Person	Percentage
Yes	48	96%
No	2	4%

In this-table shows that out of 50 students 48 (96%) students are bounded having positive attitude and 2 (4%) students are bounded having negative attitude.

23. value-education - is an tool for social change.

Table-23

	Person	Percentage
Yes	48	96%
No	2	4%

In above this table shows that out of 50 students 48 (96%) students said agree on the other hand 2 (4%) students said disagree.

24. Value-education - is acquired by a person in the environment.

Table-24

	Person	Percentage
Yes	45	90%
No	5	10%

In above this table shows that out of 50 students 45 (90%) students said agree on the other hand 5 (10%) students said disagree.

25. value-education helps persons adjust it self to all environment.

Table - 25

	Person	Percentage
Yes	49	98%
No	1	2%

In this table shows that out of 50 students 49 (98%) students are bounded having positive attitude and 1 (2%) students are bounded having negative attitude.

Major Findings:

- (1) 92% girls-students said that value-education has formed a positive attitude in the students mind. On the other hand 8% girls-students said that value-education does not formed a positive attitude in the students mind.
- (2) 90% girls-students expressed that value-understanding-education is included subject in the curriculum. and 10% girls-students expressed disagree on this statement.
- (3) 94% girls-students said that value-perception education helps in character-building and 6% girls-disagree on this statement.
- (4) 90% girls-students expressed that we can make the right decision with the help of value-education.
On the other hand 10% girls-students disagree on this statement.
- (5) 94% girls-students said that value-education has helped in the development of students-personality.

6% girls students expressed that value education - has not helped in the development of students' personality.

(6) 88% girls students expressed that value education - has helped in the class room students.

on the other hand - 12% girls students said - disagree.

(7) 94% girls students said that value-education - helps solving problems of people. 6% girls students expressed that value education - does not help - solving problems of people.

(8) 90% girls students expressed that value education in various level of education has benefited - the - students. on the other hand - 10% girls students have negative perception - of this - comment.

(9) 96% girls students said that the - real life - of students has been influenced the value - education.

4% girls - students have - negative - perception - of this - comment.

(10) 92% girls - students expressed that value - education - helps - in getting person - self - realisation . on the other hand - 8% girls - students said - disagree.

Conclusion :

The - value - of education - is - the - most important - ingredient - for - change - the - world. If helps us to gain - knowledge - and - that knowledge - can be used

to make - a better living. Most importantly the - value - of education is something that can never - be - destroyed by any type of nature - or man made - disaster.

In short value - education - means learning or - studying - existing knowledge and - cultural heritage.

It means - achievements b/w - our families advancement in existing technology and - dreams if so - the next generation humanity has achieved a lot, the only way to preserve it is to transfer - the - knowledge - and technology we have by educating people - properly.

value - education - is essential b/w building the - character - of future - citizens, teaching them - good - values helps - the choose - the - right path it gives moral - value - to - students.

It is only because - of value - education that we - have - some - answers to the laws of - them - universe - and are - able to - use - the - knowledge - of our - families - with - modern - technology.

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नाटक कार के रूप में जयशंकर प्रसाद

NATAK KAR KE RUP ME JOYSHANKAR PROSAD

A PROJECT WORK

(PARIYOJANKARYA:PAPER:HIN/M/6026)



प्रस्तुत परियोजना कार्य

बीए छठे सेमेस्टर, पाठ्यक्रम की पूर्ति के लिया किया गया है

गुवाहाटी विश्वविद्यालय2022

**A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED FOR PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE 6THPAPER OF SYLLABUS FOR B.A 6TH SEMESTER**

GUWAHATI UNIVERSITY-2022

A handwritten signature in black ink.

विभाग के प्रमुख

(अशोक कुमार सिंह)

एम.ए. एम. फिल, एल. एल .बी

(रहा कॉलेज)

प्रस्तुतकर्ता

नयन मणिनाथ

अनुक्रमांक -Ua-191-309-0343

पंजीकरण नंबर-19093709

प्रमाण पत्र



महाविद्यालय की हिंदी विभाग द्वारा प्रमाणित स्नातक कला शाखा के छठे
सेमेस्टर के छात्र, श्री नयन मनी नाथ, रोल नंबर,--यूए-191-309-0343 और पंजीकरण संख्या
19093709, 2019 20 परियोजना कार्य शीर्षक 'अजातशत्रु' नाटक को मेरे मार्गदर्शन में पूरा किया गया
है।
यह छात्र के व्यक्तिगत शोध और सुने गए कार्य का परिणाम है।
मैं छात्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ श्री नंदगढ़नाथ।

मार्गदर्शक

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mr. Ashok Kumar Singh".

श्री अशोक कुमार सिंह

एम.ए.एम.फिल. एल.एल.बी

हिंदी विभाग राहा कॉलेज





घोषणापत्र



घोषणा की जाती है कि राहा कॉलेज की स्नातक कला शाखा के हिंदी विभाग के तहत छठे सेमेस्टर

के पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए जयशंकर प्रसाद द्वारा "अजात शत्रु नाटक" पर परियोजना कार्य।

दिनांक पृष्ठ मैंने गुवाहाटी विश्वविद्यालय के हिंदी विभाग द्वारा छठे सेमेस्टर कॉलेज के संबंध में **किया**

गए सभी निर्देशों का पालन किया है।

प्रस्तुतकर्ता

Nayan Moni Nath
(श्री नयन मणि नाथ)

रोल कोड UA-191-309-0343

पंजीकरण संख्या- 19093709

राहा महाविद्यालय





जयशंकर प्रसाद

३० जनवरी, १८९० - १५ नवम्बर, १९३७

નિર્ણય

ગુલાબાદી રિવરવિશાળય કુચ અધ્યક્ષ -
એ દાખાડી કુચ પાસાંના કુચ અને ગુલાબાદી
નિર્ણય - નિર્ણયના નિર્ણય પત્ર નિર્ણય
પરિધિયાજનાન કાન્પ (HIN-HC-6026) કુચ નિર્ણય
માટે નિર્ણય કુચ અધ્યક્ષની અધ્યક્ષક
"અભ્યાસ કુચની સિહે" કરી કુચ નિર્ણયાત
કરાની અધ્યક્ષ પરિધિયાજનાન કાન્પ કુચ આગ
નાય /

કરી કાન્પ કુચ અભ્યાસ ને અનુભૂત
અનુભૂત કરી વાલું પૂર્વી પ્રીતિના નિર્ણય
કરી અનુભૂત કરી નિર્ણય નિર્ણય
કરી અનુભૂત અધ્યક્ષ "અભ્યાસ કુચની સિહે"
કરી અનુભૂત અધ્યક્ષ નિર્ણય કરી નિર્ણય
અધ્યક્ષ અધ્યક્ષ - નિર્ણય /

નિર્ણયક : 07/07/2022

અધ્યક્ષ-નિર્ણય

नाटक कार के रूप में जयंशकर प्रसाद

प्रथम - ३ अध्याय

१. सामाज्य परिवर्त्य

१.१ जन्म

१.२ शिक्षा - दैविक

१.३ कर्म जीवन

१.४ साहित्यक योगदान

१.५ निष्ठुर्ब

द्वितीय अध्याय

२. नाटक कला एवं तत्त्वों के आधारपर नाटक
अज्ञातशक्ति का विविलेषण

२.१ भूमिका

२.२ कथावस्तु - पात

२.३ देशकाल वातावरण

२.४ आचा शैली

२.५ उद्देश्य

२.६ निष्ठुर्ब

तृतीय अध्याय

३.१ भूमिका

३.२ द्वितीयहसिक नाटककार के रूप में जयंशकर
प्रसाद

३.३ अज्ञातशक्ति नाटक का पात नियोजन

३.४ मुख्य पुरुष पात

३.५ मुख्य सहिता पात



३.१. निष्कर्ष

चतुर्थ अध्याय

४.१. उपसंहार

ਪਹਲਾ

ਪ੍ਰਾਤ

1. सामाल्य परचय —

जन्म १.१

जयेशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म माघ शुक्ल
द्वादशी संवत् १९४६ वि. (लकड़ुसार ३० जनवरी

१८७० ई. दिन गुरुवार) को काशी के गोवर्धन
साथ में हुआ। इनके पितामह बाबू

शिवरत्न साहू, दाम देसे में प्रसिद्ध थे और

इनके पिता बाबू देवीप्रसाद जी भी हान्दे
के साथ साथ कलाकारों का आद्वार करने के

लिए विद्यात थे। उनकी माता गोमती
मुखी देवी था उनका हृष्टवासन जब

प्रसाद जी 'करिबि' १८ वर्षी की थी तभी
हो चौथा था। प्रसाद जी बचपन से ही

अपने माता पिता का बहुत आद्वार करते थे।
उनके माता भार पिता की भाकाल मृदु

से उनके पितृ पर प्रक छासा पहुँच
नुत परा। किसी तरह उन्होंने अपना

यह गम नुलाकर अपना जो देखी को आगे
कराया।

1.2 शिल्पा - दीपा —

प्रसाद जी को प्रारंभिक शिल्पा का शीर्ष में कोस कालेज में हुई थी; परंतु यह शिल्पा भव्यकालिन थी। छठे ठर्ड में बांदों शिल्पा आरम्भ हुई औ सातवें ठर्डे तक ही बांदों पर पाये।¹ उनकी शिल्पा का वापक प्रबोध घर पर ही किया गया, जहाँ हिन्दू और संस्कृत का अध्ययन ईड्सोंमें किया।

प्रसाद जी के प्रारंभिक शिल्पक शीर्ष में हिन्दूलाल चूप थे। वे कवि एवं और उनका उपनाम 'रसमय सिद्ध' था।

शिल्पके रूप में वे बहुत प्रसिद्ध थे।³ चैतांगज के प्राचीन ढंगहट्टा मोहल्ले में उनकी भूपनी छोटी सी बाल पाढ़शाला थी। रसमय सिद्ध जी वे प्रसाद जी को आरंभिक शिल्पा ही तथा हिन्दू और संस्कृत में अच्छी प्रगति करा द्दे।⁴ प्रसाद जी ने संस्कृत की गहरा शिल्प प्राप्त की थी। उनके निकट संपर्क में रहने वाले तीन सुधी व्यक्तियों के द्वारा तीन संस्कृत अध्यापकों के नाम मिलते हैं।

1. <http://hi.m.wikipedia.org>

2. <https://hi.m.wikipedia.org>.

3. ५ ५ ॥

4. ५ ५ ५

जॉ. राजेन्द्रभारायण शर्मा के अनुसार चंतगंड
के लियाके की पतली गली में इतावा के
एक उम्बर विद्वान् रहते थे। संस्कृत-साहित्य
के इस दुर्धर्षि मनोधी का नाम था—
गोपाल बाबा। प्रसाद जी को संस्कृत साहित्य
पढ़ने के लिए उन्हें ही चुना गया।

विनोदशंकर आम के अनुसार-

जौ दृनवद्धु ब्रह्मचारी उन्हें संस्कृत और
उपनिषद् पढ़ाते थे। राय कृष्णदास के
अनुसार रसगय सिंह से शिला पाने
के बाहर प्रसाद जी ने एक विद्वान्
द्विद्विष महाराज से और संस्कृत लिया।
वे लद्धाकार गृहलै के आम पास रहते
थे। प्रसाद जी का संस्कृत योग बढ़ना
गया। उन्होंने स्वाध्येय उसका बहुत

अनुभव अभ्यास कर लिया था। बाहर में

स्वाध्याय से ही डैटिक संस्कृत में
शोभित हो गये थे। बनास हिंदू

विद्वविद्यालय के संस्कृत-अध्यापक
महमदोपाध्याय एवं ठेवीप्रसाद शुक्ल कवि

नकरती को प्रसाद जी का काव्यगुरु
माना जाता है।

महान् लेखक और कवि जगदंशकर

प्रसाद तथा बहुमुखी सृतिया के धर्मी
प्रसाद, जो प्रक अन्जे कवि के रूप
में ही नहीं बल्कि प्रक भज्ञे नाटककार,
कथाकार, उपन्यासकार और निर्विद्यकार

के रूप में भी माश हुर थे। दूसके साथ
ही उन्हें छायाबाटी युग के महान् लेखक
के तौर पर भी जाना जाता था। यहीं
बही उन्हें हिन्दी के छायाबाटी युग के
ए, मुख्य संशोऽग्नि से प्रक भाग जाता है,
जिहोंने हिन्दी काव में छायाबाटी की
स्थापना की थी।

नाटक लेखन में कड़ी भाषा के जनक
आरतेकु के बाहूने प्रक चृष्टिधारा का
प्रचार करने वाले युग प्रवर्तक नाटककार रहे
हैं।

जगदंशकर प्रसाद शतरंज के एक अन्जे
छिलाड़ी भी थे। उपरे बाकी के समय
में उन्हें बाग-बगीचे की हुई-बाल
करना जाना बाजाना भी काफी पसंद
था के गंधोर झायाक के व्यक्तिगत पदान
व्यक्ति थे।

1.4. साहित्यिक घोगहान :-

जयशंकर प्रसाद की साहित्यिक किशोरता
साहित्य जगत में इन्हें बहों से पहचान

मिली। प्रेम समर्पण कर्तव्य प्रवं विलीन
की भावना से ओतपोत उबके कहानीयों
पाठक को अधिकृत कर होते हैं। बट
हिंदी साहित्य को अपनी साधना समझते
थे। यहुकवि जयशंकर प्रसाद हिंदी
साहित्य में घोगहान देने वाले सर्वोच्च
रचनाकारों में से एक थे। साहित्य ही
इनके लीबन का एक मात्र धोय था।
1937 ई. में इनका केंद्र द्वारा गया।

प्रमुख रचनाएँ :-

प्रसाद जी ने हुम्हें प्रतिभा के
धनी साहित्यकार थे। उन्होंने कविता, उपन्यास
चाटक, कहानी आदि साहित्यक निधार्यों
पर अपनी लेखनी नेतृत्व कर पुरे हुए
आरे में अपना पेहचान चोर गेया।

काव्य संग्रह —

काव्य	संचय काल
लघु	
द्वारना	
आस्तु	
कामाधीरी	३९ ३५।

उपन्यास —

कंकाल
तितली
द्रवती 'अधूरा'

कहाची संग्रह —

छाया
आकाश दीप
आंधी

चाटक —

राज्य भौमि
स्कंद गुप्त
चन्द्रगुप्त
धृतराष्ट्रियो

धृक धूंट क बाणी



साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ — 1.4

इनके साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषता

राष्ट्रीय भावना है। इनकी अधिकांश भूचमा में देश के प्रति बलिदान, व्याग, समर्पण तथा देशवासियों के प्रति प्रेम, करुणा आदि भावों का वर्णन मिलता है। उनके नारी भाव और पुरुष भावों की तरह राष्ट्रीय भावना से उत्प्रोत द्विखाई देते हैं।

१.५ निष्ठा :

उनकी साहित्यिक सफलता का परिणाम यह है कि वह 'छायाबाट' के तरार प्रमुख संभों में एक रहे भासा रॉली डार शब्द विचास के सूजन में उन्हें ही संघर्ष का सम्भवा करना पड़ा बहुत हूँ, चिकित्सा उनका पहला संग्रह है।

इसमें ब्रजभाषा और छज्जी बोली में कविता
कहानी, नाटक, निवृद्धि का संकलन
किया गया है।

‘शपी (चिताधार)’ की कविताओं
को ही प्रमुख आगे में विवरण किया
जाता है। कारन कुमुम, प्रसाद
की छज्जी बोली की कविताओं का पढ़ा
संग्रह रहा है। कंकाल, तितली,

‘इरावती उनके प्रमुख उपचास हैं।
प्रतिष्ठनि, छापा; आकाशटीप, आंधी और
दून्द्रजाल उनके कहानी संग्रह हैं।

‘प्रसाद’ जी ने अपनी जीवन
को इतना बुझ दृष्टि को भी पिछे
चोरकर सिफे अपना जीवन को सामने
लेकर आगे बढ़ा था। यहां पर यह
पताचलता है की जीवन कितना भी
भुसकिल कुछ ना है उसको हमेसा
भुचि छुचि गीकार करणा साहित।

३. वित्तीय अध्याय

३.१. भारत - जल संरक्षण के आधार
०.१. भारत का जल शक्ति का विश्लेषण

३.१.१. जलका०

भारत जल वित्तीय पुष्टशीलि पर
जलका० पुसाठ द्वारा इनित हिस्ती नाटक
०.१. जिसका फ्रकाशन ३९२२ दि. मे०

भारती भूजार झुलाणीबाट से हुआ था।
भारत जल में उच्छ्वस राजशक्ति

जा विशेष है। नाटक अपने कार्य-
वा पार और गतिविधि की हुषि से
विशेष की ललना में महत्वपूर्ण है।

३. गंदों और २७ दृश्यों में संरचित

इस नाटक में संवादावकाता; गीत

और हुम्यनियोजन पहले के जातकों
में पारसी चिपाटर के घ्रभात से मुक्त

१. अजातशत्रु के गीत यो भावहित्यार्थी
नवोद्योगियों को लपायित और
प्रत्यक्ष करने की दृष्टि से अधिक
महत्वपूर्ण है। अजातशत्रु

प्रबलगत्तर से औंघोड़िक अभ्यास और
पुंछों के बढ़े प्रथाव के कारण
मानवीय सम्बन्धों में उद्घारता के
अभाव का संकेत किया गया है।

२.२ कथावस्तु - पात्र -

अजातशत्रु लयंशंकर प्रसाद द्वारा
१९२२ में रचित फ्रेतिहासिक नाटक है।
प्रस्तुत नाटक को तीन अंकों में
विभाजित किया गया है। इसकी
कथावस्तु तीन राज्यों के पात्रों
से संबंधित है, यथा मगाद,
कोशल, रावं कोशाम्बी।

इन तीनों राज्यों से संबंधित पात्रों का नामोंलेख इस प्रकार हैः

① मगध राज्यः

मगध राज्य	
पत्रीयों का नाम	पात्र
विवसार	समाट
आजातशाल (कुणील)	राजकुमार
पठमात्री	राजकुमारी
वासवी	बुड़ी राजी
चलमा (चेलना)	छोटी राजी न राजमाता
जीवक	राजवेद्य

② कोशल राज्यः

कोशल राज्य	
पत्रीयों का नाम	पात्र
प्रसेनजित	समाट
विरुद्धक (पौलेन्द्रद्वाकु)	राजकुमार
वाजिशा	राजकुमारी
शक्रिमती (माद्यमाया)	राजी (द्रासीपुत्री, राक्षाकुमरी)
बंधुत	सेनापति
मत्तिका	सेनापति बंधुत के पत्नी
सुदृष्ट	कोहा द्याह
दीर्घकाशयण	सेनापति बंधुत का भाजा

(iii) कोशाबी राज्य:-

कोशाबी राज्य	
पाकीयों का नाम	पाक
उद्यन	समाट (भगद्ध समाट का नाम)
पहाड़ीवाली	भगद्ध की राजकुमारी (समाट उद्यन की राजी)
बासवहृता	उज्जित्री की राजकुमारी (समाट उद्यन की राजी)
मांधी (रथामा)	आमपाती (समाट उद्यन की राजी)
कसंतक	सथाका विद्वान्
पठुत नाटक के अन्य षात् फर्ब उनसे संबंधित	
गौतम	तुङ्गेव
आंनटू	गौतम का शिष्य
देवहृत	शिवु (गौतम का परिकृष्ण)
समुद्रदृक्त	देवहृत का शिष्य
मांधी (रथामा)	रौलेन्द्र पर आशाकर

दीतिवास में घटनाओं की लाय पुरशावृति होते हुए जाते हैं। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि उसमें कोई नयी घटना होते ही नहीं।

कि न्यु भासाधारण नहीं घटना भी अविच्छिन्न में फिर होने की आशा रखते हैं। मानव समाज की कल्पना का भाष्टर अध्य है, क्योंकि वह डृष्टि-शक्ति

का विकास है। इन कल्पनाओं का इकाऊ
 का मूल सुन बहुत ही सुखम् और
 अपरिस्फुट होता है। जब वह इसका
 शक्ति किसी व्यक्ति या नाति में केवल
 भूत होकर अपना सफल या विकसित
 रूप धारण करती है, तभी इतिहास की
 सूचि होता है। विष्व में जब तक
 कल्पना इयना को चही पाल होती,
 तब तक वह कप परिवर्तीन करता
 हुआ पुन्नावृत्ति करती ही जाती है।

जब वह इस शक्ति किसी
 व्यक्ति या नाति में समाज की अधिगताघ
 अनन्त से नवाली है। तुर्व कल्पना के
 पुरी होते होते धूक वह तभी कल्पना
 छसका विरोध करने लगती है, और
 तुर्व कल्पना कुछ काल तक ठहरकर
 किसे होने के लिए अपना शोध प्रस्तुत
 करती है। दूधर इतिहास का नवीन
 अद्याय छुलने लगता है। मात्र समाज
 के इतिहास का इसी घकार संकलन होता है।

अजाहशुक्र के बहुत दूरी पर विश्व
विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।
विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।

विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।
विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।
विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।
विश्वास के नाम से जाना जाता है।

“अजाहशुक्र के बहुत दूरी पर
जाना जाता है।”

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,
जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो अपने काषी-वासी हैं,

जो गोपी व्यावस्थिति है। और

मनोवृत्तियों को लपायित और प्रकृत करने की दृष्टि से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। अजातशत्रु में प्रकारन्तर से

उत्तौलिक सत्याना और पुंजी के बढ़ते प्रथाएँ के कारण मानवीय सम्बन्धों में उदारता के अधार का संकेत किया गया है।¹

२.४. देशकाल वातावरण :-

समाज विभिन्न सार जीवन के पृष्ठी विरक्त था वर रखते हैं। जनपद बौद्ध धर्म की छाया है। वे परिवार के पारस्परिक विवेद के कारण शुद्ध हैं और अगबाद कुछ के आहेया से सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र अजातशत्रु का सोपकर विरक्त हो जाते हैं।

भगद्दा में होने वाली इस घटना का प्रभाव कोशल पर पड़ता है। कोशल के राजा धर्मेन्द्रित और युवराज विश्वदत्त में अजात के राज्याधिकर्ता को निवार विशेष उपचर हो जाते हैं।

Writer Web
1. डॉ. सत्यपकाश मिश्र - <https://him.wikipedia.org>

उर्मा विरुद्धक अपनी माता पालि नती के साथ पिता के विरुद्ध हो जाता है। काशं बी की घटना इस हृष्टि में मरोंगनक है कि मागधी का उड़येक इतना भौमण होता है कि उड़यण उर्मा पश्चावली के साथ एक कुल समाय के लिए विग्रह जाते रहकर में अजातशत्रु और विरुद्धक के द्वारा उर्मा उड़यन उर्मा पूर्से नजित उनके विरोध में द्विष्टि होते हैं।

राटक की परिसमाप्ति में बोझ धर्म का स्थान स्थानव है, जिसकी सभी व्यक्ति पञ्चात्ताप प्रकट करते हैं। शांत रस की स्थापन के साथ यह राटक समाप्त होता है।

2. आधा शैली :

अजातशत्रु राटक की आधा शैली पर पूर्साह द्वारा के व्यक्तिका की स्थान स्थानव है। उसे संस्कृत आधा से पुगात् क्रम है, जिसके कारण उनकी भीषण में सर्वत संस्कृत के शब्दों का बहुत है। आधा पूर्साह ओज उर्मा साधु द्वीप तीरों गुणों से छुकत है।

• मसात् जी शाटक की आशाओं का •
अजाग्रास द्वार बनाने के पश्च में नहीं हो ।
इनकी सर्वप्रमुख विष्णो भता यी आशा
वे माध्यम से आवीचक प्रस्तुत करना,
इनका इश्वरि मणिका के इन शब्दों
में कीजिए वौर हृदय गृह का नाम
ही सूज कर नाच उठता है । शक्तिशाली
चुनहुए धारके लगते हैं । अहा मेरे
शोक ज्वर से बे कक सकते हो । कठोर
वर्षे पर्याप्त हों अपने इवामी के पैर केटक
यी चली होना चाहिए ।

• वह भी असुराग चुहाग की
वस्तु है । किं यी उभका कोई स्वतन्त्र
आसिका है, जो, हमारी भूगोल मंजुषा
म घन्ट करके नहीं रखा जा सकता ।
महान हृदय की केवल विहास
की, गढ़िरा पिण्डाकर मोह लैत ही क्या
करेय है, उक्त अवतरण मे आशा
प्रयोग = कोशल आवानुकूल है । उसमे
प्रथासकिं सरस आशा का प्रयोग है ।

• अजातशात् की आशा में
सुकिलियों की उपरिकृष्ट उपिकृष्ट है
पर्याप्त चुहावरों का अचाव है, किं यी
मुहावरों का यव तक प्रयोग मिलता है ।

कुछ उद्घारण दृष्टव हैं :

"जीजिह्वा दूसको अँखों छुजा कीजिए"

सुकिलया जिनका कि सब शाश्वत है

नाटक। की आदोपांत अंलकृत रही है।

कुछ त्रगण्य स्थरों को लोड़कर सर्वित

सर्वित सुमधुर मरल और सुस्पष्ट, विशुद्ध

सुति प्रवं गोत्रय भाषा का प्रयोग करके

प्रभाष ने अजातशत्रु की किसी सीमा तक

आयनेय बना दिया है।

२५. उद्घेश्य :- 'अजातशत्रु' नाटक भी सोदेश्य

इन्हीं हृदैश्चार्य कृति है। इस नाटक का

सब प्रधान उद्घेश्य परिवारिक सृह कलेशी

से नुकिल दाव सुख शान्ति को स्थापना

है। इसका मुख्य उद्घेश्य सुखद गृहस्थी

की स्थापना के सब गृह कलह को हुर

करके विश्व बन्धुक की आवना का प्रयार

व प्रसार करना है। इस नाटक का

सूजन तक हुआ, जब देश प्रतन्त्रता

के प्रशस्ते मुक्ति होने को लटपटा रहा था

अन्तशक्तीय झोनों में भारत, विश्व ऐस प्रधान

भारत के अतीत गोरव की गाया पर

आधारित इस नाटक से भी सहजीय

और कोन सी बल्ल विश्व शालि और

विश्व बन्धुक की दृष्टि प्रदान कर

सकती थी। बासवी गोत्र बुझ उल्लं

मल्लिका के कथों से इस उद्घेश्य की

भारियवकिर दूस प्रकार है निश्व के कल्पणा
में अग्रसर हो। अजातशत्रु का मूलाधार
भी भास द्वंद्व हो है। ब्रह्मद्वारा शत्रु
उद्धर को शोधी में पञ्चलित विश्वाद की
अग्रिम दूस पूर्व नाटक में फैली हुई है।
उस्ताह आर शोधी द्वे परिपूर्ण इस नाटक
में चरित्रों का सान्नीव चित्रण किया
गया है। इसके प्रमुख वात मानवीय
गुणों से ओतप्रोत है। प्रसाद जी नाटक
में प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति का चित्रण
करता है। आतिथ की गाँश्व पुर की
जाकी प्रस्तुत करने की वेषणा होती है।
"ठूँ" महाभास वंशी की भूत है की प्रसाद
की समस्त रचनाओं के पिंचे प्रकर्षस्त
और दृष्टि कोण परिस्थितियों के विश
स्तुष्टु प्राप्ति, सामाजिक कल्प, देश व्रेम,
सान्नीव भारतीय संस्कृतिक आदृशी रूप,
जारी गाँश्व आदि आदृशीपूर्ण उद्घोष्य
के प्रति प्रसाद जी की साहित्य
में प्रतन्त्र तत्त्व दिखाए होते हैं।
अजातशत्रु नाटक में कथा प्राक उद्घोष्य
मा हो कर कथा उद्घोष्या होने को
मिलता है। प्रथम तो उ होने उससम्बन्ध
की सम्भास बहुत संस्कृति का चित्रण
किया है। दूसरे उ होने राजनीतिक
संफलता; असफलता, सरयन्त्र आदि की

मिथाकर वर्तमान के लिए संहेश प्रस्तुत किया है कथाकी मारव ने संदेश हो आया है फेरण पाकर वर्तमान को सवारा है। अतः उद्दीश्य की दृष्टि से यह गाएक आत्मीय प्रासंगिक है।

2.6 निष्कर्ष

इस गाटक में मगध का धाक प्रतापि समाट और विविसार का फुल जिसने भिता को मारकर राज्य प्राप्त किया उसने झंग, लिङ्घवि, वज्जी, को सल तथा काशी जनपदों को अपने राज्य में मिलाकर धाक विस्तृत सम्भाज की रक्षापना की है। मगर आखिम समय में छह अपने फुल की बात हुआ तब उन्होंने अपने मारा भिता से माफि मांग ने के लिए बाध्य हुए। जब की भिता का हत्या संघ उन्होंने ही किया था। आज्ञातशक्त गाटक में सेहले हिसित हो कर बाट में अहिंसा को मारने की बात को गव्यीर रूप से हसींचा है।

तृतीय अध्याय

३.१. भूमिका —

आजात शाल का मूल थार भी अंत विद्युत ही है। मगाध, कोशल और कोशली में पञ्चलित विरोध की आगिन इस छोटे नाटक में फैली हुई है। उक्ताव और शौची से परिपूर्ण इस नाटक में चरितों का संजीव चित्रण किया गया है।

३.२. दोतिहासिक नाटककार के रूप में उपरांकन प्रसाद :

आरत की दोतिहास में इनके कृतित्व का गौरव अद्भुत है। वे एक सुग्र प्रवर्तीक लेखक थे जिन्होंने दृष्टक ही साथ कविता नाटक, कहानी और उपन्यास के द्वेष में दिनदीर्घ को गौरवान्वित होने द्योग्र कृतियाँ हैं। कवि के रूप में वे निशाला, पल्ल, महादेवी के साथ धारायावाह के प्रमुख साम्रथ के रूप में दोतिहासित हुए हैं। नाटक लेखन में आरतेन्दु के बाहर वे एक मालगा धारा

बहाने वाले युगपत्रिक चाटककार हैं
जिनके चाटक आज भी पाठक न केवल
चाव से पड़ते हैं, बल्कि उनकी अपी
गमिता तथा रंगभंगीय प्रासंगिकता भी
हिना छुट्टिन बढ़ती ही गयी है।

3.3 अजातशालु चाटक का पात्र नियोजन —

मुख्य पुरुष पात्र

- विश्वसार : मगध का सम्राट्
- अजातशालु : मगध का राजकुमार
- उद्ययन : कोसल का राजा, मगध सम्राट्
का जामाना
- पुस्तेनजित : कोसल का राजा
- विश्वषक (रौलेन्झ) : कोसल का राजकुमार
- गोतम : बुद्धदेव
- सारिपुत्र : सङ्खमि के आचार्य
- आनन्द : गोतम के शिष्य
- हेवदृत (पित्रु) : गोतम बुद्ध का परिषद्धि
- सामुद्रदृत : हेवदृत का शिष्य
- नीतिक : मगध का राजवैद्य

वस्त्रका : उत्तरवान का विद्युत का
 बन्धुल : कोसल का सेनापति
 मदल : कोसल का कोघाध्याहा
 दीर्घीकारायण : सेनापति बन्धुल का थार
 सहकारी सेनापति ।
 लूधक : शिकारी
 (काकी का दृष्टुता यक्ष, अमाय,
 हुत, दौवारिक मौर अनुचरण)

उ.४. मुख्य महिला पात्र :

वासनी : मगध-सक्राट की बड़ी रानी
 छलना : मगध-सक्राट की छोटी रानी
 और राजमाता ।
 पञ्चावती : मगध की राजकुमारी
 माहायी (श्यामा) : आमपाली
 वासवदत्ता : उजयिनी की राजकुमारी
 शक्तिमती (महामाया) : शाक्यकुमारी, कोसल
 की रानी ।
 मलिका : सेनापति बन्धुल की वली
 बाजिरा : कोसल की राजकुमारी ।
 चर्वीना : सेविका
 (विजया, सरला, कंचुकी, हासी
 चलीकी इत्यादि)

उ.८ निकष्टि

अनातशालु' में उद्धृत राजशक्ति
का विशेष है। बाटक अपने कार्य
बापार और गतिविधि को दृष्टि से विशेष
कर लेना में महत्वपूर्ण है; ३ अंकों
और २७ दृश्यों द्वारा संरचित इस बाटक
में संबाधाभक्ता, गीत और दृश्यनि-
योजन पहले के बाटकों से वारसी

भिन्नाटक के प्रथाव से भूल है।

वृद्धकथा (कथा=सरिलागर)
के आहि आगार्य वरकुचि है, जो कौशाम्बी
में उत्तर द्वापर थे। और जिन्होंने
मगध में बल्ल का मंत्रित किया है।

उद्धयन के समकालीन अनातशालु
के बाट उद्धयार्थ, निक्षिक्षित और
मदानवह नाम के लोक राजा मगध
के सिंहासन पर बैठे। इसि प्रकार
एक पिरि के नाम पर दृसरे पिरि
अपने शास्त्र आर का दृश्यिक नियाकर
आ रहा है।

चक्रवी अध्याय

४.७ उपमंहार :-

बाबू जगद्दर्शकर प्रसाद जी हिन्दी साहित्य के छेत में पाव उबल नक्षत है। उन्होंने उम्र में ही घर गृहस्थी चलकर भी उन्होंने साहित्य के विशाल सागर को सागर भरा हिया था। सर्वजुन समाज प्रसाद जी ने अपने जीवन में बहुत दृष्टि द्वेष द्वेष, ही लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने हिमार न होने और हिन्दी की सभी विधाओं का स्पष्ट यिक्षण किया।

प्रसाद जी का रघित पाठकों से 'सर्वप्रथम' 'अनातशालू' की गणना होती है। वस्तु किसास की दृष्टि से 'अनातशालू' नाटक के पुरुषी नाटकों में नितान्त पृथक है। इसका द्वितीय अगवान छुड़ के समय से सम्बन्धित है।

'अनातशालू' नाटक के पाव पाव घटनाओं द्वारा भिन्न है। केवल घटनाओं का क्रम न संयोजन नाटककार की द्वारा किया है। उन्होंने घटनाक्रम की अपनी दृष्टि से प्रस्तुत किया है, जिससे नाटक को सरस्ता बनी रह सकी है। इस नाटक में पावों के नाम, राज्यों के नाम, राजदानियों के नाम, राज्यवरस्था,

घटनापै उत्तिरुपिक है। १९७८ के 'अज्ञातशक्ति' में दो तिरुपिक तथा को प्रथम साइया अबहेलना बड़ी की है। दो तिरुपिक सुझाता की बचना के लिए उन्हें बीच बीच में कल्पना तथा आवृक्षण का उपाय लिया है। शीर्ष कल्पना के अंदर और साइयिक आवृक्षण के

'पृथक कर देख नाप तो' अज्ञातशक्ति में दो तिरुपिक हथ्य सर्विया संरक्षित है। 'अज्ञातशक्ति' में सर्विय कान्ति का विकल घोष रखना है।

काल का प्रवाह कब कियर के से घुमता है कौन कह सकता है। यह साइयेका॒ की अज्ञात्या और नेगश्य के बबूर में भी स्थिर रहता होता है। इसलिए हिन्दी चाहय साइय में फसाह वी के 'अज्ञातशक्ति' भास्कर को बहुमुख निधि मान गया है और मान चाहगा।

परीक्षा

समृद्धि ग्रन्थ संचय

'ग्रन्थ' का नाम'	'लेखक'	'प्रकाशक'
अनातशालु	जयशंकर प्रसाद	श्री कुषाण शास्त्री
http://him.wikipedia.org		
https://him.wikipedia.org		

**Analysis of Flood Causes and Associated Socio-Economic Damages in the
Garmari village, Raha, Nagaon**



A Project Report
Submitted to the Department of Geography
Raha College for Partial Fulfilment
Of B.A 6th Semester (M) Exam

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EXAMINED

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Certificate

Certified that Pinki Hazarika , a student of B.A 6th semester (Major), Department of Geography, Raha College, Raha has completed this project report titled “Analysis of Flood Causes and associated socio-economic damages ,Raha region ,Nagaon” under the guidance and supervision of the teacher –in – charge.

The project report is the result of his/her original work and personal investigation in the field and consultation of various sources of information and ideas.


Signature of the Supervisor

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Chapter2: GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

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**Chapter3. FLOOD CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DAMAGES
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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the problem

Human civilization started on the banks of most of the alluvial rivers of the world. Rivers make use of their influences on both natural and cultural landscape. However, most of the alluvial rivers of the world, especially in developing and less developed countries, have been intervened by numerous anthropogenic activities. In the name of so-called development, human beings have gone on to destroy the ecology, geomorphology and ideal hydrologic and hydraulic situation of the river.

In India, floods are the most commonly occurring natural disasters due to the irregularities of the Indian monsoon. Flood is most prevalent and costliest natural disaster in the world which devastates both life and economy at a large extent. The Kolong, Kapili distributary of the Brahmaputra, which flows through the heart of Raha town. However, decades of irrational interventions on the river, unplanned and unscientific engineering works and weak governance have generated a number of problems in the fluvio-geomorphic condition of Kolong, Kapili River. Flood is the most frequent disaster in Assam. Flood often causes massive damage and destruction to the property as human settlements are located near river valleys or coastal regions. Although these river reaches are highly problem ridden, it has great prospects for sustainable socio-ecological development if it can be managed scientifically from the perspectives of sustainable development.

Therefore, considering the hydrological problems and prospects, it is the need of hour to study in detail the various aspects ranging from fluvio-geomorphic to socio-economic conditions of the area. With this rational in mind, the present research study titles "Analysis of flood causes and associated socio-economic damages in Garmari village, Raha Nagaon".

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the study area are as follows:-

1. To analyse the nature, causes of flood in Garmari village.
2. To examine the socio-economic damages caused by the flood in the study area
3. To suggest strategies to mitigate the flood problems in the study area.

1.3 Research Questions

In order to follow up the objectives, the following research questions are formulated below.

1. What are the causes of flood in the study area?
2. What extent does the flood cause damages to the area?
3. What may be the strategies the government should take in order to mitigate the problem?

1.4 Database and Methodologies

The Present Study was carried out on the basis of direct field experiences and surveys through well-designed schedule, relevant secondary data collected, consultation of maps and relevant books, journals, experiments of soil parameters and above all personal involvement with the problem. Required base materials for the study were collected / generated and compiled from sources like

Survey of India toposheets with scale 1:50,000, Google Earth maps etc. Relevant literatures were reviewed to develop necessary conceptual framework and appropriate methodology to carry out the work in the right perspective.

Secondary data from the relevant government sources were very difficult to access. Even the circle map pertaining to the study area could not be sourced from the local Circle Office by the students due to lack of availability. Moreover, all these data were to be processed by adopting appropriate techniques, which was not possible due to the shortage of time. Adequate training is required to handle sophisticated field instruments which was again not possible to provide to the students due to lack of instruments as well as time. In spite of the many constraints, we tried our best to do justice to the study in every way possible and come up with this report. The flowchart for the study is given below (fig1).

FLOW CHART

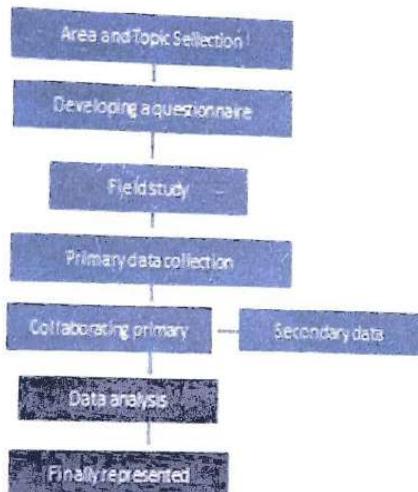


Fig1:-Methodology Flowchart

1.5 Review of relevant works

The river regime and its dynamism have long been attracting the researchers, environmentalists and academicians all over the world. Many descriptions regarding patterns of processes of river, erosional and depositional activities, landform development under fluvial regime have appeared in the works of Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, Seneca, different of Arabic scholars, da Vinci, Hutton, Playfair, Davis and many others [Thornbury, 1954].

Herodotus [485-425 B.C], a Greek philosopher who is also known as the father of history recognized the importance of the yearly increments of silt and clay deposited by the Nile [Thornburry, 1954]. Strabo, a Roman philosopher also studied the river alluvium in the building of river basin. Aristotle [382-322 B.C], another Greek philosopher viewed that streams remove materials from one the land and deposit them as alluvium. Leonardo da Vinci [1452-1519AD] studied that valleys were cut by streams and carried materials from one part of the earth and deposit them elsewhere.

American Geomorphologist, W.M. Davis was unparalleled in the field of fluvial geomorphology. He introduced the 'normal cycle of erosion' [1889], and studied cyclic development of landforms in humid region. W.D.Thornburry [1954], in his book 'principles of Geomorphology' described the stream action in the formation of floodplain, alluvial fans, deltas etc. R.E. Horton [1945] revolutionized geomorphology by using quantitative techniques as applied to drainage basins. His revolutionary achievement was followed by Strahler, Chorley, Schumm , Morisawa , Gregory , etc.

Brice [1964] in his study of the channel patterns and terraces of the Lop River in Nebraska [USA] suggested a quantitative measure of braiding in natural river channels. For determining braiding index he considered the length of river islands and bars. L.B Leopold, M.G. Wolman [1964] in their Book "Fluvial processes in Geomorphology" carried out the scientific treatment on channel forms and processes. In a study of braided condition of a tributary river to the Green River near Daniel, Wyoming they noted that several channels in the reach were separated by vegetated islands, which were composed of gravel essentially similar to that of building bar. Leopold and Wolman [1957] had studied in laboratory flume how a central bar could be formed

Chorley [1969] in his edited book 'Introduction to Fluvial Processes' forwarded the ideas about the formation and pattern development of sand bar in alluvial rivers. Knighton [1984] in his 'Fluvial Forms and Processes' viewed that braided reaches consist of two or more channels divided by bars or islands which occupy the channeled area.

Gregory [1977] in his entitled 'River Channel Changes' stated the relationship of sediment deposition with a braided river. He also concluded that sandbars are the result of braided river reach.

In Assam, different scholars have carried out some important river related works. Among them the works of Goswami, D.N.D. [1978], Goswami,D.C.[1985, 1989 , 1994a, 1994b, 1991],Barman, R.[1986], Bhagabati [1991, 1993, 1994, 1999,] and Bora [2002] are worth mentioning.

1.6 Limitation of the work

The present study was carried out on the basis of data and information generated from the direct field survey and also from the secondary sources. The survey covered only 30

respondentsWhile carrying out the work on the river reach the students had to face a number of challenges right from the preparation of base map to the analysis and presentation of the data due to the lack of materials and machines. The river reach, in some parts is in a sense, inaccessible and inhospitable for measuring the width, depth and velocity.

Chapter 2. Geographical Background of the study area

2.1 Study Area and its physical background

The Garmari village is located at Raha,Nagaon the middle portion of the Brahmaputra valley confined within the latitude of 26°13'38"N and longitude of 92°31'01"east. It is located 0.5km away from sub-district Headquarters of Raha and 25km away from district headquarters of Nagaon, having the latitude and longitude Fig 2). The total area of the village is 241.45 Hectares. The rising water of The Kolong mainly affects the west bank area of Garmari which causes flood in the area. About 75% of the annual rainfall in India is concentrated in 3-4 months of the monsoon season. Flood, an excess of water, can be caused by heavy rainfall followed by inadequate capacity of rivers to hold the water within their banks. According to National Flood Commission about 40 million hectares of land area is prone to flood in the country.

The district of Nagaon has been the worst-hit with nearly 3.46 lakh people affected in kampur and surrounding areas of Nagaon town. The Kapili River is flowing above the danger level and has effected areas of Dharamtul and kampur says a release from flood reporting and information Management System (FRIMS).In Nagaon, 237 village have been hit by flood and include 56 in Nagaon, 83 in Raha and 98 in Kampur of the three primary locations. Kampur has been the worst hit.The Nagaon district Administration has set up 48 relief camps for the people affected by flood. As per FIRMS, 17,664 have taken refuge in these flood relief camps. A total of 2095 villages have been affected by overflowing rivers in the state.

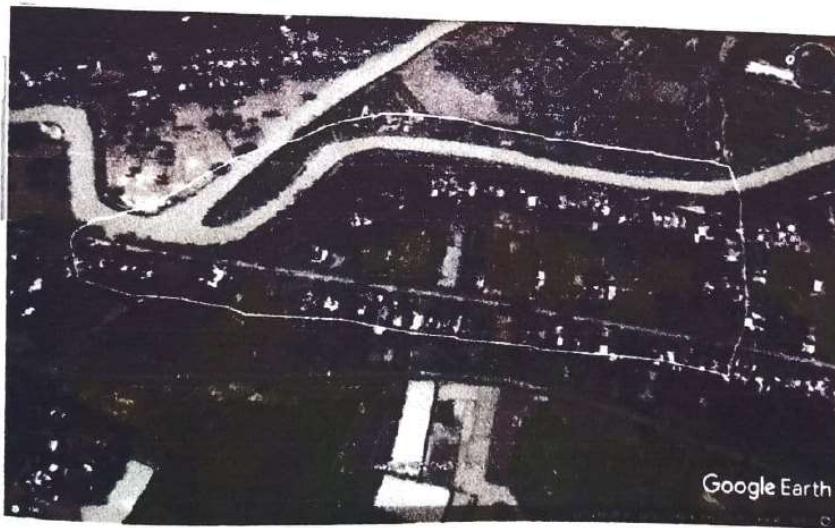


Fig 2: Layout of the study area

Chapter3. Flood causes and associated socio- economic damages of the study area

An analysis of the data revealed that Raha Garman village is a flood affected area of Nagaon district. In the survey we have selected minimum 50 household from the village applying simple random sample. It was found that, 80% of the villagers considered construction of dam are the main reason for the flood while 20% villagers said that it is happened due to the heavy rainfall (fig. 3) The road connecting Raha- Chaparmukh works like embankment, but when water rises, the water starts flowing over it. But many parts of the road have been damaged due to the impact of floods. Road connectivity between Raha- Garman-Chaparmukh was stopped during the floods. According to the villagers, they are unaware of the flood and considered this flood is much larger than the flood in 2004. 56% people of the village agree that the flood has caused due to the loss of dyke and 44% people are disagree with this. During the flood, 92% villagers got flood relief from government sectors and only 8% people were helped by the private sector.

Main Causes of Flood



Fig 3:-Causes of Flood

The flood has caused many damages to the life and property of the villagers. During the flood, 66% villagers are able to have safe drinking water. 72% villagers said that it is not possible to use the remaining infrastructure after the flood and it is possible for another 28% villagers to do so. During the flood, 50% villagers take shelter near the road, 36% villagers in the temple and 14% people went to their relative's home to stay there (fig. 4). Due to the flood the villagers have faced many problems regarding to their property.

People live during the flood

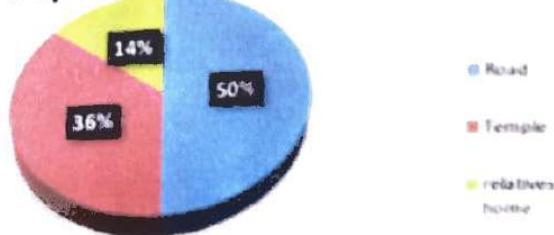


Fig 4:- People shelters during flood

Diseases suffering after the flood



Fig 5: Diseases during flood

In Garmari , only 26% people got health services from the Government and another 74% people of the village were not able to get any service from health department. In the village, the crops were totally destroyed by this flood. There were also seen same problems in the neighbourhood village of Garmari. During the flood, the villagers had to face electric crisis. They used lamp and candles in the night to survive.90% villagers travelled by boat and only 10% villagers went from one place to another with the help of the rescue team. 78% students were also facing many difficulties in their study and only 22% student were able to keep their study well. After the flood, 90% villagers were affected by Cholera, Typhoid and arsenic etc. disease and only 10% villagers were safe (Fig 5). However, Flood waters carry nutrients and sediments, which are deposited on flood plains, enriching the soil, rice paddies are flooded deliberately to take advantage of this natural fertilization process. A river basin is an ecological unit interconnecting upstream spawning habitats with downstream rearing habitats for a variety of species and other aquatic systems.

The flood in Assam is such a regular feature that today hardly anyone takes a serious note of it. India's north-eastern state of Assam has been hard-hit by monsoon rains and flooding in the past days. Flooding worsened in Assam on 2July, when new areas were submerged by the rising waters of the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries. As of 5thJuly, official figures show over 390,000 people have been affected in over 850 villages across 15 out of 32 districts. At least one person has died. Just under 45,000 people are reported to be sheltering in 160 temporary relief centers. More than 16,000 hectares of agricultural land have been flooded(Fig 6).

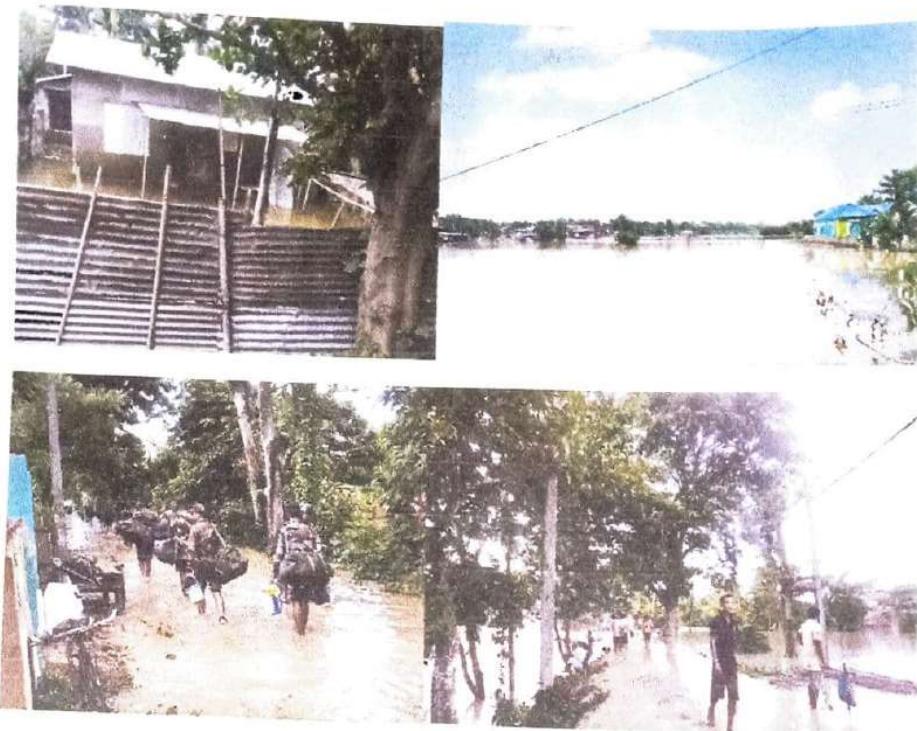


Fig :-6 Study area during flood

Chapter4: SUMMARY & CONCLUSION:

Flooding as a natural disaster cannot be eradicated in the area but however, its effect cannot be minimized by undertaking the integrated Flood management approach which promotes the coordinated management and development of water, land and related resources in order to minimize the resultant economic without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. Flood can be prevented if soil condition improve, allowing for easier water absorption. During floods, flood barriers can be used will be affected by climate change due to changes in rainfall, temperature etc.

Through the survey we are able to collect a lot of information about the flood in Garmari village. In the survey we found that the 80% of the people in the village think that the main cause of floods is dram problem. Since the only kolong river has passed by the main source of this floods. According to villagers this is the biggest flood in the last few years. All the residents of Garmari village have suffered a lot damage from this flood. As they said, such an unhealthy food environment but they did not get any government health assistance. In this terrible flood situation, the flood affected people used candle and lamp as a lighting system. About 92% of the people in the village suffered only inconvenience and loss due to this flood etc.

The natural climates are not be finished or removed totally but can be save or control a little. We can't stop or control the natural disaster but we can be aware and fight together with it by maintaining all the rules like deforestation and all other. So, the government and the people themselves should co-operate on this regard.

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গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক মহলাৰ ষষ্ঠ ঘণ্টাসিক অসমীয়া
বিভাগৰ গুৰু পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ প্ৰকল্প অধ্যয়ন ভিত্তি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা

প্ৰকল্প পত্ৰ

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ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়
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বিষয়ঃ কাৰ্বিআংলং জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বৰগাঁৱৰ
কাৰ্বি সমাজৰ উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান।

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তত্ত্বাবধায়ক

ড° ৰাজশ্রী বৰা

মুৰৰী অধ্যাপিকা

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

আৰ্যুতা মনালিছা ভাৰতী

সহযোগী অধ্যাপিকা

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

প্ৰস্তুত কৰোতা

শ্ৰীভাগজ্যোতি দেৱী

শ্ৰেণীঃ ৰষ্ট ঘণ্টাসিক

বোল নং- UA-191-309-0249

পঞ্জীয়ন নং- 19093614

স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ ঘণ্টাসিক

অসমীয়া গুৰু পাঠ্যক্ৰম

প্ৰমাণ পত্ৰ

ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

ৰহা : নগাঁও : অসম

এই প্রকল্প পত্রখন আমার পরিচালনা মতে প্রস্তুত করা হৈছে।

ଶ୍ରୀଭାଗ୍ୟଜ୍ୟୋତି ଦେବୀ, ମ୍ନାତକ ବର୍ଷର ସର୍ତ୍ତ ସାମ୍ବାସିକର ଅସମୀୟା ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଛାତ୍ରୀଯେ କାର୍ବି ଆଂଲଂ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବସଗାଁ ଓ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଲଗତେ ବାସିନ୍ଦା ସକଳର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଶତ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରି ଅସମୀୟା ବିଭାଗର ସହକାରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଶ୍ରୀମୁତୀ ମନାଲିଙ୍ଗ ଭାରତୀ ତଥା ମୁବରୀ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଡ୉ ରାଜଶ୍ରୀ ବରାର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵାର୍ଥାନତ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପଟୋ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରା ହେବେ।

তাৰিখঃ ১৪/৭/২২

স্থানঃ কাবি আংলং জিলাৰ বৰগাঁও।

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স্বাক্ষর মূৰকী অধ্যাপিকা (অসমীয়া বিভাগ)

৩৪

তত্ত্বাবধায়ক (বহু মহাবিদ্যালয়)

ଭାଗବନ୍ଧ

ଅମୟର ଜୀବନକୁ ବନ୍ଦ ଥାଏଇ ପହିପୁଣି କାହିଁ ତେଳା କିମ୍ବିନ୍ଦିନେ ର ମୋହିଯ ଟିପାଦନକୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଭକ୍ତିଯତେ ଅଭ୍ୟଃ ଝୋଟି ମୁଖୀ ଶେଷର ଟିପକ୍ଷୀୟ ହିଛେ । ଏଲେ ତୁମେ ମୋହିଯ ଟିପାଦନ ସବୁହୁ ଉର୍ମିରାର ପେରଟ ଯାଏଇ ଓହଙ୍କ ଦିନ୍ୟା ଦେଇ ଯାଏ । ଶୁହରୀଟି ବିଭାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟରୁ ବୁଝିବେ ଅମୟର ଜାତି ଜୀବନକୁ ପ୍ରକୃତ ଧ୍ୱନି କିର୍ତ୍ତନର ବା ଜୀବନ ହାତେ କେବେଳାନେ କିମ୍ବିତ ହେଉ ଥିଲା ତାମା ଗୋଟି ଶ ଜୋତି - ଟିପଲୋଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାକେ ଅମଲ ମୁହଁ ମିଚାତ - ବିଶେଷଥ କିମ୍ବିକେ ଅଳ୍ପ ଅକ୍ଷତ କଣାର ପେରଟ ଓହଙ୍କ ବସନ୍ତ ବନ୍ଦି ଭାବରେ ସର୍ବ ସାନ୍ତ୍ୟକାଳ ବାବେ ଏମନ ବିଶେଷ ବଳକାର HE. ୬୦୫୬ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କାହିଁଛେ, ଇଯାତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚାରେ-ଚାରୀ ସକଳ ଟିପକ୍ଷୀ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଲଗାଇ ଆମାର ବିଦ୍ୟାଯତନର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଯତେ ବହୁ ଓହଙ୍କ ମୁହଁ ମୋଜନ ଆଶା କାହିଁଠ ପାରି ।

ଟିପାଧାରେ ଟିଲେଖ୍ୟ ଆଗର ବାହି ବହା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟରୁ ଭାବରେ ଅହଲାତ ସର୍ବ ସାନ୍ତ୍ୟକାଳ ଅମୟର ବିଲାଗର ଓହ ପାଠ୍ୟକର୍ମର ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀ ସକଳର ମୈତ୍ରୀ ମିଳିଗୀଯ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଅକଳର ତଙ୍କର୍ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନରେ କାହିଁ ଆଂଳିଙ୍କ କିଲାର ବନ୍ଦଗୀରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୁଏ । ଏହି ଅବଳିଙ୍କ ପଦେ ଅକ୍ଷତ କଣାର କାହିଁ ଜଳଜୀବିର ଟିକ୍ରିକାର ପାଠନର କିଛି ଥେବୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କାହିଁ ଏହି ଅବଳିଙ୍କ ପଦେ ଅକ୍ଷତ କାହିଁ ହେବୁ ଓହିଛେ ।

ବୁଦ୍ଧିତା

ବହା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟଳୟ ତୃତୀୟ ସର୍ବ ଖ୍ୟାତେ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ ସାନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟିକରଣ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଥମ ଟାଙ୍କିଗ ଥିଲା ମାତ୍ର ଏକଳ୍ପ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧମାନ ତିତିତ କାରି' ଶାଂକଳିତ ବର ଗାଁଲି ଯୋଗ୍ଯ ହେବିଲା । ଏଇ ଏକଳ୍ପ ପରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ କରିବା କାହାଣେ ଘର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଲା । ବରାହୀରର ଭ୍ରାନ୍ତି ଲୋକ କଥେ ତୁମ୍ଭା ଚିଂତଣ, ବାବୁଳ ଚିଂତଣ ଆଦି କୁଡ଼ିର ଲଗଡ଼େ ମେହି ଗାଁଥେ କେହିବା ଗତାଳୀ ବାହିଲାଭ ସହଯୋଗି-ତାତ ଏଇ ଏକଳ୍ପ ପରେଥିଲା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ କାହାତ ସୁହଜ ହଲା । ତେଣୁକେ ନିଜର ସହ ମୁଲୀଯା ସମୟ ନାହିଁ କରି ସହାୟ କରି ଯାଏ ତୋଥିରେ କରନ୍ତ ମୋତ ଫାଲାବ ପଥ ଉପେଷ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗାଢ଼ ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିଛି । ଯାହି ତୋଥିରେ କରନ୍ତ ହେବା ଚିଂତା ହୈ ଥାବିଲା ।

ଶେଷତା ବହା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟଳୟର ଅସମୀୟା ବିଭାଗର ମୋତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ତଥା ସକଳିଲେ ଅନ୍ତା ନିବେଦିତିରେ । ଅସମୀୟା ବିଭାଗର ଅହକମ୍ଭି ଉର୍ଧ୍ଵାଧିକା ବନାଇଲିଛା ତେବେତି ଆଖି ଶୁଭକୀ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧାଧିକା ତଥା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ବରାବ ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଏକଳ୍ପ ପରେଥିଲା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବ କାହାତ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ଚିତ୍ରିତ । ମେଘ୍ୟ ଯାହି ତେଣୁ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ବିନ୍ଦୁଗାଢ଼ ଆଖି ତୁମ୍ଭା ଜ୍ଞାପନ କରିଛି ।



কার্যসূচী

0.00	অর্ধযন্ত টেলিপ্র	১
0.01	শেষ অর্ধযন্ত পরিমাণ	২
0.02	অর্ধযন্ত পদ্ধতি	৩
0.06	কার্ব' সকলৰ চেতু ইটি বৃত্ত	৪
১.00	কার্ব' সমাজে টেলিপ্র ক্লুশ'নৰ আবণ্ণিক বিবৰণ	৫
২.00	কার্ব' প্রিভিক' টেলিপ্র ক্লুশ'ন	৬-৭
২.01	কৃষি প্রিভিক' টেলিপ্র ক্লুশ'ন	৮-৯
০.02	জ্বা-হৃত্য- বিদ্যা- অধ্যাত্মিক ক্লুশ'ন	১১-১৬
০.06	আবণ্ণিক বৃল্যায়ন	১৭
৩.00	জ্বাধৰণি গাছ সিদ্ধান্ত	১৮

✓

୦.୦୦ ଅର୍ଥ୍ୟନାତ୍ମକର୍ତ୍ତା — ଏହି ଅଳ୍ପ ପରମାଣୁ ଯୋଗେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କମାର୍ଥ କଲାତା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା
ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା
ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା ପାଠୀକା
ଅର୍ଥ୍ୟନାତ୍ମକର୍ତ୍ତା —

०.०१ क्रम्य उद्योग परिवर्तन — कार्ब' अकल अमरक बिहिनी

जिला० एच॒ बि॒ ट॒ ह॒ गा॒ च॒ घ॒ दि॒ ओ॒ बा॒ रि॒ आ॒ ल॒ ए॒ ख॒ नि॒ श॒ पा॒ थ॒ ा॒ ते॒
संग्या॒ ग॒ ति॒ श्व॒ का॒ रि॒ लो॒ क॒ ख॒ प॒ या॒ रि॒ थ॒ गा॒ ते॒ ए॒ ति॒ हा॒ रि॒ ए॒ अ॒
पो॒ रा॒ या॒ । १९५२ च॒ नव॒ लो॒ ग॒ लि॒ क॒ अ॒ यु॒ ते॒ ख॒ नि॒ श्व॒ पा॒ थ॒ ा॒ ते॒
ना॒ थ॒ ा॒ ना॒ ग॒ ा॒ जि॒ ला॒ ते॒ ल॒ ग॒ ते॒ अ॒ यु॒ ते॒ आ॒ छि॒ । इ॒ या॒ ए॒ ट॒ उ॒ ञ॒
शि॒ ब॒ जा॒ प॒ ते॒ जि॒ ला॒ ते॒ स॒ ते॒ ते॒ अ॒ ल॒ ग॒ न॒ आ॒ छि॒ । ब॒ र्या॒ न॒ का॒ रि॒ आ॒ ल॒ ए॒
जि॒ ला॒ अ॒ न॒ ए॒ का॒ रि॒ अ॒ कल॒ र॒ झ॒ ल॒ क॒ र्य॒ भ॒ ल॒ ।

का॒ रि॒ आ॒ ल॒ ए॒ जि॒ ला॒ ते॒ ब॒ र्य॒ ा॒ ते॒ अ॒ यु॒ न॒ ल॒ बा॒ रा॒ अ॒ या॒ ते॒
कि॒ छ॒ ते॒ ते॒ अ॒ यु॒ र॒ बा॒ रि॒, से॒ रि॒ उ॒ छ॒ ल॒ ते॒ लो॒ क॒ - अ॒ यु॒ ति॒ अ॒ यु॒ ते॒
ट॒ र्य॒ - अ॒ यु॒ ति॒ न॒ ते॒ ते॒ इ॒ या॒ ते॒ आ॒ र्य॒ लो॒ क॒ ह॒ । ल॒ ग॒ ते॒ अ॒ या॒ ते॒
का॒ रि॒ अ॒ या॒ जा॒ र॒ ट॒ र्य॒ - अ॒ यु॒ ति॒ न॒ ए॒ ट॒ ख॒ ल॒ ल॒ न॒ द॒ ा॒ ति॒ र्य॒ ह॒ ।



୦.୦୨ ରଧ୍ୟନ ପଞ୍ଜାଟ— ଅନ୍ଧମାର୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମହିଳା ଲୋକ ଭୁବନୀୟ'

ପରମାଣୁମୂଳକ କୌଣସିଲେ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଭିତରେ ରଧ୍ୟନ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଇହାତେ
ସର୍ବର ଜାଗର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତଥ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲାଭକୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାତ ଅନୁର୍ଦ୍ଧର ବରମାତ୍ର ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରର
ପଥା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ।

ବିନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ରଧ୍ୟନର ପାଇଁ ବିର୍ତ୍ତିଯାଙ୍ଗ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ସନ୍ନାତର ପଥ ଯେ
ମହିଳା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ବରମାତ୍ର ଝୁରୁଣୀ ଗାଁ ଓ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର
ମାନ୍ୟ ଭୁବନୀୟ ଲୋକ, ପୁରୁଷ ଜାତ ମାହିଲାର ପଥ ମାଝାଟାଙ୍ଗଲି ଦିଇ
ଅଳୋଚନା ଆଗମତ୍ତେ ହେବୁ । ଅଯୋଜନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବିଷୟ ପରିଷକ
ଦୁଇ ଏକାନ୍ତିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଶ୍ୱର ଅନ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କରେ ହେବୁ ।



୦.୦୬ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ ଚମୁ ଇତିହୁତ— ଲିଖିତ ବୁଝାଣୀର ଅଭେଦ

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକଳର ଟ୍ରେପାର୍ଡ, ଆଦି ବାସିଥାନ, ଅମ୍ବା ଆଗମନ ଭାବିତାମାତ୍ର ପଢନ୍ତି ବିଷୟେ ଜାତିକା ତାବେ ଜନା ନାୟା ଏକାନ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତିହାସର ପଥ ଧେବି ପାଲେ ଏଟି କାହା ଶେଷିଗମ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଧିନର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆହଳଙ୍କ ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା; ଏହି ଜିଲ୍ଲାଧରନାର ସିଂହାସନକାଳେ ପ୍ରକାଶନିୟ ଏଲେକ୍ଷନ, ସେହି ଏଲେକ୍ଷନ ଅତିକାର ସକଳ ରାତ୍ରାରେ ବାଜ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିଛି ତେଣେ ଲୋକର ଜୁଦୀର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଇତିହାସ ଏଥର ନିରଭ୍ୟ ଆଚିଲ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜନ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲୋକ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ ଅମ୍ବାଳେ ପାହାର ବୁଝୁଟ ବାଜ କଣ ବେଳ୍ଟମ ଆଦିମ ଅବିଧାନୀ । ଆମେହି ତେଣେ ଲୋକ ଶିକିତ୍ସା ନାମେ ଜନାଜାତ ଆଚିଲ ସିଦ୍ଧିଓ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ତେଣେ ଲୋକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତାମ୍ବ ପରିଚିତ ଜାକ ତେଣେ ଲୋକେ ବାଜ କଣ ଜିଲ୍ଲାଧରନ ନାମେ ‘କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜାହଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା’ ନାମେବେ ନାମାକରଣ କରାଇଛି । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକଳ ଧିନେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାଟ ଶ୍ରୀଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରୂପ ଆଚି ସିଦ୍ଧି ଆହଳଙ୍କ ଶିକିତ୍ସା ପାହାରୁଚ ସଂହ୍ୟା ପରିଚ୍ଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଲୋକ ଖୁବ ଯାଇ ଯବାଟିଆ ଏତିହାସିର ପ୍ରୟାଣ ପାଣ ଯାଏ । ୧୯୫୨ ଚନର ଜାମାଲିକି ଜାହଳ ଶିକିତ୍ସା ପାହାର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ନାମେବେ ଜୀବନାମ୍ବ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲଗତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ଆଚିଲ ଇହିଯଥ ଏଟି ଅନ୍ତର ଶିକ୍ଷ୍ୟାଗର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲଗତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ଆଚିଲ ଜୋକ ଯାଚିଆ ଜୟନ୍ତୀଯା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଲଗତେ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ଆଚିଲ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଜାହଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଧିନରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକଳର ହୁଲ ବର୍ଷାଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକଳର ହୁଲ ଆହ ଜୀବନ ଦର୍ଶନର ଯାଚି ହିନ୍ଦେବେଳ ପିପତି ଶେଷଟି ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଦିଶନର ପରେର ସିଦ୍ଧ୍ୟାନ୍ତି ‘ଚାରିନ ଭେଲୁନ’, ‘ହନ୍ଦୀନ ଆଲୁନ’, ‘ବନଗାନ୍ତି’, ‘ଆର୍ଦ୍ରବାନ୍ଧା’, ‘ଫକତା - ଯୋଜନା’, ଆଦି ଧିନେ ଲୋକ ମୂହିଦୁର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପୋତ ଯାଇଥା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଧରନ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ମାଟି ସ୍ଥାପିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଉତ୍ସବ ମଧ୍ୟାଦ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକଳ ବାସିଥାନ ହୁଲ — ଜରମ, ଚାନ, ଅନ୍ଧାଚଳ ପ୍ରଦେଶ, ଘେରାଲୟ, ବାଂଲାଦ୍ରଶ୍ୟ ଜାତ ଥାଇଲେବେ ।

১.০০ কাবি' সমাজে ট্যুঙ্গ অনুষ্ঠান আয়গ্রীক বিষণ্ণ

ট্যুঙ্গ বুলিলো সার্বভূত সামাজিক, বিশ্বায় আৰু এতিহ্যগত প্ৰেক্ষাপটচ পালিত অনন্ত অনুষ্ঠানৰ বুজায়। ট্যুঙ্গ-অনুষ্ঠান হৈছে জাতি-এটাৰ ব্যাখ্যা পৰম্পৰাগত শোভে চলি বহু জাত-অনুষ্ঠান। ইয়াক দুটা গৱেষণাৰ পাৰি, ট্যুঙ্গবৰ্ষ মাঝুম্বৰে বিশিষ্ট উপন্থৰ লোকৰ মাত্ৰে অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উৰ্ফ। বিশ্বে এনে এটা জাতি বা জন-গোষ্ঠী নাই, যাৰ কোনো ট্যুঙ্গ-পৰ্যালোচনা নাই। যদি এনে কৰণত আছে তেন্তে নিচয় বিৰল হ'ব।

লোক ট্যুঙ্গৰ ইল একোটা জাতি-বিশ্বনীৰ বজ্রপৰাহ সন্দৰ্ভ। লোক ট্যুঙ্গ সমূহে উজ্জীৱিত বৰ্ষৰ বাহ্য জাতিটোৱা। কোক ট্যুঙ্গৰ এক আৰ্জনীৰ চৰিত্ব হাবিলোও অনুলো বিশেষে ইয়াৰ জিন্ম প্ৰকাশ দেখা যায়। ই চৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ সৱল ঘৱণ সামুহিক কৃষ্টি। ব্যক্তি দেখা টুকু-পুৰুষলোক অনুমোদি জনগোষ্ঠী বণবিশ্বকলাত্মক নিজা চহকী গোষা সাহিত্যে জনগোষ্ঠী অন্তৰে ইতিহাস চুক্তি পোখা দিলৈ পৰা পৰ্যৱেক্ষণীয় বীতি- বীতি- অয়, পৰিবেশ কোৱা সুবিশ্বাসী পালন কৰি আহিছে। লোকত অৱগতি জাতি জনগোষ্ঠী আৰ্বিকান্ত ট্যুঙ্গ-পৰ্যালোচনা কৃষ্ণজিতো হোগাব দলে বণবিশ্বকলা পালন কৰি বহু ট্যুঙ্গ সমূহৰ মূলত: কৃষ্ণ কৃষ্ণিবা বুলিত পাৰি।

ট্যুঙ্গত বসবাস কৰা অন্যান্য কৃষ্ণিপুঁজৰ দলে কাবি' আকল্পনা পৰম্পৰাগত লোক-বিশ্বাস, লোক-বৃত্ত, ট্যুঙ্গ-পৰ্যালোচনা, সামাজিক জীবি-বীতি- আদিয় জাতিটোৱা সংকুষ্টি- অনুন্দ কৰি আইয়াছে। অসম কৃষ্ণিত অঞ্চলৰ সংকুষ্টি- গৌড়ি তোলাত ক্ষেত্ৰে কাবি' আকল্পন জৰুৰ বুলিৰ গোবৰ্ধন।

2.00 হিঁড়িকে- ট্যুসব অনুষ্ঠান— হিঁড়ি অনুষ্ঠান আর লোক-
ট্যুসব কাৰ্ব'সকল- কীশ্বৰ- বিশ্বাসী হেয়া বাবে পেঁচলোকে বহুতা দ্বা-
দৈৰীক পুজা ভৰ্চনা কৰে। কাৰ্ব'সকলৰ পালন কৰা ট্যুসব সমূহৰ টিচেত-
চ'ভুন, বংকেষ, চক-কেৰয়, হচ্ছাফণান, চ'আংকান ইত্যাদিৰ নাম লাগ পাব।
টুকুগত পথম চাষিটি ট্যুসব সামাজিক কিম্বা হিঁড়ি প্ৰস্তুতিৰ বেঁচে প্ৰেৰণ-
টো সামাজিক।

চ'ভুন পুজাৰ ঠীইমিনি- জাৰ্বিশণতে এই পুজা পাতিবলি ঝনভু কৰা
পৰিয়ালটোৱ বাসখনত কাৰ্যত নিবাচন কৰা হয়। এই পুজাৰ টিপাস্য বাখিখ,
চৰে, আৰণি, হিঁড়ি আৰু অল্যান্য দ্বৰজগপ। কাৰ্ব'সকলৰ সৰ্বেচ দ্বৰজ
হৈয়া ফুৰো আৰৰ্বনা কৰা হয়। পৰিয়ালৰ ঝংগলৰ বাবে এই পুজা-ভৰ্চনা
আগ বৃত্তায়।

গাঁৰিৰ ঝংগল কাৰ্যতাৰ কমিষ্টি ধীকেন্দ্ৰ দেৱ- দ্ৰীঢ় বলনাত্ৰে জহুন
বচোৰে আৰম্ভণিতে বংকেষ পুজা পতা হয়। গাঁৰিৰ বয়সভু- পুষ্পসকল
এই পুজা পাতল বগুড়া যাবে দেৱ- দ্ৰীঢ় আপীযাদতে চকৰ বাইলৰ মেৰাত-
আজোৱ, আহমিকা চুষ্যাগৰ পতা মুক্তি থাকে আৰু ঘোড়ি- বাতি গোল হয়। পুজা
ঘৰীত নাবীৰ প্ৰয়োগ নিষেধ।

কুষিৰ সৈতে জড়িত ট্যুসব অনুষ্ঠান সকলো জনগোষ্ঠীৰ
ঝাৰ্তাৰ বিবাহৰ বাবে। কাৰ্ব'সকলও ঘোড়ি পথাব বেপৰা হৈ একাৰ পৰত
চক-কেৰয় ট্যুসব পালন কৰে। এই ট্যুসবতে পকা হিঁন বস্তি পথাবতে
ঠীইত ঘোড়িৰ হয়। ঠীবোন টোলিওৰাৰ পাতুল যুৱবহুমতৰে পুৰণ কৰিয়াই
। শস্য চপোৱাৰ আগন্তু যুৱকসকলৰ নাবে পায় আৰু ঘৰত উলাই প্ৰদৰ্শন
কৰে। চক-কেৰয়ৰ গৰ্হ হৈছে পথাবৰ পৰা ধীন কঢ়িওয়া/বৰি ট্যুসবত-
এজন লোককা নেতা হিমাপে নিবাচন কৰা হয়, যি বৃত্ত-গীতত নেছচু
দিয়ে। তেওঁক- লুনচু' গোলা হয়। বৃত্ত-গীতো তেওঁই নিৰ্দেশ কৰতে।

আমার সুচির নামটি বা হাই কুলিয়াজন্ত সৈতে জুনচু'ও গোলিপিণি -
জাতুশ গোচু'।

'কাবি' অকলি ছিদ্রে সংকাষণ অয়ত কাল-কর্ম কাটিলেও মৃতক
আঘাত সদগতিরে পর্বতী অয়ত আন্দ অনুষ্ঠান-'চ' মাংকা' চতুর্থিত করে।
তেওঁলোকে সামাজিক আর্থ বিশ্বায় জীবনে পইটো অতি বহুল আর বৃহৎ বহুল
আঘাতজন। চাতুর্থি চাবি নিখা জুরি একেজাহে চলে। এই অনুষ্ঠানের
কোনো আনুষ্ঠানিক নিমজ্ঞন নাই। অকলাকে কৈ আচরণিত খাতে জৈবণ
হয়। দুর্ঘষ ঘোড়া পরিয়ালো বাতে এয়া গর্ব সময়। গাঁও স্মৃহষ পথ দুর্ঘষ
জেতে গোহি ইয়াত ঘোগদান করে।

এই জৌচিরে টেঙ্গু জনুষ্ঠান মাজে 'বিচ' নিষ্ঠ' গোঁ গোঁ' ক
কাঠি' অকলে বসন্ত টেঙ্গু মুলিক পারি। বগুণ এই টেঙ্গু বসন্তকালের
আৱক্ষণিক লাগে লাগে পালন কৰা যায়।

'কাবি' অকলি পালন কৰি আহা টেঙ্গু অয়হ মূলত কুষ্ঠিতিঙ্গ।
পাহাড় বা সমতলে ধেতিপথারত কুষ্ঠিত বোঝুন্তি, ক্ষেত্র চপারি ঘোঁজ আৰি
লায়াবীবা বেঁচে থাঁতে আৰ এই দুয়ো বগুণ কিংবা মাজে সময়িয়ানিত
বচাৰি' অকলে টেঙ্গু-পাঁশঅয়হ টেদ্যাপন করে।

হাতাকেকান লোকগীতি নির্বাচন নহয়, যেটি চপারাও পাচ্ছ কেন্দ
আনন্দৰ সৈতে জীবিত। মাধু হাতাকেকান পালন কৰাৰ পাচ্ছ কাবি' কেো-
গোভেজকলে অতি হেঁপাহৰ বসন্ত টেঙ্গু 'বিচ' নিষ্ঠ' গোঁ আঘাতজন কৰা
হয়। এই টেঙ্গু বহার বিহুৰ আৰ অমুহুল্য।

'কাবি' অকলি সাৰ্বিতেন্তু বিশ্বায়িত। তেওঁলোক কোনো বিন্দু কি'
আৰ মুক্তি' নাই, অসংখ্য দেৱ-দেৱত তেওঁলোকে ঘান। কাবি' অকলি পৃষ্ঠা কলা
কৈবিজন মান দেতে হৈছে - গোৱাঙ কেটি (অৱশ সৈপ্ত), পেঁক (পৰদৰিতি), বুলাং
(মানুহকা শকা কলা দৃঢ়ত) গোদি। কাবি' অকলিৰ মাজে আদীৰ, হিন্দু গোক প্ৰীষ্ণু
চুই নিৰ্বি ফৰ্মণ মানুহ গোচু'। হিন্দু সকলি বিশ্বে দেৱ-দেৱত উপাসক।

২.০১ কৃষি ত্রিভিক টেক্সব অনুষ্ঠান— অসম কৃষিবাণিজ ইতিহাস বোর্ড
পরম্পরার সৈতে ছেঁড়ে প্রোট গোড়ে জড়িত ছেঁড়ে আছে এই কৃষি ভূটোত
বাস কম পদক্ষেপ বিভিন্ন পাঠীন জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠীর লীগ পাঁথ।
অতীতে পশা বিশ্বাস বঙগন কম করা অকলো লোকের কৃষিয়েই জীবন
ধীমত কৃষি টেক্স কৃষি। অসম প্রায় অকলো জাতি জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে
এই লোকচার বা কৃষি ত্রিভিক টেক্স পালন করা দ্রুত যায়।

কার্য জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে পৌষ্টিকীয় কালৈ পশৈ এই টেক্স সম্মত
ভূগোল বীতি-নীতি আৰু পৱন্ধনাবে পালন কৰিত আছিছে। বিশ্বে প্রায়
অকলো জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠীর অধিবাসন টেক্স পাশে কৃষি ত্রিভিক।
অসম জনগোষ্ঠী সমূহে ইয়াৰ ব্যক্তি ব্যক্তিক্রম নহয়। কার্য অকলো পালন
কৰিব আৰু টেক্স সম্মত ঘূৰিত: কৃষি ত্রিভিক। পাহাৰ গৰ অয়লোৱ যেতি
পথাপত কৃষিৰ আৰম্ভণিতে, শঙ্গ চপাই দৱলৈ আৰি লীহামীৰ
ঁৰালত থক্কে আৰু পৰি হুঁয়ে কাৰ্য কৰিব মাজৰ অয়লিনিত কাৰ্য
অকলো টেক্স-পার্ন সম্মত বিদ্যাপন কৰে।

১২ টেক্স বা রংকেষ অসম জনগোষ্ঠী জনগোষ্ঠী কাৰ্য কলৈ
কৃষিৰ আৰম্ভণিত পতা কৰা পৰিপৰা কৰিব। কাৰ্য জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোক
অসম জনগোষ্ঠী কৰিব কৰিব ছেঁড়ে আছে। বেলেগ বেলেগ রংকেষ টেক্স
বেলেগ বেলেগ অয়লত পতা হয়। এই টেক্স দুদী নীয়ৰণ পতা হয়।
বিশ্বাস দুটা অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা পুঁজোৰ ভেজ' রংকেষ গোলৈ আৰু বেলেগ
অকলৈ বাহিজে পাঁচ বছৰে ঘূৰে ঘূৰে সৰুজুণীকৈ পতা কৰি টেক্স
বফ় রংকেষ গোলৈ। বক রংকেষে দ্বিতীয় দিন লাঙ্ঘী দেখীক দেখীশ্বৰ
পুঁজো কম হয় আৰু সেইনিবা বাহিজে পুঁজো গৈতে আগবঢ়োৱা বীৰ
অকলোতে বাজত জগাই দিয়া হয়। গোত্তুলক অকলো সেই বীৰ
আজ বীজৰ লাগত মিহলাৰ যেতিত শিটলে টেক্স পালন গৈতে হয় পুলি

ବିପ୍ରାମ କଣ ହୁଁ । ବଂକେର କାରି 'ଜନଶୋଭା' ବାହିକେ ମିଳି ସମ୍ମହିତୀଙ୍କ ପାଲନ ବଣି ଦେହାଏବକ୍ରିୟାତମ ଉତ୍ସବମ । ଏହି ପୂଜାତ ବଳି ଦିନିଲ ଅତିଧିକେ ହୁଅ ଆଗବଡ଼ୀ । ଜୋକି କାଳି ଏହି ପୂଜା ସାରଳୀର ହିଚାପେ ପାଲନ କଣ ହୁଁ । କରିଶ୍ଯେ ଆମ୍ବତେ ଯଦିଏ ଏହି ପୂଜାତ ମହିଳା ମରଳ ଉତ୍ସବରେ ହୋଇ ନାହିଁଲ ବର୍ଷାମନ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ନାହିଁ କାହିଁ ପୁରୁଷର ପୂଜାତ ଅଧିବେଶ ହେବାନ ହେଲେ ଏହି ସେବନୀ ହୁଁ ।

ଚ'ତୁଳ ଆବନାର୍ଥ କେମ୍ବ ହେଇ କାରି ମରଳର ଏକ କୃଷି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଗତ ପୂଜା । ଏହି ପୂଜା ସାରୀଖାତେ ଝାପିତା ଯାଇଲେ ଯାହାତେ ଦୈଦ୍ୟାପନ
କଣ ହୁଁ । ପୂଜାର ଆଗମିନ ଆହ୍ୟାଳକ୍ଷେ ଧରି କାମ କରିଲେ କାହିଁ ପୂଜା
ଦେଖି ମରଳର ଆମ୍ବମନ ଆମ୍ବମନ କାହେ । କେଇ ଦିଲା ଯାଏ, ଗୋଟା ତାଙ୍କି ଦେଖି
ମରଳିଲ ଆଗବଡ଼ୀର ହୁଁ ।

ଚ'ତୁଳ ପୂଜାର ବାବେ ଦ୍ରୋହ ଦ୍ରୋହ ବୁଜନି ପଥାରି ପୁରୁଷକୁ
ଧୂପନ କଣ ହୁଁ । ଦ୍ରୋହର ଜୀବିତ ଓହିକେ କରା ହୁଁ ଇହାର ପିଛତ ପୂଜାର
ଦେଖି ବନନୀଯା ଆମ୍ବମନ ସାମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଲାଭ ଗଛି ପାଇ ରଥା ହୁଁ । କେଇ ଲାଭ ଗଛି
ଆମ୍ବମନର ତିନିମରିକେ ଚାଲି ଥାଏ ହୁଁ କାହିଁ ମାରି ଲାଗି ଦିଲାର ଯାଏ
ବା ଯାକି ବସା ହୁଁ । ଏହି ପୂଜାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଦେଖି, ଶୁର୍ଯ୍ୟଦେଖି, ସର୍ବଦେଖି, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ର
ଦେଖି ଆଦି ଦେଖ-ଦେଖିବ ପୂଜାକଣ ହୁଁ ।

ପୂଜା ଆମ୍ବକୁ ହୋଇବ ପୁର୍ବ ପୂଜାର ଆହୁ ମରଘ୍ୟାରୀ ଜକଳେ
ଯାଦ ଯାଇ ଛନ୍ଦ ପାଠ କରି । ଅନ୍ତର ପାଞ୍ଚ ଜକଳିଯାତେ ଦେଖିଲେ କେତେ-ଯାଏ,
କଣୀ ନାହିଁ ଏଣୀ ଯାତା ଯାତା ଆଦି ଦେଖିବା କଣ ହୁଁ । ଦେଖିବା ଶେଷ ରାଜେ
ବଞ୍ଚିନି ମରଳ ଜାତ-ଯାଏ ବାହି । ଗାନ୍ଧେ ଜାତ ଦେଖି ମରଳ ରାଜେ କାହିଁ କାହିଁ
ଯାଦ ଦିଲେଣ କରି । କରିଶ୍ଯେ ଅଥବା ଦେଖି ମରଳ ଦେଖି ଜାତ-ଯାଏ-
ପେଉଳ ଆଦି ଦେଖିବା କବାର ପାଇଁ ବଜାର ନାମ ଖାତାକାରୀ ସମ୍ମାନ

বাইরে আসল প্রহন করে যদিও আয়োজকে বিশিষ্ট সকলক ম্যাংস
আগবঢ়ায়। এই সময়তে পুজোটি বিহি পূর্ণাত্ম থকা ছিলেন, হিমা গাচার,
বফং-গাচাৰ, লমজং-গাচাৰ আদি সকল ঝুঁতুগুৰু মুৰব্বোটীকা
মান হিচাপে পায়।

লক্ষ্মী কেলাং — লক্ষ্মী অনা দোষ ন হোতার কিন্তু
আয়োজিত পীড়ক লক্ষ্মী কেলাং বেলা হয়। এই পীড়কের জালেদিও
আচীনতাৰ গোছা পোতা যায়। পীড়ক মাজত ধীনত্যাগিষ কথা জাহিৎ হোতাৰ
লঙ্ঘতে বশি সকলৰ কুণ্ডলীনীৰ জাজতে থকা সম্ভবৰ কথা নিরিঃক্রীহ গোছ।



০.০২ জন্ম- মৃত্যু-বিবাহ সম্বর্গীয় অনুষ্ঠান— অন্য জনগোষ্ঠীর দ্বারা কার্য
সকলেও জন্ম, মৃত্যু, বিবাহ অনুষ্ঠান পাই। সেই অনুষ্ঠান সমূহ কিম্বা
চলত জন্মনাম কথা হল—

জন্ম সম্বর্গীয় অনুষ্ঠান— কার্য ধৈর্যাত্মিক মহিলা চক্রলিঙ্গ
সম্মান জন্ম হাল পেট্টলাকে সন্তানটি জন্ম হোবার পথ আবহু করি সন্তানটি
চুলি শুধোরীলিকে বিভিন্ন বিষণ্ণ পৃজ্ঞাপাতল বচন গীত-মাত্র, মন্ত্র ঘণ্টা দ্বেষ্যা
যায়। সেই সমূহ হল—

(৩) জন্ম— কার্য জন্মসম্মান মহিলাসকলের সন্তান জন্ম হওত
প্রস্তর দেন। উপক্রমে বাবু জন্ম দেন বগ্যাথাৰ দাতা পৃজ্ঞাপাতল জোগ কৃত।
ইয়াৰ বাবু দাকি (জাঁচি) পেটি, হিমলক (চাঁচল) জেলপমান দাতা ও'য়াং জোল'
পেটন আবশ্যক। এটি লাওত হৰুৱান অলপ লাগে। পৃজ্ঞাপিবিমাচ নৈতে
খিনি জোগ কৃতি দৈর্ঘ্য কৰা হয়। “জয় ফাঁং কেপিলাঁ ছি, ট্ৰোঁ যাঁকাঁ পিভু
ইইনাম যাঁকাঁ পিভু।” ইয়াৰ জেন— “হে দেৱতা প্ৰদৰ্শনীৰ গাত প্ৰস্ত হওৱ
বাবু হাতী, বাপৰ সমান বল দিয়ক।” প্ৰেৰ্বিষণ মন্ত্র হৈছু দ্ৰেক দৈশ্য
কৰিয়েই গোৱা হয়। দেৱতা পৃজ্ঞাপ পাইত অপদৃঢ়তোৱ (হিঁকা গুঁট-কেশান)
কণ্ঠে মান দিয়া প্ৰথা আছ।

“কার্য আচ”— কৰবাক আচ,

হু আচ কালি,

বাঁ আচ কালি

বাঁ দেঁ কেহাঁ পিভু- পিভু

কেহাঁ পিভু

কেহাতে পিভোত কাহাচ— — — ” অৰ্থ— “হ

মহা প্ৰহু, শুশ্ৰী হোত সন্তান কার্য (জন্ম), পিভু কে কেলনা জন্ম-জালিগুৰ
নহয়। ই জন্মুহৰ সৈতে সম্বন্ধ পাতিশৈলীহৈ জন্ম প্ৰহণ কৰিছ।

ময়। কেহুওঁ জ্ঞাপ্রথম বগুর পাচুট দিয়া ঘৃণলাভীর্বদ। এনে গোপ্যদ
সন্তান ছুকুষি হোবার সাময়িক পাঠিয়ালত লোকে বা প্রস্তুতিত অহায় কাটিব
অহা লোকে দিয়ে।

(খ) নামাকরণ— সন্তান জন্ম হোবার লগে লগে বা কেইদিনমাত্রে
পাচুট ঘৃণল চোখ প্রথা গোচু। ঘৃণলটীয়ে ঘৃণল চাই নির্ণয় করে যে পূর্বতাম্বুট
সন্তানটী কোন আচিল, পিতাকষ্ট স্বীকৃত সম্বন্ধ কি গোচিল গোদি। পূর্বতা-
সন্তানটী কি গোচিল, কতে জন্ম লৈচিল, তবে লংগচ শঙ্খতা ঘোর্তা সন্তানটীর নাম
বর্ণ্য থয়। পুরু সন্তানের সৌহার্দ হাজেত আৰু ছোটালীৰ শক্তি হাজেত একেঁ চূড়াত রচী
বাঞ্ছি নামকরণ বার্য সম্মান কৰে। কেইলোকাষ দ্বিৰপা যে কুতু বৃক্ষিয়ে লাগ-
ছোটালী ক'পে জন্ম হৈ সহযোগিতা আৰম্বণ কৰে। সার্বিগণ্ড কণি' পুষ্পক
বুৰু, পাঞ্চ, লং, মন গোদি নাম থয়। ছোটালীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে কণগন, দিঘি, ছিকা
আদি নাম দি বৰ গোল থায়।

কেহুওঁ-বয়ঙ্গ পাঁচ-চূঁয় বাঁচ হোগা পাচুট ফলং চণ মোহিনী গোত
আইপ গোলি' নামৰ পুজা পাতি।

অঙ্গিতে কণি' মহিলাই- কণ্যা সন্তান হ'ল যে তেজ পহিচিলি গোত
নিছুকহীচিলি দেনি দেনি—

“আলাঙ ক লাদিং লা মেষি
মালুং জলপান যে
কুং দুং তে লা নেষিকি মালুম,
পিত ধৰ পাং দেং কুং।” — অর্থ-“মোত-
ছোটালী ডাকত হ'লে গতি ভালত বহি ধীচিদ্বয় কুলাম বাপোৱ শোষৈ কবসৰি-
জেইব মোত আমাৰ মকলোকে কণপোৱ যোগাৰ।”

অবশ্যে বজ্রাঞ্জন কণৰ্বিষ সপোন রচনাৰ ধৰণ তেলেগ।

ବିବାହ-ସମ୍ବାଦୀୟ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ —— ଚୋର୍ଯ୍ୟଲୀ ପରେବୀର ପତ୍ର ପ୍ରାଣୀ କାଠିଗୈଲ

ହ'ଲେ କାବି' ଆମାଦିକା ଅଧିକାନ୍ୟାୟୀ ଡିନିଗତ କଳ୍ପା ପଞ୍ଚମ ପତ୍ରରେ ମାନନ୍ତି ଅଥ ଦୂର ପଞ୍ଚମ
ପତ୍ର ସାଥେ ଲାଗୁ ।

ଦୂର ସବୀଯାର ଗୃହିନୀର ଲଗଡ଼ ଦୁଇ ବା ଡିନିଲୀ ବିବାହିତ ମହିଳା ଲଗଡ଼ିଲେ
କଳ୍ପା ପତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ପବଟିଲୀର ଆଲାହି ଥିବାରେ ଉପର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ହେବାରେ ପତ୍ର ଗୃହିନୀର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କାର
ମାନା ବିଷୟରେ କଥ୍ୟାପକଥନ କାହାରେ ଚୋର୍ଯ୍ୟଲୀ କଳ୍ପା ବ୍ୟାଧି ହିଚାପେ ପାଶିଲେ ଥକାର
ହିଲେ । କଥା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କବି । ଏହି ପ୍ରକିଳ୍ୟାର 'ନେଂପି - ନେଂଟୁ' କାଟିଂ କି' ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଶ୍ଵନୀ ମେଲ
ବୁଲି କୋରା ହୁଁ ।

ବିଶ୍ଵନୀ ମେଲର ଜଗାରେ ଇନ୍ଦିର ପୋହା ପିଛଟ ଲେଇବାର ଆମି ହିତ୍ତେ-
ପାବିଲେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୋଜନୀୟ ମାନନ୍ତି ହରବଂ ଲଗଡ଼ ଲୈ ମୋହିର ଏହି ଉପର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ହେବାର
କଥା - ତଥା ହୁଁ । ଇହାକା 'କ୍ରପାତିତି' ଗୋଲା ହୁଁ ।

ତୃତୀୟ ବାବଟ ହରବଂ ଲୈ ଝୋମାଇ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନେ ବିବାହର ଦିନରାତ୍ରି ନିନ୍ଦାପଣ
କଥା ହୁଁ । ଏହିଦାରେ ଯଥାକ୍ଷମ ଡିନିଟି ଦିନ କାମ ସମାଧି ହୋଇଥାର ପାଇଁଟ ଏତେ
ଅବେ ଦିନ ନିର୍ବିଧାପ କରି କଳ୍ପା ପତ୍ରରେ ଦମ ପଞ୍ଚମ ଲୋକ ବିଶ୍ଵା ବନ୍ଦୟାନୀ ହେବାରେ । କଳ୍ପା
ଦୂର ବାଟି ମୋହାର୍ତ୍ତ ଥଳ ନିଯମେ ହରବଂ ଆଖି ମଦ ଉପର ବନ୍ଦାର ଲାଗିଲାମେ ବିଶ୍ଵର
ପ୍ରକିଳ୍ୟା ଭାବରୁ ହୁଁ । ଅମ୍ବୁହ ବିହିତ ଉପର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ଦଶ-କହିନା ଟିକ୍ଟେ ପଞ୍ଚମ ମାଜର
ଅନ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର କଥା ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ କଥାପକଥନ ହୁଁ । ଏହି ପଦ୍ଧତି ପାଇଁ ମୋହାର୍ତ୍ତ ପଞ୍ଚମ
ତେଣୁଳୋକର ଅର୍ପନ କଥା ମାନନ୍ତି ହରବଂଟି ହାତରେ ଲୈ ଟିକ୍ଟ ଦେବେ ଏମୁହେ ଦେଇ
ଦେ-ଦେଇର ଆଖିର ବିଚାର କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ ପ୍ଲୋକ ଭାବେ ହାତ ହୁଏ । ବିଶ୍ଵା ଦଶ-କହିନା
ଟିକ୍ଟେ ପଞ୍ଚମ ମାଜର ବିଶ୍ଵା ଗୀତର ଘୋଷନ୍ତି ପଥିଥିବା ହିନ୍ଦେଶ୍ଵର ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନ୍ତରେ
ବିନିର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଥା ହୁଁ । ବିଶ୍ଵା ଦିନାଚ ବାଟି ଚକଳୀ-ନିଯମ ଯଥାପଥ ସମାଧି
କାର୍ତ୍ତ ପିଛଟ ଦିଲାର କଥାପିଲା କଥାଗୋଟ ଶେଷ କରି ଯଥା ଅମ୍ବୁହ କଳ୍ପାଲୀର
ଲୈ ଦଶ ପଞ୍ଚମ ବିଶ୍ଵା- ଯାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଥିଲା କୁଣ୍ଡିଲେ ଯାତ୍ରା କୁଣ୍ଡିଲେ । ବିଶ୍ଵା ଯାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ
ଦଶ ଦୂର ଉପର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ହୋଇ ପାଇଁଟ ପିଛଟ ବିଶ୍ଵର କଥା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୨ ଯ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ
କାବିଟି ନିଯମ ପ୍ଲୋକ କଥା ହୁଁ । କାବି' ଅରାଜର ଅଶ୍ଵଚିହ୍ନାର୍ଥ ମନ୍ଦ୍ରାଳ

হৈছে ইত্যাচ জীবিতনে কার্তি অমান্তর বিগত সময়ে
এখন সম্ভব হব লোকের ।

হৃষ্ট্য অম্বলীর অনুসূচি — কার্তি নোক সকল ঝুকের আঘাত

অস্মীক কাষণে মৃত্যুর পিছত কথা কাঠি সংক্ষাট বা ঘষি দিয়া কার্তি
শেষ রহয়। ঘষি দিয়ার পাছত পুনর ঝুকের জাত্যাচ শাস্তি কামনা করিকৰ
অতএ হৃষ্ট্য উৎসত্ত উদ্যাপন কৰা হয়। এই উৎসত্তকে 'চামাংকান' বল্প
হয় বা আন্দ। কার্তি সকলৰ বিশ্বাস অতে 'চামাংকান' রকমিলে ঝুকের
আঘাত সম্ভুপর্কল্প পাপ-জট, মুখ-ক্লেশ আদি পথ পরিদ্রাশ কৰায়।
অনুভুবুসুপি 'চামাংকান' তিনি প্রকাবে পথ হয়। যেনে—

- (১) আর্বাণ পর্যায়'কান ক্লান্তাং ।
- (২) যর্ধ্যুর পর্যায়'লাঙ্গুক ।
- (৩) উক পর্যায়'হার্ণে ।

'চামাংকান'ৰ প্রথম দিনই ঝুকের পাঠিয়ালি—পাঠিজনে ষাহিজবা
লগত লৈ জোলি—দগতে কিষ্ট খিপি' বা শুভান আলিলৈ প্রেতিজন
ঝুকের চিত্তালিত পথ অধিষ্ঠ অলিনি করি এটিকে হাতুৰ প্রক্
ক্ষে গাছে এগমানীয়ে সেকোচাট কৰি লৈ ধৃহভু ঘৰ্মলি আন।
মেয়া যেন মৃত্যুকে পুনৰ জীবন লাভ কৰিব। তেওঁয়া ঝুকের নিয়ম
লীচি জৰা 'ওচেপী' এগমানী প্রকৰণী কৃপণ জীবন লাভে কথা ব্যক্তি
কৈবিজনক' বাঞ্ছি—বাঢ়ি মুক্তায়। দো পাছতেই ওপুঁ ওচেপী গুণানীয়ে
গোষণা কৰে যে এই অকল-ব্যক্তিৰ পুনৰ জীবন নাইয়া আৰু ওজৰি
বাঁগল চাই কৃষি যে এইসকলৰ বচনে নোৱাণী। তেওঁয়া গুণানী যেতা
'পুনৰ পুনৰ কালোনিৰ জুড় জোড়ি গোহে। বিনোড় গোহে হয় ঝুকে ব্যক্তি

ଜୀବିତ କମଳର ମନେ ହେଲାଏ କଥା । ଶ୍ରୀଯ ଦୀନା ପରିଷ୍ଠାଗୀର
ଏବଂ ଦୂର ବା ଆକୁର ଅଳ୍ପିଲ ବାଇଙ୍କ ବୋଇ । ସ୍ଵର୍ଗାତ୍ମକ ପୁଣ୍ୟ-ଶାହିଲାରି ହେଲା
-ଏ ଏକ-ଶାହିଲାରି ହେଲା, ଅତ୍ୟକେଇ ମୁହଁକାଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ଲେଟ, ବିଦି-ଚାରୀର
ଲଗାତେ ଅଣିଯା ତାମୋଳ ପିଲୋଯାନ୍ତା ବାଟ । ପୃହିତ ପରିଷ ଆଲଥିଙ୍କ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଆଏ- ଆ- ପାନୀ ପୁଣ୍ୟ । ତାର ଲଗାତେ ଶ୍ରୀଯ ଦୀନାରି ଚ'ବାଂକାନ ନାଚିଲେ
ଯାଇଲୁ ଗାଁର ପରା ଏକ-ଶାହିଲାର ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ହଲସମ୍ମୁଖ ଓାହି ଛାଡ଼ିଲେ ପରତ
କୁଞ୍ଚିତ ହୟ । ଫେର୍ମୋକେ ନିଜର ଲଗାତ ପ୍ରେତି ଗାଁର କାରି କାଢିଯା
ପ୍ରେତିକ 'ଜୀବିଲୀ ଓଥନ' ଏମୌତୀଁ ଆନିମ୍ବିଲ । ଚ'ବାଂକାନ ଉଚ୍ଚମ୍ଭୁ କାରି
ମନେର କୁଣ୍ଡିର ଆଶ ବୁଲିବିଗା ହୟ ସଦିତେ ଜୀବିଲୀ ଓଥନ କାରି' କୁଣ୍ଡିର ଆଶ
ବୁଲିମେହ ହୟ । ଇହଲାକ ବୋଲୁ ପରଲାଗର ମାତ୍ର ଯୋଗ ସୁନ୍ଦ ପ୍ରାପନାରୁ
ଏହି ପ୍ରେତିକ ସ୍ଵରହାର କବା ହୟ । ଡୁଡିଯ ଦୀନାର ଆଗଳି ପରା ତୋଳେ ହେଲେ ହେଲେ
ବୁନ୍ଦକର ଏତିକ କୁପ ପେତର ଜୁମୁଠିକେହିଟି ପୁରାତ ପ୍ରାପନାଲେ ନିଯା ହୟ ।
ତେଣ୍ଟିଏ ଏକ କହଣାତେ କୋ ପାଠିବିଶବ୍ଦ ହୁଏ ହୟ । ପ୍ରାପନାଲ ଆଗଳିତ
ଚିତ୍ର କୁଇତ ଜୁମୁଠିଯେବ ଛଲି ଦିଯା ହୟ । କାରି' ସ୍ଵରଳାର ବାଟ ତେଣ୍ଟିଯାଇ
ଯେନ ବୁନ୍ଦକ ଜୀବିଲି ଜିପୁରୀଲି ଯାହା କାହିଁ ବେଳ ଖର୍ବାରୁ ହୟ । ୧୯ ନଂ
ପୂର୍ବାତ କାରି' ମକଳର ଛତ୍ର-ଗୀତର ଜୁମୁଠି ଲଗାତେ ବସିଥିବି ପୁରୀନୀଯ
ଲୋକର ଲଗାତ-ଦୈତ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କଥା କି ବାଲିକାଟିବେ ଦିଯା ହଲ ।

৩৬



চ'য়াং বগিঁ



বশগাঁওর তথ্য দাতার সৈতে আলোক চিলি।

০.০৬ সামাধিক বুল্যায়ন — ট্রান্স বুলিনে সার্ববণ্ণত আঘাতিক,

ধীর্ঘ আঝ পেটিশ্য গত প্রেক্ষাপটত পালিত আনন্দ উন্মুক্তির উজায়।
বিশ্বাস অকলো জাতি- জনগোষ্ঠীর জুকীয়া লোক হৃষি, সংখৃতি
পৰম্পরা থাকে। হৃষি, সংখৃতি- পৰম্পরার্থি প্রতিটো জাতি- জনগোষ্ঠী
টেক্সেলাই গোল। এমন জাতি জনগোষ্ঠীর দ্বারা কাবি' অকলো খ্রী
হৃষি, সংখৃতি পৰম্পরার চৰকী প্রেটো জনগোষ্ঠী। ট্রান্স পার্নে
বাস্তুত অন্ত আনন্দ দিয়ে।

ট্রান্স পার্ন বিলাক- সকলো- জাতিতেই নিজের নিজের লোক
সংখৃতির পৰিষে দিয়ে। কাবি' জনগোষ্ঠীর লোক সকলে পালন কঢ়া বিশ্বাসিক,
হৃষি তিকিক, জন- মুছ্য- বিয়াহ আদি সম্বন্ধীয় বিশ্বে ট্রান্স-ক্ষুষ্টি
তে ডেঙ্গেলোকের জাতি নিজস্বতা হৃষি দিচ্ছে। অতীত বুলি নহয়
বর্তমানেও কাবি' জনগোষ্ঠী লোক- সকলে নিজের লোক সংখৃতি জীয়াই
বাস্তুত যদিও ইয়াও আর্দ্ধনিকতাৰ প্ৰেত ঘটি। এন্টোকে আর্দ্ধনিকতাৰ
প্ৰেত পৰি থাকিলে ডেঙ্গেলোকে নিজস্বতা হৃষি যাব পাৰে। সেয়ে—
ডেঙ্গেলোকে আর্দ্ধনিকতাৰ সৌভাগ্য নিজকে বুঝাই নিন্দি নিজে লোক-
সংখৃতি জীয়াই বহা দিচ্ছি। অসম- চুম্বিত সমন্বয়ত সংখৃতি
গাঁচি গোলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে কাৰ্তি' অকলো গ্ৰন্থান- যথেষ্ট।

৩.০০ সামৰণি গাঁথ সিন্ধুত— এই সামাজি লেগানিত কেন্দ্ৰ কাৰ্য
জনপ্ৰোক্ষীৰ ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্বৰ অন্তৰ্য বজা হৈছে। অমৃ-কৃষ্ণ বাস কঠা
অন্যান্য কৃষ্ণ পুত্ৰ দৰে কাৰ্য সকলৰ ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব, লোকবৃত্ত গৌদীয়ে
জাতিটোৱ সংকুতি সমৃদ্ধ কৰি গাইছে।

বিচাৰ নিষেষণৰ গুৰুত আৰু এম পাহিছো যে কাৰ্য সকলৰ
ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব এটা বশাত্ত ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব ভেঁলোকৰে পালন কৰি গাইছে।
ভেঁলোকৰ ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব প্ৰতি ধূৰ্মোহিকাতে সকলো আৰম্ভিত হয়। ভেঁ
লোকৰ ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব সমৃহ রেখ্যেন কৰি আৰু বাস্তুক্ষেত্ৰে গোকৰিত
হৈছে। ভেঁলোকৰ এই ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব বিলাকে ভেঁলোকৰ স্বাতিৰ বিদ্যুৎ
ধূৰ্মোহিত বজাৰি গাছে। ভৱানিত দিন বিলাকুতা ভেঁলোকৰ এই ট্ৰান্স-
পাৰ্শ্ব আৰুদি ভেঁলোকৰ নিষেষ চহলী জীৱন জ্যোহতিৰ বাবিলৰ পাৰ্শ্ব।
কাৰ্য জনপ্ৰোক্ষী জোক সকলৈ নিষেষ সংকুতি কীয়াহি গাইছে যদি
আৰুনিকণৰ প্ৰশংসন ইয়াৰ দিমা-কিছু সাল-চলনি বগষিছে। অনেকে
যদি এইস্থে কালৰ সোঁড়ত হেঁগোহৈ যায় তেওঁয়া হালি ভেঁলোকৰ
ধূৰ্মোহিত হৈগুৰি যাপনৰ। গাঁথকে ভেঁলোকে আৰুনিকণৰ সোঁড়ত
নিষেষে বুঝাই বিদি পুৰুষে পশা পালন কৰি আহা ট্ৰান্স-পাৰ্শ্ব
পৰম্পৰা সমৃহ পালন কৰি নিষেষ লোক সংকুতি গুৰি পিপাশেল
দীৰ্ঘ জ্যো টুটি।

তথ্য সংগৃহী

অবস্থাপত্র —

- ① অসম বর্ষাচ্য সামৰী লীগ, ক'নিজ্জন কলি, ফোকলুক
পাৰ বৰাবৰ ত্ৰিশোষ্টৰ 2022,
- ② অসম লোক সংঘৰ্ষি বণভোগ আৰু মেডিয়া বিশ্বাসৰ
বৈমানি 2006 ।
- ③ জৰুৰি আছে: আৰ্যামু স্থান পুঁজি, পীৰুষ পংক্ষে পংক্ষে,
৬০ সংখ্যক বাস্তি অবিশেষ, কাৰি'গোঁসং ।
- ④ অসম লোক সংঘৰ্ষি - ৩, চাঁড়লাখুৰ গাঁথি, কাটিমান
প্ৰকাশন, বগাঁও ।

তথ্য সংগৃহীত ইলেক্ট্ৰনিক্য সহায় কৌশল ।

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ অনুর্গত
স্নাতক মহলাৰ ষষ্ঠ ঘানাসিক অসমীয়া বিভাগৰ গুৰু পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ
ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ ডিপ্তিৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা

“গৱেষণা পত্ৰ”

৬৩
৫০



ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, বহু নংৰোগ (অসম)

বিষয় - কাৰ্বি সকলৰ যোগাযোগ এটি অৱলোকন (কাৰ্বি আংলং
জিলাৰ বৰগাঁও অঞ্চলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়ণ)

তত্ত্বাবধায়ক

ড° ৰাজশ্ৰী বৰা

সহযোগী অধ্যাপিকা

শ্ৰীযুতা কৃষ্ণ হাজৰিকা

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

প্ৰস্তুত কৰোঁতা

নাম - শ্ৰী মৃদুল দাস

শ্ৰেণী - স্নাতক বৰ্ষৰ ষষ্ঠ ঘানাসিক

ৰোল - UA-191-309-0334

পঞ্জীয়ণ নং - 19093700

ৰহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ ঘানাসিক

অসমীয়া গুৰু পাঠ্যক্ৰম

ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତିକାରୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେଣ୍ଟ ପରିଷ୍ଠାରେ ଏହି
ଡୋଲା କିମ କିମ ରୁହୁରୀଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍‌ବାନିକାରୀ ଶକ୍ତିରେ ଅଧିକ
ପୋତେ ହେଉଥିଲେ ପ୍ରେସ୍ ଫିଲେଫଳ ଟୁଇ ମଦିଓ ଅଛ ମାଝଦିନରେ
ଯିଶେଷ ବିଜ୍ଞୁମାନ ଜାଗରଣ ଲୋକରେ ଏଥିକି (ethnic iden-
-tity) ଯିବାକି ହୋଇ ଯାଏ । କ୍ଷେତ୍ରେ ବନ୍ଦମାନ କରାନ୍ତି ଏହା କୁ
ହୁରୀଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍‌ବାନିକାରୀ ରେଖା-ଆଲୋଚନା ଓ ପରିଷ୍ଠାରେ
-ମଧ୍ୟ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରାପ ଦିଲା ଦୂର୍ବା ଯାଏ ।

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ବୁରୁଜ୍ୟ ଅଜାଧିକ
ଅତି-ଜାଂଶୁତିର ଅର୍ଥରେ ଏହାପରି ଉଦ୍‌ଧାରିତ ବାହୁ ବସନ୍ତ
ହୃଦୟ କୋଣେ କିମ୍ବିତ କୁ ଥିଲା ହୌରୀ ବା ଆତି
ଉଦ୍‌ବାନିକ ଶାଂଶୁତିର ଅଧିଳ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ବିଚାର- ଯିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ତିତିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ କରାବାର ଓ ପରିଷ୍ଠାରେ ଉଦ୍‌ବାନିକ
ବନ୍ଦମାନ ଏହା ମାଧ୍ୟମିକରେ ବାଧୁ ଏହାର ଯିଶେଷ
ବନ୍ଦମାନ HE-6076 ନିର୍ମାଣପରିଷିକୁ, ଇଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ଵାରା
ଅପରୀତିକାଳେ ଉପରୁତ ହେଉଥିଲା ଲୋକରେ ଆମାର-
ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମଧ୍ୟ ଏହା କୁଟ ଶାଂଶୋଷନ ଆଶା
ବନ୍ଦମାନ ପାରି ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାଇଁ

ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ

ଆମାଜିକର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ପାଇଁ ଆମର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଂଳ୍ମ୍ବିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦିଶରେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ବୃଦ୍ଧତା ହାତିଲୁ
ତଥା କୁର୍ବାକୀ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉପରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହା ହିଛୁ ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ :—

ଶାନ୍ତି :— (ବର୍ଣ୍ଣି ଆଂଳ୍ମ୍ବିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମାତ୍ର)

ପ୍ରାକ୍ତର

ଶୁଭମରୀ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
(ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ)

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ

ୱ

ବୁଦ୍ଧିତା ପ୍ରକାଶ

ଶୋଇଥାଏଇ କିମ୍ବା କହା ଶାଖାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟର ନାଟକ ସମୟ
ଏହି ଯାଜମାନିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ 'ଜେସମୀଯା' ଉପର ପାଠ୍ୟଅବଳେ ଛାତ୍ର-ଛାତ୍ରୀ
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ତଥା ମଂଜୁର ଅର୍ଥବ୍ୟାଳେ ଯାହା କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ
ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସବ୍‌ହାନ୍‌ତ ଅର୍ଥବ୍ୟାଳେ ଅର୍ଥବ୍ୟାଳେ ଯାହା ଯାହିଲେ
ଅରୁଣାତି ଦିଗ୍ନିଧି ଯାହା କହି ଶାଖାବିଦ୍ୟାଲୟର ଅର୍ଥବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ
ଡଃ କ୍ରେଟ୍‌ଫୁର୍‌ମାର୍କ ଚଲିଥ ଦୂରରେ ଯିଶେଷ ବୁଦ୍ଧିତା ଓ ଆପନ
କବିତା । ଲେଖକ ଜେସମୀଯା ଯିଅମର ମୁଦ୍ରାପିତା ଅର୍ଥାପିତା ଏ
ଆଧୁନ୍ତୀ କହା ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ ଲେଖକ ଶ୍ରୀକୃତ୍ୟମଙ୍ଗ ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ ଏବଂ
ମୁଢା ମନିକା ଦାତା ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀଙ୍କୁ ବୁଦ୍ଧିତା ଓ ଆପନ କବିତା ।
ହୀନ୍ତି ଲେଖକ ଜେସମୀଯା ଯିଅମର ମୁଦ୍ରାପିତା ଅର୍ଥାପିତା ଶ୍ରୀ ମୁହଁ
କୁମାର ପାତ୍ରକାରୀ ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ, ଶ୍ରୀମୁହଁ ମନଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅଷ୍ଟତି ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ
ଆଖି ଶ୍ରୀମୁହଁ ଜ୍ୟାତିଶ୍ଚା ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ ବରିଦ୍ଵିତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମୁହଁ ପ୍ରାଚୀର୍ମିଳି
ଅର୍ଥବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ
କାବ୍ୟା ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ ।

ଲେଖକ ଜେସମୀଯା କାବ୍ୟାଳ୍‌ମହାକାଵ୍ୟ ବୁଦ୍ଧିତା

ଆପନ କବିତା ।

ବିଷୟ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

<u>ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନଂ</u>	<u>ବିଷୟ</u>	<u>ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଂ</u>
0.00	ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପରିଚୟ	୨
0.02	ଅଧ୍ୟୟତ୍ମନ୍ୟ ଉପରେ	୨
0.02	ଦେଖିବାରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟତ୍ମନ୍ୟ ପରିଚୟ	୨
0.06	ଅଧ୍ୟୟତ୍ମନ୍ୟ ପରିଚୟ	୨-୩
2.00	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ଟ୍ରୈଟ୍ ପରିଚୟ	୪-୯
2.00	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଅଧିଳେଖ	୧୦-୧୬
2.02	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ପୁରୁଷ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ	୨୮
2.02	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ମହିଳାର ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ	୨୯-୩୬
2.06	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ପରିଚୟ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ	୨୯-୨୭
2.08	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବଳୀର ଶୈଶବ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ	୨୨
2.08	ଅବିଶେଷତ୍ୟାବ୍ଦୀ ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ତିନୁତା	୨୬-୨୪
3.00	ବିର୍ଗତନ୍ୟ ମତି ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ	୨୫
8.00	ଉତ୍ସଂହାର ଅବ୍ଦ ଶିଖାନ୍ତ	୨୬-୨୭

০.০০ অবস্থানিকা

অবস্থানিকা উন্নত পুরুষাঙ্গলত অবস্থিত অসম
 - যানি বেঙ্গল বিভিন্ন জাতি জনগোষ্ঠীর মিলনের জীবন।
 ইয়াত কার্বি, বাজা, বাড়ো, মিটিং, বাছাবী, দেউবী, লালুং,
 শিখ, ডিমাচু, মাঝা আপি বিভিন্ন জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোকস
 - কালো বসবাস জীবন আবিষ্ট। বৃক্ষজী অসমখনিত
 বসবাস কৰণা এই জনগোষ্ঠীয় লোকসমূহের নিজের
 প্রধান জাতা, লুকাচাতা, কৈবৰ দ্বারা প্রাপ্তি হুমেস
 - প্রচলিত। এই বিচিত্রভাব মাজাতা কিন্তু অসমখনিয়া
 অবস্থা এলাজীডাল বিশাই রাখি আবিষ্ট। বৃক্ষজী
 অসমখনিয়া গুৰু-বাব বাদ-বাদী, আল-ছুবি, বিশুল
 বিভিন্ন জৈ আদিয়ে লেস লাপি অঙ্গাপুরুষ কৃষি কৰা
 - য দশেই আশ্বাস অসমখনিত বিশাইতে প্রে
 ভিন্ন ভিন্ন জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠী লোকসমূহক কু দৃঢ়ু
 অসমীয়া জাতিয় কৃষি কৰাবো ।

আশ্বাস এই আনন্দলত দৃঢ়ু অসমীয়া
 জাতিয় কৃষিত অবিশ্লা ধোপোতা কৰিয় জন-
 জাতিয় লোকসমূহের কৃষিয়া আৰা, বৃক্ষজী
 দ্বিতীয়পুর্ব কৰ্মসূলৰ কোটুম্বাৰ, আজোলং কৰ্মসূল
 আদিত বিশয়ে বিচার কৰণা হৈব ।

০.০১ অর্ধয়নব উদ্দেশ্য :

এই আলোচনার প্রাঞ্চেদি অনুমতি 'কাবি' জনজাতিয় স্বীকৃতসভার কাব্য চর্চা নথিত জড়িত মাজ-পাথ, আ-অলংকার বিষয়ে জাতিবলৈ প্রশ্নাব করাই অর্ধয়নব অধ্যান উদ্দেশ্য।

০.০২ ক্ষেত্র অর্ধয়নব পরিসর :

অনুমতি কাবি' আলংকার জিলায় 'বৰামাঙ্গ', এন্টিক ক্ষেত্র হিচাপে বাটি লোহা টেজে আৰু 'খণ্ডনাঞ্চ' বাতিলা সংস্কৰণ সাফাইকার লৈ তেঙ্গুলোকৰ মাৰা তথ্য সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছে।

০.০৩ অর্ধয়নবে পদ্ধতি :

অনুমতি জনজাতিয় কাবিসভালৈ পৰিশ্ৰান্ত মাজপাথ সম্বৰক জানিবলৈ এবা ক্ষেত্র এন্টিক অর্ধয়ন কৰা হৈছে। কাবি'সভালৈ মাজপাথ, আ- অলংকার বিষয়ে জনিযথ বাবে ব'নাইয়া ধৰ্মসিদ্ধি অথাবা লোহা হৈছে। সতিকে ইয়াত কৰাহ সংস্কৰণ ভৱ্যতি আৰম্ভিক উদ্দেশ্য পৰা আপ্ত। অঙ্গুলৈ মাঝে ৩ বা ৪ জৰুৰি ৫০০ উক্তিৰ ব্যক্তিক পৰা সাফাইকার লোহা হৈছে। কচুপৰি এই অর্ধয়নব বিষয়ে পিতিপ্র স্বৰূপ অনুমতি

পাটি মেষজীবন, অসমীয়া জাতীয়ত্বে লোকাচার
আৰু লোকবিদ্যার অসমীয়া (লোকচংখুতি) আদিক
লক্ষণে ইয়াৰ তথ্য অশুই উচ্চাবন্ধিত পৰা নোৱা
হৈছে।

আমি অধ্যয়ন কৰা বাবি আংলং
জিলাৰ 'বৰমাঁৰৰ' বড়গাঁৰ জনসংখ্যা আৰু
৭০৩৫৫ বৰ্ষ সমৰ্মুক্ত পৰি ৬৭৮ টি। কাৰি আংলং
জিলাৰ 'বৰমাঁৰৰ' আৰ্থিক বিজ্ঞান প্ৰয়োগ আছো
বৰমাঁৰৰ মাতৃবৃক্ষজনক নাম কৃষ্ণ পিং তৃষ্ণং আৰু
গৌজোদৰৰ নাম শোভন পিং তৃষ্ণং আৰু বৰমাঁৰৰ
বিদ্যার জনক নাম চৰ্ণপিং তৃষ্ণং। মাতৃবৃক্ষজনক
পিংকিংত হৰি ৬০% লক্ষণে তৃষ্ণলোকৰ পৰিচয় আৰু
ইলো কৰিব।

‘এই কাবি’র নথিতে যাসখান হল ‘মৰ্যাদা অসমৰ বিশ্বাস
পাহাৰীয়া যালাঞ্চল’।”

গুড়াপ্পিয়ের বিচারত অসমৰ জনজোড়ি-গবালক
শহংশোলীয় পৌষ্টিৰ বুলি থীৱা থ্য। এই শোষ্ঠীৰ লোক
দেকানে যিনিৰ পথেৱে এই শতাব্দীৰ আগতৈছি অসমৰ
স্নেহায়। সাধাপতিয়ে কামেৰ গুড়াপ্পিয়ের মাঝুষশাহী
অঙ্গুলোকৰ শৰীৰিয়ে পৰ্যটত আ-শহংশোলীয় পঞ্জেণো
আড় বুলি অমাপ বনাবিছু। অচাম পুৰোঙ্গান্ধিৰে অছে
যে শহংশোলীয় জনশোষ্ঠীয়ে অসমৰ প্ৰকৃশ বচ্চাৰ
আগতৈছি ভোকীৰ বা আচীন বচ্চেচীয় জনশোষ্ঠীৰ
লোক অসমৰ্ণে আহিছিলে। কিন্তু শহংশোলীয় জনশোষ্ঠী
লোক চৰিকৰ গোৱায়ি অৱশেষত অঙ্গুলোক এই মৌৰ্যৰ
বুঝত যিলৈন হৈ যায়।

অসমৰ থকা শহংশোলীয় অজোড়িৰ লোক
-নথিলক্ষ্য দুটা অসত উমায় পাবি। ওটা হল শূল
শহংশোলীয় বা চীন তিব্বতীয় আৰু আনটো ইত্তোনৈষ্টীয়
বা লৈচিয়টি, শূল শহংশোলীয় শাখাৰ জনজোড়িশকল
হল - মিচিমি, আপি, মালং আপাচিমি, দাখৰী, মিবি,
নংকে, দ্বাষ্টা, নমা, বাড়া, বাড়া, পিপুলা, ফোচ, ঘৰান,
চুটীয়া স্বাকলক অৱশ্যে এই লৈখাৰ সময়ৰেখে কং
-বিৰ্বলে জনজোড়ি হিচাপে প্ৰীতি দিয়া নাই ইত্তোনৈষ্ট
-ক্যা শাখাৰ জনজোড়িশকল হল - ঘোইয়েই, শানিপুৰৰ

সে, মিজো বা লুচাই, কুকি, চীন, টাই বা আঙুশ, থাশতি, শ্যাম, মেঘ, ফার্নিচাল, অঙ্গভূমীয়া ইত্যাদি। পশ্চিমে দুর্ধা
অসমৰ কার্যসকল মূল মাঙ্গুলীয় বা চীন-মিয়ানমার
সংজ্ঞায় জনপ্রোগ্রাম।

কার্য জনপ্রোগ্রাম লোকসকল অসমৰ

কেটজীয়া পাহাড় দুর্গুত বাস এবং অন্তর্ভুমি আনিগ
আদিবাসী। কেটলোকে বাস এবং পথভীয়া জিলাখন
মিয়িক পাহাড় নাহুষ জন টুচিল। কিন্তু বর্তমান
কেটলোকক কার্য দুলিষ্ঠ জন যায় আবু জিলাখনক
নাহু কার্য আংলং জিলা নাহুষ মাঝকথন কৰা হৈছ।
কার্যসকল বিভিন্ন জিলাত পিঁচিত ছি আছে। যদিও
কার্য আংলং মিয়িক পাহাড়ত কাঁংম্যা মাঝি কার্য
লোক মুস খাই থকাত্ত প্রতিশাস্ত্রিক অসম হৰণত, এই
জিলা কার্যসকলৰ প্রধান শাস্তি জিলা হিচাপে পরিমাণিত
হয়। অন্ধন্ত্য উয়াব বাহু কার্য কাঁংম্যা কাঁংম্যা বৃক্ষত
যুঁজ দিয লোক হৈছিল। ১৯৮২ চনৰ আসলিঙ্গু কাঁংম্য
মিয়িক পাহাড় জিলা নাহুষ মসাঁও জিলাৰ লোক
কাঁংম্য আসিলো। বর্তমান কার্য আংলং জিলাখনেই
কার্যসকলৰ মূল কাঁংম্য লোক। কার্যসকলৰ কৃষ্ণ
আৰু জীৱন দৰ্শনত মাঝী ছিন্টেং দৰ্শনে
উপবিষ্ঠ উয়াত্তীয় হিলু দৰ্শনয় অবাহ বিচারণ।

চাবিল আশুন' (কাবি বাম্বুদ্বা), 'হাঁট' বু 'আশুল',
বেগীত, 'সৰুকথা, ফৰুৱা- হোজনা আদি বিভিন্ন লোক
নাহিয়ে শাখলে প্রোত থাই থকা কাবি জমাজমন
অয়ম অসুৱা গুচিৰ সৈতে মিলি থকাত্তা ওৱা
অশূল্য চামদন। কাৰ্বি-সকলৈৰ বাগছাল ২^৩—
অসম, অবশ্যাচল দণ্ডুৰ, গ্ৰামালয়, চীৱ, বাংলাদশ,
আৰ্থ থাইলেন্ট।

୨.୦୦ କାବି ମଳିଳ ଆଜିପାଇଁ ତ୍ୟ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦ

କୁନ୍ତୁଷ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦ କାବି ଆହିଲ୍ଲାଇ ଏବୁ ଆଖର
ଶିଥିଲୁ ଛଲାଏ ହୋଟି ସଞ୍ଚରେ ବୁଝନ୍ତ ମେଠିଲି ମାଧ୍ୟିନ୍ଦ୍ରି
କକ୍ଳାଳି ତେବେ ସିଧନ୍ୟ ଆମାଁ ସଞ୍ଚ ବା ବଳୁ ମାଧ୍ୟିନ୍ଦ୍ରି
କାହିଟିଲା । ଏଇ ସଂବନ୍ଧର ପାଇଁତେ 'ତ୍ୟମାତ' (ଆଜିପାଇଁ
ଆଖର ଧଳଂକାର ମିଶ୍ରିତିଲି ସିଙ୍ଗେ ।

କାବି ମହିଳା ଦ୍ୱାରା ବଣିତ ବାଜି ।

ତେଁ ଲୋକେ ଚାକିଥି (ଚାକୁଥି) ତ କୁନ୍ତା କାଟି ଚାକୁଥିର
ପରା କୁନ୍ତାଥିଲି ଡଲିଯାଇ ଶୁଠା ଶୁଠା କଣେ । ଇହାର
ପାଇଁ କୁନ୍ତାଥିଲି ଶାର ନି ଆହି କୁନ୍ତାରୀର । ଇହାର
ଅନ୍ତର 'ଚିଥାକି' (ଚିଥୁକି) ତ କୁନ୍ତାଥିଲି ଲମ୍ବ । ଇହାର
ପାଇଁ କୁନ୍ତାଥିଲି ଡଲିଯାଇ ପାଇ ପଟିତ ଜ୍ଵେପି ଥାଏ
ବା କୁନ୍ତାରୁ ଯଳ ଯନାଏ ।

କାବି ଲୋକମନ୍ଦଳେ ଫଟକାଳ 'ଫେରେବାଂ'
ଏହାର ଜ୍ଞାନଜୁଲିଣୀର ମୋହନି ପ୍ରଯୋଜନୀୟ ଆଜି
ଆଜ ପୋଢାକ ତିଯାର କାବି ଉଲିଯାଇ । ତେଁ ଲୋକର
ଫଟକାଳରେ ପାତିବଳି ଯାହାଙ୍କୁ ଅନ୍ତରୁ ଚାବିଟି
ଥୁଣ୍ଡ ପୋଡ଼େ । ଆମ ଶୁଣିତ ଆଖର ପାଇଁ ଶୁଠା ହଟିତ
ଏଜାଲକୁ 'ଟ୍ରେଂଙ୍ଗ' (ଯାଇଁ) ବାନ୍ଧେ । ଏହି ବାହୁର କୁନ୍ତାର
ଆନଟି ଯାହିଁ କୁନ୍ତାରେ ଏଜାଲ 'ଟ୍ରେମୁନ' (ଯାଇଁ)

କାଣ୍ଡୋଷୀ ଜ୍ୟୋତି ଯାଏ । ଏଣେ ସର୍ବିଜାଲାତ 'ହୁଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତିନିଂ
ଟ୍ରେନ୍‌ସ୍ଟେଟ୍', ରୁଷ ଆଦି ଲମ୍ବାଯ ଲାଗେ । ଇମାର ଅନ୍ତର
'ଫେରାବ' (ଆଚି କଢା) ହେ । ହୀନ୍ଦୀ ପାଇଁ ସର୍ବିଜାଲ
ଆର୍ଥ ତଳାଯ ଫାଲାଯ ବାଇଡଲ ଶୁଲି ଲାଗେ । ଇମାର ଫଳାତ
ତାତ୍ତ ଖଣ୍ଡ ଅପରାଜାମ ହୁଏ ଆର୍ଥ ତଳାମ ଶୁଟିତ
ଲାଗି ଥାଏନ୍ତି । ତଳାଯଫାଲାଯ କୁଠା ଛୁଟି 'ଟ୍ରେନିଂ' (ଟିଲୋଟି)
ରେ ମେଧିଯାର୍ହ ଏଣ୍ ଟ୍ରୀଲୋଟିଯ ହୁମୋ ମୁହେ 'ଫେରାବ
(କାଙ୍କାଲାତ ବାବା ଲେଣି) ହୁମୋ କୁଠାତ ଯାଏନ୍ତି ଲାଗେ । ଅଥବା
କାଣ୍ଡୋଷୀଙ୍କ ବରଣି ଫେରାବ ମୁହେ ଫାଲାଯବର୍ଷାର କୁଠାର୍ହ
କାଙ୍କାଲାତ ଲମ୍ବାଯ ଲାଗେ । ବାଇସ ଜାଖି ଦାଖି ଡାଖି ଛରନ
ଆମଣିଲେ ଚିରିଟିକେ ଯେକି ସରିବିଲେ 'ଫେରାବ' (କାଟି) ଏଟି
ଥାଏ । ତାତ୍ତ ଡାଖି ଛରନ ମୋନିକେ ହୈପି; ଧ୍ୟାନିକେ
ଛରନ କରି ବାହୁ । ମାତଳ କାଣ୍ଡୋଷୀ 'ହିଂଥିଂ' (ଆବ) ମି
ବଯ ଆର୍ଥ ଡାଟ କାଣ୍ଡୋଷୀ 'ହାଷପୀ' (ଏଟିଟି କାଟି) ମି
ବଯ । କାଣ୍ଡୋଷୀଙ୍କ ମୋନିକେ ବସନ୍ତ ବାହୁ 'ଦାଇ'
(ମିହି କ୍ରେଟି ବାହୁ) ପୁତଳ ରିଜାନ୍ତ ଯାହେହାଯ ବାହୁ ।

ଅଞ୍ଜମାଳତ ବ୍ୟାହକତ ଉପ୍ରେଲିଙ୍ଗାଶ୍ଵର :

କୁଟ୍ଟି ପ୍ରେଜ୍ଞାନ ତିଥୀ ଏବଂ ମୁଣ୍ଡି । ହ୍ୟାଯ କୁଟ୍ଟି
ଶୁଣି କୁଟ୍ଟି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ଲଗେଇ ଥାଏ । କାହିଁ କୁଟ୍ଟିଟ ମୁଣ୍ଡି ଏବଂ
କାହିଁ ଲମ୍ବାଇ ଲମ୍ବା । ଅଛ୍ୟ କୁଡଳ ଦୀଳାଗ୍ନାରେ କୁଟ୍ଟି ଶୁଣେ
ଦୀଳାଗ୍ନିତ ଶୈଖିଯାଇ ଆଖ ପୈତାଳ କାହାଲତ ଲମ୍ବାଇ

জোব বয়। 'ইন্ডাস্ট্রী লাইব্ৰে' (গোল্ডা), 'কুলাইব্ৰে' (ওঁড়ি), 'কুপুন' (কোকোয়াচ জেন্ম লোহা অণ্ডা) 'উলুফ', (গুড়ো), 'কুৰো' (অলিয়াবী) আৰু 'কাচিপুৰ' 'জাকুবো' (জেতুশ্বাল)।

■ ঝূত ঘোষাল :

কাৰিৰ তিশ্বারাই ঝূতা নিজে কৃষ্ণাখ কৰ্ণ। প্ৰেতিষ্য গাঙু গাঙু কৰাহ আৰু এৰা উচি শিঁচি হয়। দুশ্যমত কৰাহ কিমি বাঁদত শুশুশ্বাস। ইয়াখ অন্তত 'শিচপুন্ত' (নৈটোলী) কৰাহ উচি কচাই কেচিপুৰুষাখ ঝূতা কৰ্ণ। এয়াপুত্ৰাখ পৰী পলুক শুশুহি ভাঞ্চা কৰ্ণ। দুশ্যমত দলুণোখ পকিলে বাহ বাঞ্চে। এনে যাইখ দৰাছি ঝূতা কৃষ্ণাখ কৰ্ণ। এৰী ঝূতাৰ পৰা 'প- হং কি' (অৰী বগোৱা) বয়। শুশিপুৰুষা 'হন জালৰি' আৰু 'নেই বুখল' নামে ছুবিৰ্ধি পৰিচলনা পোৱা। অৱশ্যিকি বাছুত ৮/৯ বাহ আৰু কিভীৰ বিবি অৰ্পণাখ লৈয়। [অন্তৰ্মোহু কুমাৰ লেখিয়া, অধীক্ষি নথয়]

■ বৰ্জন ও প্ৰস্তুতকৰণ :

যোগী শহিলারি জিমাচা শহিলাখ দণ্ডে
ঝূতত বং বৰ্জন লৈয়। বং প্ৰস্তুত কৰিবাখ আৰু
তেওঁলোঁখা অলিখাখ বালি আৰু ঝূতা হং চিঙ
আছি অঙ্গোলমে কি সিঙাই, কিছু পৰাখ পাছত

ମୋ ପାଣିତ ଆସନ୍ତିଲି କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଟି ସାହିତ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ । ଅଛି
ଯାଇଲେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କାଳା ରୂପ କଥିଲୟା ।

ଆଜି ଲୋ ଯିଚୁ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଣିତ ଦୁଇ ଲି,
ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଣିତ ଦୁଇ ଲୋକ ଡିବାଲି ଲାଭିଲି ହେବ ।
ହେବ ଆନ୍ତର ଡିଲା ପାଣି ଦାଲି ଲାଭିଲି ହୁଏ । ଡିବାଲିର
ପାଣିଭିଲି ଓଟି ଆପତ ପ୍ରଥମ ଚାମା ହଟିବାଲିଲେ ଚାମା,
ଏହି ପାଣିତ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ଆକର ଆମ ଆଶିଖିଲୁଏତ (ଲେଢ଼େବୁ ମାଛର
ପାତ) ଯା ଚିମାଟି ତାଥର ବାହ୍ୟ ପାତେର ଅନ୍ତରରେ ମିଳାଯା
କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ସିଂହ ଏବଂ ଡାର୍ତ୍ତ ହି ଆଶିଲେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାଣିତ ଚିମାଟିର
ପାତ ଆକର କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ହି ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଶିଙ୍ଗାମ । ହେବ ଆନ୍ତର ୮୦୩
- ପାଣିତ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଟି ଆସନ୍ତିଲି ସାହିତ ନିଯମ । ଅନେକବେଳେ
କଥିଲେ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଟି ରୂପ ହି ପାତ୍ର ।

ଶହାଲା ଯାଏଇ ଶାହିଲାଯ ଦକ୍ଷ କାବି ଯାଏ
ଲେଖି ଡିଲାଯ ସବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଶାହିଲାତକାଳେତେ ଚିତ୍ର ନାମର ଯାନ
ବାହ୍ୟ ପାତ ଚିତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ ଲମ୍ବା । ଶାହିଲା ପାତଭିଲି ଡିଲାକ
ଶୁଣି ପ୍ରଥମ ଡିତସତ୍ତଵ ବାହ୍ୟ ଦାର୍ତ୍ତ ଅଥବା ହୋଲେ ଆକର
ତାଯ ଅମ୍ବାତ ଆଜ ପ୍ରେମ ପମିଲୁଏ ଚାମା । ଶାହିଲିର ପ୍ରେମ
ପାତର କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାତଭିଲି ମନୀ ହେବ ପାଲେ କାହିଁତ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ
ନି ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ତର କରିବେ ।

ଡେର୍ଲୋକେ ଶାଖିର ମାଛ ବା କଳମଂଚରୀ
ଯାକିଲି କାହିଁତ ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ, ତାର ଜ୍ଞାନି ପୁରି କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଟି

বংসই কর্মি থায়। ইয়াজে বিশ্ব ফুল বিস্তীর্ণ নামক
বাইশে সঙ্গ পাচি টেজি ডুবারি আৰু গুৰু ওপুড় পানী
জালে। পাচিটুৰি জেত অটা দাত খুন্দন বৰঙ্গে। এইদাব
- টুত লিপুৰি লিপুৰি পানী খঙ্গে। ইয়াজে চিতু (আৰু
পানী) ঘোলে। এনে মাঝপানী আৰু অলম কাঁচুৰিত
ফৰা পাঁচ চিতু রুমি পাপত মিহলাহি হৈ পানী অলম
- শ্বাস আগি তিনি বাতি তিয়াজাহি বাধে। ইয়াব অন্ত
চিতুত পুনৰ চোঁপানী ঢালি আৰু এৰাঙি হৈ দিয়ে।
ইয়াব পাছত বসা কাশোৰ বা কুতা চিতুত আৰ্দ্ধ ঘণ্টা
জুবিয়াহি বাধে। অনেকি তিনিয়াৰ জুবিয়াহি ইন্দ্ৰী কাশোৰ
বা কুতামিনি আৱ পানীত আন্দৰালি অঁগত দিয়ে।
বৎ গুৰ্তি সময় অনেকে চিতুত জুবিয়াহি টুকু পানীত
আন্দৰালি বানাই লয়। এনে পক্ষতিষ্ঠা তেওঁলাঙ্গে চিতু
বৎ ভিয়াব কল্পে। গীহিঙ্গে আঞ্চি। পুষ্পিঙ্গাব পুচি
গুলি বৰা উলিয়াহি পানীয় লগত কুতামিনি পিঙাহি
কৈছুনীয়া বৎ আৰু কেনহিলতায় লগত শুলি তেব-বৰাব
লগত পানী মিঙিত কৰি পিঙাহি বৰালা বৎ অক্ষত
কল্পে।

■ হালমীয়া বৎ:

হালমীয়া আৰু জংগৰ সংগৰে অৰ্পি কৰিবা
খুন্দি-পাখালি অঙ্গুলিতে পুন্ডে। খুন্দাৰা পাছত কুতামিনি

চলালজে সিজায়। ইয়ার অন্ত শুতগিনি ঝুঁই পদ্মালি
বান্দত দিয়ে। এং কুঠা পর্যন্ত এনেদেখ শালবী আক
জ্যং হাঁ লং এ শিশাষ শুনি বসা, বন্দুগিনিখ শুবগিনি
সিজাই মাক্রে। উদ্বলনে শালবীয়া এং বিশিষ্টের পথিকায়
পানীত শুতগিনি আবদালি বান্দত দি গুৱায়। অনেদেখ
ডেক্কেনে শালবীয়া এং ডিয়ায কঢ়ে। সী আৰু

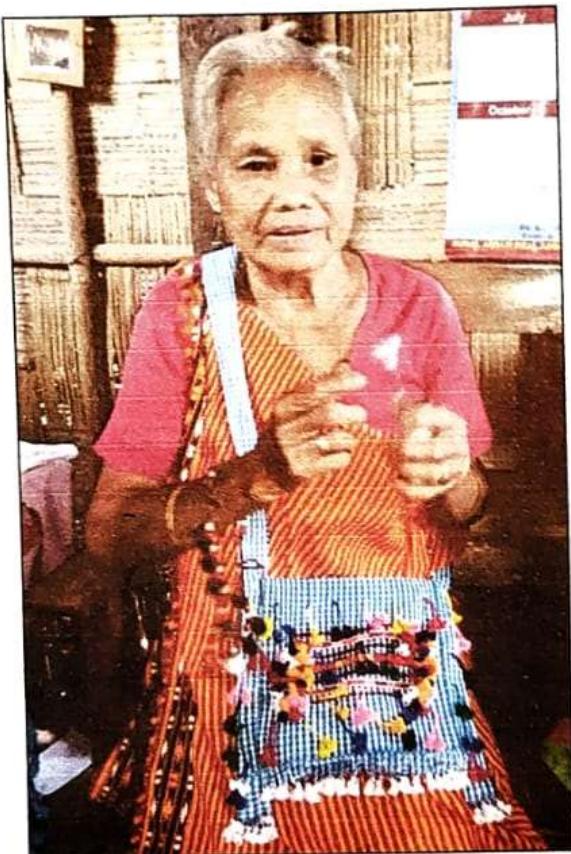
অক্কং লতায ধৰা অশ্বো বঙ্গ আৰু শালবীয়া এং ডিয়ায
কঢ়ে পুলি ভুংয়া মহিলাই। এনেৰোৱা চিষ্ণুয়ী ইয়।

কাৰ্যিৰ 'শিলী'ৰ (শ্বেতোলা) চালুকিপ্ৰায় দেছে
বিশেষ — 'দাজোংছ', 'অমিহী', 'আৰী', 'অচন্ত-গিঙ',
'হৃণ্যি', 'বনচম' ইত্যাদি।

২.০২ বার্ষিক মহিলার সাজপার্য :

কার্যশিকলের পুনরাবৃত্তি অবধি স্বাক্ষর কর্তৃত
 ডিলিভারি আর্ক কঠাইয়ে পুনরাবৃত্তি ডিলিভারি নিশ্চেষে
 কঠাইয়ে প্রিয়ার কঠাই। কেটেলোডে পার্টিশন 'প্রোগ্রাম'
 প্রিয়ার স্টোর-জার্জুলিপ্রার প্রোগ্রাম অফ্যোজনীয় সাজ
 সোচক প্রিয়ার কর্তৃ ডিলিভারি। কার্য প্রোগ্রামকে
 মেমোরাইজেশন 'সিনি' পুলি কঠাই। কার্য নারীসকলের
 আজতে 'শায়খং হুকি' অপিনীয় আদর প্রাচী পিনি
 এবং অটিকি বার্ষিক কক্ষালত 'প্রাচুর্য' নামকে
 ক্রেতে আঙুল পহলের ফিতা বাঞ্ছা ইয়। দুর্মাত স্বাক্ষর
 হুলেও এই স্বামুকুর কঠাইয়ে প্রিয়া পুলের চার্টেরি
 সোনা যায়। কেটেলোডে "জী পীয়া" নামের অন্ধন পায়
 এক ক্রেতে শয় পাশ আর্ক এবং আর্ট স্মার্ট স্মিথারি এলা
 স্বৃতার পীঘেজে প্রয়ো অন্ধন কাপোর সকলাণে প্রথমে
 কঠাই কেটেলোক পোকোভত বিক্রি লব্ধ প্রাপ্ত, সার্কুলে
 আর্ক মহিলার পুরুত বিক্রি লব্ধ বাঞ্ছ; চোঁকার
 অসমীয়া 'দহা' 'যোখ' 'নিমাই প্রেরণ' নাতে দুর্বলীয়ে
 মুখ্যটকা আয়োজ হিন্দু আর্ক বৃত্তকার অছি করিয়াই
 প্রিয়া এই পীয়া প্রথমাব কঠাই ইয়। কার্য নারীসকলে
 স্বিন্ডার কৰ্তৃ জাগুর ডিপ্লোম্যুগ্য সোজ-সাব ইল-
 সে-চার্ষপী, এম-জার্সী, প্রে-কেলেং, চুবগান্ডি'ৰ
 ইত্যাদি।

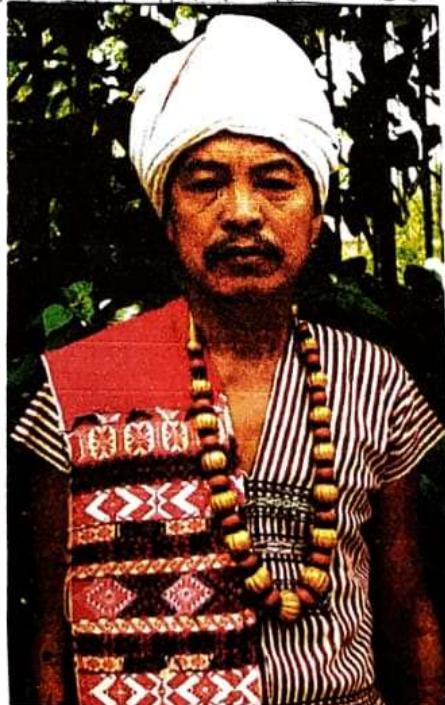
ଆମେ ଦେଖିଲୁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ
କାହିଁପାଇଁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ କାହିଁପାଇଁ
କାହିଁପାଇଁ -



২.০৫ কাবিডিফলম পুরষ্য সাজপাৰা :

মকলোয়াৰ কাৰি পুৰষ্য মণ্ডো আৰি
অৰ্পঞ্জিত কথিবিহীন লোৱা বৰ্ণী আহলং জিলাৰ বৰাবৰ্ষ্য
বৰ্ণী পুৰষ্য স্বামৈ মণ্ডেত মাঝৰী : (মহ) শান্ত।
ডিগ্রি লৈক ; (মুণি) পিঙ্কে। হাতত বৰ্ণ কাৰ্যা
মাং-আং লয়। মাত চৰ্য (দহি থঁৱা টোলা) পিঙ্কে। আৰু
জেঁটি মাণ্ডো। লেইটিএ অটি মূৰ কোঁৱানুশৰা খাউলিঙ্গে
অনেমি হাঙ্গে। সাধুগি প্ৰাঞ্জলি পারি-কুঁজি লয়। টোলাপুৰ
-ৰ অং কুলা, থত টুচি আৰু তলঘাল পীৱাল দহি ইলিয়
মাণ্ডে। টুলিপুৰা পোৰ বজাই মূৰৰা ওপৰত দেখা
বৰ্জা রূপা মান্ডে।

আৰি ক্ষেপ অৰ্পঞ্জিত কাণ্ডোড় দাঁপুহ
বৰ্ণা কুপুৰুষৰ আৰু মৈৰৰ ছিপি জেত কুঁচি দিয়া ইলে।



୨.୦୬ ଅମ୍ବିଶକାଳେ ପରିଧିତ ଏବା ଆ ଆନ୍ତରିକ ୧

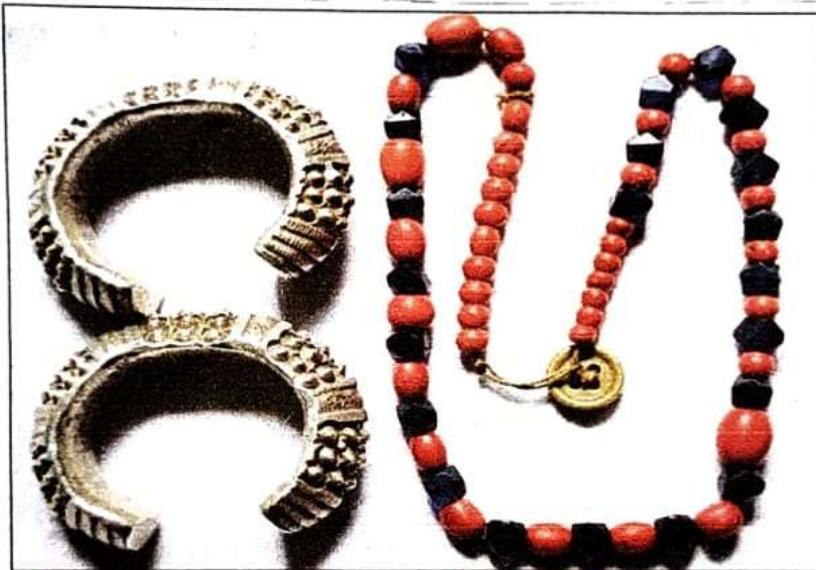
অসমৰ এটি প্রযোগুলি জনৈতি কাব্য।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଲୟ ଏହି ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ପ୍ରୟାଚିତ୍ତି ଆଜୁ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଲୟ ନିଜ ଥାତେ ସିଂହା ବାହୀନଙ୍କ ମହାଦେଶରେ ତଥା, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାପକୀ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବେ ହୁଳି ସୀଧିଥିଲା ଡାର୍କଲୋଡ୍ ହିୟ ବାହୁ ପରିବାସରେ ଅନେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ।

ଫର୍ମିକାଲେ ଆ- ଓପେଳାଯିବ କଥା' କବିଲେ
ଶୁଣେ ତୃତୀୟାଙ୍କ ଶାନ୍ତି ଚଲା ଫିଛୁମାର ଶୀତି- ନୀତି- କଥାର
କଥ ଲାଗିଯା । ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶ୍ୟମନ୍ୟକଟେ, ଅଧିକ ଶାଖାଭାଗରେ
ଜୀବିତଶତ ତ୍ରୋଣ୍ୟ ମହାନ ପିଞ୍ଜିବିଲେ ଯେଉଁପରି ନିଧିଆ
ଦ୍ଵାରାଟିଲା, ତୁମ୍ଭୁଲ ପୁଷ୍ପଭାଗଙ୍କୁ ଧ୍ୟାନେ କଥା' ପରିଧିର
ଅଗ୍ରିଯା ପାଇଛିଲା । ଶାଖାଭାଗରେ ପୁଷ୍ପମଧ୍ୟ ଝୁଲିତାତ ଅଧିକ
ପରିଶାଳା ଅଳ୍ପକଥା ଶିଖିଥାଏ କଣ୍ଠେ ଯାଏ ତୃତୀୟାଙ୍କ
ମହାତ ସମ୍ମାନ ପରିଶାଳା କାମ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକଥ ହେ । ଯିଦିଷ୍ଠ ଜ୍ଞାନ
ଅଧିକି ଉପରାଧମଧ୍ୟକୁ ଅଳ୍ପକଥାତ ତ୍ରୋଣ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକଥ ଯାଏ ।

କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମହିଳାଶକଳେ ଡିଗ୍ରି ପିଞ୍ଜା ଏମନ୍ ଆପଥ ମହା ହିଟ୍ ଲେବ । ଆପଥ ଛୁଦା ଆପ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୀତୀ
ଅନିଷ୍ଟ ମେଳ ତୈଥୀଯ ଅନ୍ତା ହୁଁ । ଲେଫଟାର୍ମାର୍କ ଶାନ୍ତିମଧ୍ୟରେ
କୃତ୍ୟ ଆଲୋକ ପଂଚିଂ, ଲେବ ପ୍ରେମ୍ପାତା, ଲେବ ସଂହ୍ୟ, ଲେବ
ଶ୍ରୀକର୍ମ, ଲେବ ଡିଙ୍କିଯି ଅନ୍ତିର ନାମେଷ୍ଟ ଜଳା ଆ ।
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପୁରୁଷଶକଳେ ଦୋଷପଥ ଲେବ ପରିଧିନ
କାଣ୍ଡ । ପୁରୁଷରେ ପରିଧିନ ବାବା ପ୍ରେମାବାପତ ନାମ ହିଛେ

କଥାରେ, ଲେଖଣୀରୁ ଆସି ଜୋଗମାନୁଳି । ପରିଅମର
ହଥା ଯେ ଏହି ଦାରଣାଧ୍ୟେ ହୋଇଗିଥିଲେ ଆଦିକାଳି ପରିଲେ
ନାହିଁ । ଆମ ତାମ୍ରଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମୁହିଲାଯ ଦର୍ଶନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମୁହିଲାହିତ
ଜୋଟଲେଟ ପିଣ୍ଡୋ, ଶୈଖ ବର୍ଷ ଦୂଲି ହେବା ହ୍ୟ । ବହୁତ ମିହିର
ପରାବ୍ୟ ଆଜ୍ଞା- ଶୈଖପ୍ରେସରୀଆ, ବୀର କ୍ରୁ- ଏଥ, ସିଙ୍ଗଳରେ
ଆନି ।



ମୁହିଲାହିତଙ୍କଣେ ବାହତ ପିଙ୍କା ମହନାର ନ'
ହେଂସି ଦୂଲି ହେବା ହ୍ୟ । ର' ହେଂପିଣୀଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମା ମିହିରପରାବ୍ୟ
ଆଜ୍ଞା- ହେଂପି- ଆଂଧ୍ୟାଂ କାଟ୍ରିଂବାରି, ଆଂ ବ୍ୟାଂ ବ୍ୟାଂ ଆନି ।
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପୁରୁଷେରେ ବାହତ ଅଲଂକାର୍ୟ ପିଣ୍ଡୋ । ପୁରୁଷେ ବାହତ
ପିଙ୍କା ମୋଷ ବା କ୍ରାପେଜ୍ ଡିଶ୍‌ଵୀ ଅଲଂକାର୍ୟ ନିରିକ
ଦୂଲି ହେବା ହ୍ୟ । କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କଣେ ଆଖୁଚିତକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଦୂଲି

গোয়া ২য়। কাবিজগতি সাধ্যাখণ্ডে প্রাচীন শিখিমান
যোগুম্বিত নাম হৈছে আবনান হু-ওত, আবনান হুলকা,
আপবঙ্গা, হুবথকা, বুদ্ধাপাদন আবনান আদি। কাবি
পুষ্টাত্তি করতে হুকুম আপন আঙুচিঙ্গ পিছে।

কাবি পুরুষ শহিলা উড়ুরুহি পুরুষান্ত
জেছে অখন কৰ্ম কটীয়ী লমত লৈ ফুঁড়ে। কাবি শহিলা
লোক কটীয়ীখনক তাণ্ডুক বা টিকি শুলি হুগো ইয়।
এই কটীয়ীখনত সাধ্যাখণ্ডে হাতীব দাঁত বা গহুব কিণ্ডু
-শু নির্মিত শতল থাণ্ড। ইঁধাক মুজাহি সঙ্গীয়া ইয়।
পুরুষ কোয়া কটীয়ী ঘন শহিলার সোকা কটীয়ীব
ভুলন্ত উৎস আবনাবন। তুঁকাতি নাময জু
কটীয়ীখনতো হাতীব দাঁতব হাতল থাণ্ড আব
ইতলজল আপন মুজাহি মাজোয়া ইয়।

অপূর্ব আগ জনজাতিয় লোকব
দল কাবিজগতেও ভাষোল-পান মায়। যশক্রিয়ান-
শহিলাময়ানে তানুল শুলিবলৈ অঙ্গাদি কৰ্ম মুদল
ব্যৱহাৰ কৰ্ষ। হাজিঙেম রুটী গানুৱেই লৈ মুৰা
কাঁক্কেলকুকু-নাময এই মুদলাটিঙ্গা- কাবি শহিলাৰ
এপদ অন্তকাৰ দুলিও বৰ্য পাবি। কিছুব্যান রুটী
মানুষে আপন মুদলাও অঙ্গোল শুলিয়ে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰ্ষ।



চূৰ ঝাঁটি আশ্বিলেও কৌশল প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব হ'ব।

ক'বি গুহিলামুকুন্দ উথিলি চূৰ তাৰে কৌশল প্ৰয়োগ
কৰিছ এতে চূৰ ঝাঁটি থ'ব। অম্বুল পাৰে মৈত্ৰী পৰিল
চূৰ ভিলিয়াহি আগিব পৰাকি ক'ব'তি এডালো লাপোৱা থাকা
পুলে ক'ভিতি আশিলো ক'বি আৰ তাৰ কৌশল
আজিলি। ক'বিকৰণলয় শাঙ্গে আগৈতে পাটলিপুত্ৰ-
কুসুম পাষণদেৱী বৰাহা মৈত্ৰী বিশ্বস্তি আৰ্দ্ধকৃষ্ণা
কু কু।

~~দুক - দোকুৰা দুকু ক'বি গুহিলায় কৌশল~~
পৰা খুত্বিলিলি দুকু ক'বি লোহা কিছুবাব জ্ব'মা।
এই দুকুৰ পালত কৌশল যিলিৰ মত্যাদ আকু। এনে
কো কুত আছুসবি ক'বি গুহিলামুকুন্দক আৱ জনজাপি
অপ্রকল্পণাত্মীয় হৃত্য পৰা আত্মবাহি আশিলে ওই

নতুন লোকা ছোটিল। অবস্থা নাও লাগে ই এক বৈচিত্ৰে
পৰিমাণিত ছোটিল যদিও কানুনি গুৰি পৰা কোৰি
অমাঞ্চল পৰা আয় বিলুপ্ত হৈছে।

দাঁত ঘোলা কোঢ়াটি আজিল- কোৰি পৰিমাণৰ
- লখ- শাষ্টি পূৰ্ণিমাত পৰিলিত আৱ এটি হৈছে। এই
অঞ্চলিক চৰ- ইফো দুলি লোকা ছোটিল। দাঁত ঘোলা
কোবিয়েলি কোথ- ইফো নামৰ পৰিষ পৰি পৰি গো পৰা
আঁগুণ্ডাতীয় কোজেনিউন্ডা ছোটিল। এভে কোবিলে দাঁত
জানে থাক দুলি কোকিশৰজনে বিচ্ছান্দ কোবিটিল।

দাঁত জানে বিশ্বাস আৰুতিকা পঞ্জি জন্মৰাধ
লাগে লজে আৱ এই অঞ্চল দাঁত ঘোৰি কানুনি পৰা
এই অঞ্চলিক বিলুপ্ত হৈছে। কোৰি জন্মসমাজত পৰিলিত
এই পৰম্পৰাগত পৰমাণু কানুনৰ লাগে লাগে কৃত্যুৰ
কৃত্যুৰ বোকু অঙ্গোজন আপেক্ষে পৰিবৰ্তন পাইছে।

এই অঞ্চলো পৌনাদেহি মিলেছে কোৰি পৰিমাণৰ
পতিনিধি বন্ধ মেঘেষ্টে এই অমাঙ্গুধৰ বীৰ্যায়িতিতা
তথা কৃত্যুৰ কান্ত কোৰি কানুনি কানুনত অঙ্গোজন বোধকু
হৈয়া দেখা হৈছে। যদিও এইটা কুৰুৰি মাস্ত কোৰি
অমাঞ্চল পৰিচয়ে কুৰুৰি মাস্ত। এই কোৰি উপজাত
নিউ বৰিজু পৰম্পৰাক জীৱাশি বিশ্বাস কানুনৰ
চৰেন।