



ALOKARUN



EDITION
VOL-XLIV

DERA NATUNG GOVERNMENT COLLEGE ITANAGAR

Arunachal Pradesh

Estd: 1979

Website: www.dngc.ac.in



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Late Dera Natung

Former Education Minister

(01/07/1964-08/05/2001)



DERA NATUNG GOVT. COLLEGE, ITANAGAR, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA
Established: 1979



THE EMBLEM

Arunachal Pradesh is a beautiful North- Eastern state of the Indian Union. The name of the state, aptly and literally, means 'the Land of the Rising Sun'. The Sun at the centre of the emblem plays a prominent role in the lives of the people of the state. It signifies the intimate connection between the mind of man and the moving spirit of the universe. It is also a symbol of energy, positivity, hopes and aspirations. The vast mountain ranges in the emblem speak volumes about the topography of the state and the breathtaking scenic beauty they offer against the background of which the mosaic of culture of the state has flourished. Thus, the natural objects in the emblem inspire us all the more to live abundantly in close proximity with nature without harming its pristine beauty, and unleash the true potentials in us by seeking knowledge with utmost reverence for mother earth and with due cognizance of the ideas treasured in our culture, for a sustainable future.

THE MOTTO: VIDYA DADATI VINAYAM

The motto 'Vidya dadati vinayam' enshrined in the emblem of the college is a part of the Sanskrit shloka taken from the 'Hitopadesha' that reads as:

विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रताम् ।
पात्रत्वात् धनम् आप्नोति धनाद् धर्मं ततः सुखम् ॥

*vidyā dadāti vinayaṃ vinayād yaṅti pātratām |
pātratvāt dhanam āpnōti dhanād dharmāṃ tataḥ sukham ||*

It means "Knowledge makes one humble, humility begets worthiness, worthiness creates wealth and enrichment, enrichment leads to right conduct, and right conduct brings contentment."

Translated literally, VIDYA means 'knowledge', DADATI means 'gives or imparts', and VINAYAM means 'humility'. But at deeper level Vidya is both knowledge and power. It has inherent values as well as utility for life; it is illuminating and enlightening. It demands disciplined devotion to the pursuit of Truth. It develops in its votaries an attitude of tolerance, open-mindedness, freedom from prejudice, and penchant for new ideas. In order to succeed in life, first and foremost, what we need is Vidya; and in the absence of humility, reverence for ideas, grace and nobility at heart, we cannot be knowledgeable in real sense of the term. Therefore, to lead a life full of contentment we need to acquire knowledge (Vidya) first.



75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Lt Gen K T Parnaik
PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd)
Governor
Arunachal Pradesh



RAJ BHAVAN
ITANAGAR-791 111



MESSAGE

As I extend my best wishes to the Principal of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar and the editorial team of the magazine 'ALOKARUN' for its impactful content and successful publication, I would like to draw their attention to the National Education Policy 2020. This policy is being implemented in Rajiv Gandhi University (RGU) and all the colleges affiliated to RGU. This policy underscores the vital role of higher education as a driving force for progress, a potent tool that shapes a modern, value-centric knowledge-driving, and culturally rich society. Higher education plays a pivotal role in advancing our Nation by imparting specialized knowledge, fostering societal growth, and ushering in a more stable social order.

In our contemporary world, society yearns for college graduates who possess not only knowledge but also innovation and entrepreneurial prowess. Such individuals can holistically contribute to the advancement of communities. With confidence, I believe that both the faculty and students of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, recognize this imperative.

I am confident that Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, will continue to excel not only in the academic realm but also in extracurricular activities. Their commitment to all facets of holistic growth reinforces their position as a beacon of education excellence in Arunachal Pradesh.

Lt Gen K T Parnaik
PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd)



सत्यमेव जयते

**CHIEF MINISTER
ARUNACHAL PRADESH**



**Pema Khandu
Chief Minister
Arunachal Pradesh**

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team behind the XLIV edition of '**Alokarun**,' the annual college magazine of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar. This enduring legacy of the college, a beacon of knowledge and creativity, continues to inspire and ignite the minds of many.

'**Alokarun**' serves as a testament to the dedication, hard work, and scholarly pursuits of our vibrant student community, as well as the committed faculty who tirelessly cultivate an environment of learning and innovation. Each edition, graciously crafted and meticulously curated, provides a platform for students to showcase their literary talents, artistic expressions, and academic achievements.

As we turn the pages of this remarkable publication, let us celebrate the diverse voices, unique perspectives, and the boundless enthusiasm that define our college. This magazine not only reflects the intellectual richness of our institution but also fosters a sense of belonging and pride among its members.

To the editorial team, contributors, and everyone involved in bringing this edition to life, I extend my deepest gratitude and admiration. Your dedication serves as an inspiration to all. May '**Alokarun**' continue to flourish, illuminating our paths with knowledge, creativity, and wisdom for generations to come.

Wishing the XLIV edition of '**Alokarun**' great success and looking forward to many more years of excellence.

(Pema Khandu)



Pasang Dorjee Sona

पासांग दोरजी सोना



सत्यमेव जयते

**Minister
Education, Parliamentary Affairs,
Rural Works, Tourism, Libraries.**

मंत्री
शिक्षा, संसदीय कार्य, ग्रामीण कार्य, पर्यटन,
पुस्तकालय.

D.O. No.MIN/ERTL&PA-13/2024/236

21st August, 2024



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to have witnessed that the Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar is going to publish its XLIV edition of Annual College Magazine namely; "ALOKARUN", 2023-24. It is one of the prestigious and oldest colleges in Arunachal Pradesh and its contribution in the field of education is always admirable. The name and title of the Magazine itself signify the deep meaning of this Book. This is going to contain all the important events, activities and performances as well as the place of excellence in education by the College.

The Dera Natung Government College is a renowned educational institution where students from different parts of Arunachal Pradesh are eagerly waiting for admission for acquiring effective and qualitative education.

In this event, all are participating in the forthcoming edition of the College Magazine "ALOKARUN" by sharing their thought, ideas and views. It is an ample scope for students that they can contribute and share their experiences and developments in the career programmes and can also to put forward their valuable suggestions for further scope of developments in education. Such kind of educational activities can help the students to show their creativity. Sprits that ultimately reflect their invaluable potentialities already within them. Students are the fate our State that depends upon the constructive and innovative approach towards their studies with due attention and concentration.

I am very happy to convey my best wishes to all the faculties, students and non-teaching staff for their active involvement in bringing out this beautiful Magazine – "ALOKARUN".

(P.D. Sona)



समग्र शिक्षा
Samagra Shiksha



प्रो. साकेतकुशवाहा
कुलपति

Prof. Saket Kushwaha
Vice Chancellor



राजीव गाँधी विश्वविद्यालय
केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

रोनोहिल्स, दोइमुख- ७९१ ११२
अरुणाचल प्रदेश, भारत

Rajiv Gandhi University
Central University

Rono Hills, Doimukh – 791 112
Arunachal Pradesh, India



August 8, 2024

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to know that Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, which is one of the largest Government colleges in Arunachal Pradesh, is going to publish its XLIV Edition of its Annual College Magazine 'ALOKARUN'. It is indeed heartening that in spite of the numerous academic and co-curricular activities that DNGC carries out throughout its academic session, it has unfailingly provided 'ALOKARUN' as a platform for sharing the thoughts and ideas of the members of the college.

By helping to showcase the talents of the teachers, students and the non-teaching staff members, 'ALOKARUN' has helped to democratize the scope for presenting their literary talents to a wider audience; thereby encouraging the contributors to strive for better heights in their creativity.

It has to be borne in mind that only gathering knowledge should not be the ultimate objective of learning. We should also be able to practice what we have learnt and create in the same line. It is at this point that 'ALOKARUN' performs a very vital role.

I congratulate Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar on the successful publication of the XLIV Edition of 'ALOKARUN' and express my admiration for the editorial team for the hard work that they have put in making this edition of the college magazine see the light of day.

With best wishes,

Saket Kushwaha



AMJAD TAK, IAS
Commissioner (Education)
श्री अमजद टाक, भा.प्र.से.
आयुक्त (शिक्षा विभाग)



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MESSAGE

I am pleased to learn that the Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar is bringing out its XLIV Edition of Annual College Magazine "ALOK ARUN" for the Session 2023-24.

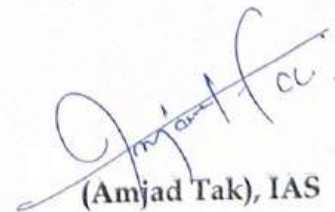
I hope that the Annual College Magazine will be a delight which will act as a mirror, reflecting the importance and achievement of the college and creativity of the students. I also sincerely believed that every student, faculty members, staff shall not leave any stone unturned in making the College Magazine a pride possession in the district and state libraries.

Since its inceptions, this college has been doing very good work in the field of education and produced many bright students who will hold the steering and lead the State and the Country towards a new era in the future. I am glad that the college has been maintaining good standards in academic, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

I also hope that the college will continue to achieve greater heights in future in imparting quality education in higher studies and, I extend my best wishes to the Principal, the editorial team, the faculty, and the students. I am sure that the "ALOK ARUN" will highlight the educational achievements and the creativity of the students and faculty members.

On this auspicious occasion, I congratulate the Principal, the Editorial Board & all those who have contributed their articles, stories, poetry and other important information related to the college for the publication of the magazine and wish them every success.

Date: 21-08-2024


(Amjad Tak), IAS



Alik Jongkey
Director



Higher & Technical Education
Government of Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar -791111



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar is bringing out its XLIV Edition of Annual College Magazine "ALOK ARUN" for the Session 2023-24. I am confident that the magazine will reflect the literary excellence of the students and the faculty of the College.

I believe this magazine has given a platform to the students for exhibiting their creativity, self-expression, talent, learning experiences, and innovative ideas through their literary skills. Such an opportunity of thinking and introspecting about the self and surrounding is essential in today's world.

Today, Higher Education Institutions are hubs of research and innovation, driving advancements in various fields such as science, technology, medicine, and the arts. I am sanguine that Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar will continue to strive in this direction.

I wish to the Principal, the Editorial Team, Faculties and Students the very best for its inspirational contents and successful publication.

Date: 21.08.2024


21/8/2024
(Alik Jongkey)



PRINCIPAL



From the desk of Principal

In the heart of Arunachal Pradesh where Himalayas kiss the sky and the lush of forests whisper ancient secrets, stands a lighthouse of learning and enlightenment. Our college a tribute to the visionary Late Shri Dera Natung, former Education Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, welcomes more than 5000 eager minds each year, we proudly present our annual College Magazine 'Alokarun' a chronicle of our academic journey.

Education means inculcating moral values, positive and progressive thinking, attitude of helping and serving others and to society at large. A good quality education is one that provides all learners with capabilities they require to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihoods, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies and enhance individual well-being. Thus, a quality education is a hallmark in present day society.

DeraNatung Government College Itanagar has been endeavoring to symbolize excellence in academic spheres and commitment to the society by imparting value based education to the students enabling an all-round personality development in them. An institution's fame depends on the caliber and achievements of the students and teachers. The role of teacher is to be a facilitator in nurturing the skills and talents of students. To accomplish this sole mission we have to move ahead with great zeal and vigour in both curricular as well as extra-curricular activities.

The college has privilege to share that 37 students of different departments figure in top 10 position of RGU Examination –result 2024 and more than 40 students of the college participated at National and International Events in different disciplines of Games and Sports.

The prime objective of bringing out annual college magazine- *ALOK ARUN* is to provide a platform to the young budding talents to showcase their hidden potentials in creative skills and innovative ideas through thought provoking writings in different contours. The magazine also carries annual activities of the college in both curricular and co-curricular realms.

I sincerely compliment the Editorial Board for their painstaking efforts and also to all those who have put their minds and energy on it.

Date: 22nd August 2024

Place: Itanagar

Dr. M. Q. Khan
Principal

Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar



MESSAGE



Date : 28 August 2024

It is with great pleasure that I present to you this edition XLIV edition of 'Alokarun,' the annual college magazine of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, This enduring legacy of the college, a beacon of knowledge and creativity, continues to inspire and ignite the minds of many.

This edition, in particular, holds a special significance as it captures the essence of the academic year gone by—our triumphs, our challenges, and the moments that brought us together as a family. From thought-provoking articles and inspiring stories to captivating artwork and poetry, Alokaran is a testament to the talent and potential of our students.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to everyone who contributed to this edition. Your passion and dedication are what make this magazine a true reflection of our college's ethos. A special thank you to the editorial team Dr. D.K Padhi, Mrs. Joram Renu, Ms. Nyabi Bagra, Dr. Nguri Shanti and Dr. Biri Amji.

As you flip through the pages, I hope you find inspiration, joy, and a sense of pride in being part of this incredible community. Let Alokaran be a reminder of the power of collaboration and the importance of cherishing every moment of our college journey. Happy reading!

Gania Pao
Editor
DNGCSU
Session 2023-2024



CONTENTS

ENGLISH SECTION		
1	Ethics And The Teaching Profession	1-5
2	Socio-Cultural Implications Of Barter Trade At Indo-Tibet Border, Damin, Arunachal Pradesh.	6
3	NSS Unit, DNGC: An Epitome Of Change	7-8
4	Right To Privacy: As A Fundamental Right	9-12
5	Artificial Intelligence And Education	13-15
6	Child Labour	16-20
7	Corruption In India	21-22
8	Do Not Run From Yourself	23
9	ICT And Education	24-26
10	My Pride, My Village: Rengchiporiang	27
11	The Silent Epidemic: Environmental Degradation	28-30
12	Waves Of Maturity	31
13	Adversities	32
14	Genetic Tapestry: Crafted By Hand	33
15	Her Scar	34
16	In Search Of Me	35
17	My Country	36
18	My Motherland	37
19	Overflow In Love	38
20	Silence	39
21	The World Of Dream	40
22	Whispers Of Wisdom	41
23	The Full Moon Again	42
हिन्दी अनुभाग		
24	कृष्ण भक्त: मीरा	43-46
25	तेरी आनअ (गालो लोककथा)	47-53
26	बोस्ती आदमी (लघु कथा)	54-56
27	तीन बहनें (लोक कथा)	57-58
28	अयू मना या न्यकह कोना	59
29	छोटी सी त्याग	60
30	मीड़ा (न्यिशी लोक कथा)	61-62
31	सेबि ला ताचि (बन्दर और केकड़ा)	63
32	बादल का भूत (यापुम सहो)	64
33	कदम	65



34	सांझ मुझे अच्छा लगता है	65
35	जिन्दगी: एक रहस्य	66
36	मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है	66
37	मेहनत पर लोगों का ईर्ष्या	67
38	तो जाने दो	67
39	सपने	68
40	माँ	68
41	एक परिवार	69
42	बेसहारा	70
43	हमारा बचपन	70
44	बनारस	71
45	भोजपुरी बोली के महावरे	72
46	बोड़ो जन जाती के मुहावरे	73
47	नयीशी पेहलिया	74
48	आका जनजाति की पहेलीयाँ	75
REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES FROM VARIOUS CELLS AND DEPARTMENTS		
49	NSS	76-92
50	NCC	93-118
51	Career Counseling And Placement Cell	119
52	Literary Club	120-122
53	Anthropology	123-125
54	Botany	126-127
55	Education	128-130
56	English	131-133
57	Mathematics	134-135
58	Physics	136-137
59	Department wise VI Semester Result Analysis	138
70	Departmental Toppers	138-139
71	RGU Toppers	140
PHOTO GALLERY		



ETHICS AND THE TEACHING PROFESSION



Dr. D.K. Padhi
Associate Professor
Department of Education

Ethics in the teaching profession is a vital cornerstone that shapes the educational landscape. As educators influence the development of young minds, their ethical responsibilities extend beyond mere instruction; they embody the values and principles that govern their interactions with students, colleagues, and the community. This commitment to ethical practice fosters an environment where students can thrive academically, socially, and emotionally.

At its core, ethics in education involves a set of guiding principles that promote integrity, respect, fairness, and responsibility. These principles are not merely theoretical but essential for creating a positive learning environment. Teachers are often seen as role models, and their actions can significantly impact students' perceptions of right and wrong. Consequently, ethical behavior in educators is crucial for cultivating trust and fostering a sense of safety in the classroom.

The teaching profession is fundamentally rooted in ethical considerations. Educators hold a unique position of influence in shaping young minds, guiding their development, and preparing them for the future. This responsibility carries a profound ethical obligation to act with integrity, fairness, and respect.

Historical Context of Ethics in Education

Ethics in education has evolved over time, reflecting societal values and the role of education in fostering civic responsibility. Historically, educators were often viewed as moral guides, expected to impart not only knowledge but also ethical values. Prominent philosophers like John Dewey emphasized the importance of democratic values in education, advocating for a curriculum that promotes critical thinking and social responsibility.

Core Ethical Principles in Teaching

1. Integrity and Honesty

- a. **Transparency in Assessment:** Teachers must provide fair assessments and communicate grading criteria clearly. This fosters trust and accountability in the educational process.
- b. **Professional Conduct:** Upholding integrity in all professional interactions—whether with students, parents, or colleagues—is vital to maintaining credibility and respect.

2. Confidentiality

- a. **Protecting Students' Privacy:** Educators are entrusted with sensitive student information.



Maintaining confidentiality is crucial, particularly regarding personal issues or academic performance.

- b. **Ethical Boundaries:** Establishing appropriate boundaries in relationships with students and families is essential to protect both parties and maintain professionalism.

3. Equity and Fairness

- a. **Access to Education:** Teachers must advocate for equal access to educational resources and opportunities for all students, regardless of socioeconomic status, race, or ability.
- b. **Inclusive Practices:** Implementing inclusive teaching strategies ensures that all students can participate fully in the learning process.

4. Professional Competence

- a. **Ongoing Development:** Teachers should engage in continuous professional development to enhance their knowledge and skills. This commitment to lifelong learning not only benefits educators but also enriches student learning experiences.
- b. **Adhering to Standards:** Educators must follow established professional standards and ethical codes, such as those outlined by organizations.

5. Responsibility to the Community

- a. **Engagement with Families:** Building strong partnerships with families and communities enhances the educational experience. Teachers should communicate effectively with parents and involve them in the learning process.
- b. **Advocacy for Educational Equity:** Educators should actively advocate for policies and practices that promote equity and justice in education.

6. Advocacy for Students

- a. **Championing the Underserved:** Teachers have a moral obligation to advocate for students who face barriers to education. This includes recognizing systemic inequities and working to address them.
- b. **Fostering Agency:** Educators should empower students to become advocates for themselves, teaching them to express their needs and rights.

7. Respect for Students

- a. **Dignity and Individuality:** Teachers must recognize the inherent dignity of each student, fostering an environment where all students feel valued and respected. This involves acknowledging diverse backgrounds, cultures, and abilities.
- b. **Culturally Responsive Teaching:** Educators should strive to be culturally competent, integrating diverse perspectives into their teaching practices and curricula.



Ethical Dilemmas in Teaching:

Teaching is fraught with ethical dilemmas that can challenge even the most principled educators. Some common dilemmas include:

1. Balancing Authority and Autonomy

Teachers must navigate the fine line between exercising authority and allowing student autonomy. Striking this balance is crucial for fostering a positive learning environment.

2. Grading and Assessment

Fairness in grading can be a contentious issue, particularly when personal biases or external pressures come into play. Educators must strive to assess student performance objectively.

3. Discipline and Behavior Management

Addressing behavioral issues to maintain respect and dignity for students can be challenging. Teachers must use discipline strategies that promote positive behavior without humiliation or exclusion.

4. Handling Confidential Information

Situations may arise where teachers must decide whether to breach confidentiality for the sake of a student's well-being. Navigating these situations requires careful consideration of ethical implications.

5. Addressing Discrimination and Harassment

Teachers must confront instances of discrimination or harassment in their classrooms. Failing to address such issues can perpetuate a hostile learning environment.

The Role of Ethics in Professional Development

No doubt ethics plays a crucial role in the professional development of teachers, guiding their practices, shaping their decision-making, and influencing their relationships with students, colleagues, and the community. Understanding and integrating ethical principles into professional development can enhance teaching effectiveness and foster a positive educational environment. Here are some key aspects of this relationship:

1. Framework for Decision-Making

Ethical guidelines provide a framework for teachers to navigate complex situations in the classroom and beyond. Professional development programs that emphasize ethics equip educators with the tools to make informed decisions, particularly when faced with dilemmas such as grading fairness, student confidentiality, and classroom management. This foundation helps teachers approach challenges with a clear understanding of their ethical responsibilities.



2. Promoting Reflective Practice

Engaging with ethical considerations encourages teachers to reflect on their practices and beliefs. Professional development that includes discussions on ethics fosters self-awareness and critical thinking, enabling educators to assess their actions and their impact on students. Reflective practice helps teachers align their teaching methods with their ethical values, promoting continuous improvement and professional growth.

3. Building Trust and Relationships

Ethical conduct is fundamental to building trust between teachers and students, as well as among colleagues. Professional development focused on ethics emphasizes the importance of respect, honesty, and integrity in all interactions. By developing these qualities, teachers can cultivate a supportive learning environment where students feel safe and valued, enhancing overall classroom dynamics.

4. Encouraging Culturally Responsive Practices

Ethical professional development often addresses the need for culturally responsive teaching. Educators learn to recognize and appreciate diversity in their classrooms, adapting their approaches to meet the varied needs of all students. This commitment to equity not only enriches the learning experience but also fosters a sense of belonging for every student.

5. Enhancing Advocacy Skills

Teachers are advocates for their students, and ethical professional development equips them with the skills to address issues of inequality and injustice within the education system. Training that focuses on ethics encourages teachers to speak out against discrimination and advocate for resources and policies that support all learners. This advocacy is vital for creating a more equitable educational landscape.

6. Strengthening Professional Standards

Ethical guidelines are often embedded in professional standards set by educational organizations. Engaging with these standards during professional development helps teachers understand their responsibilities and obligations. Adhering to these standards not only enhances individual practice but also upholds the integrity of the teaching profession as a whole.

7. Fostering Collaboration and Community Engagement

Ethics in professional development encourages collaboration among educators and promotes community involvement. By engaging in ethical discussions, teachers can share experiences and best practices, leading to collective growth. Collaborative approaches not only strengthen professional relationships but also enhance the educational experience for students. Professional development programs should emphasize the importance of ethics in teaching. Workshops, seminars, and courses can provide educators with frameworks for ethical decision-making and opportunities to discuss real-world dilemmas. Such programs should



also encourage collaboration among teachers to share experiences and best practices.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Educators must also be aware of the legal frameworks that govern their profession. Laws related to student rights, discrimination, and mandated reporting can intersect with ethical considerations. Understanding the laws helps educators navigate complex situations while remaining committed to ethical principles.

The Impact of Ethical Teaching on Student Outcomes

Ethical teaching practices have a profound impact on student outcomes. When educators model integrity, respect, and fairness, they create a positive learning environment that fosters trust and collaboration. Students in such environments are more likely to engage actively in their education, leading to better academic performance and personal development.

Moreover, ethical teaching cultivates critical thinking skills and encourages students to become responsible citizens. By demonstrating ethical behavior, educators can instill values that students carry beyond the classroom, promoting a more just and equitable society.

Conclusion

The ethics of the teaching profession are integral to fostering an educational environment that supports student growth and development. By adhering to core ethical principles, educators can navigate the challenges of their profession with integrity and purpose. As society continues to evolve, the commitment to ethical teaching remains essential in shaping future generations. Through ongoing professional development and reflective practice, educators can strengthen their ethical frameworks and enhance their impact on students and the broader community.

In conclusion, the teaching profession demands a continuous commitment to ethical standards, ensuring that educators remain not only facilitators of knowledge but also moral exemplars in their communities.



SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE BARTER TRADE AT THE INDO-TIBET BORDER - DAMIN, ARUNACHAL PRADESH



Dr. Biri Amji
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce

Damin is a ‘circle’ under KurungKumey district and is situated in the western part of Arunachal Pradesh. Surrounded by snow-capped mountains, Damin is situated in the extreme northern part of KurungKumey district and is bordered by Tibet. The cross-border barter system has remarkably influenced the socio-cultural life of the people of Damin. The possession of the ornamental goods imported from Tibet is a significant index of the social standing of a person and his family. They form the major items of exchange during the marriage ceremony. The ornamental items are gifted to the groom and his family as bride-price in exchange for mithuns, which the groom offers to the bride’s family. The ornamental goods are also used for offering as gifts during cultural celebrations, as well as peace offerings to solve inter-family conflicts.

During cultural festivals, the ornaments have decorative value; the womenfolk use them to adorn themselves as well. People feel happy and proud to showcase their ornamental items, thus encouraging the families to purchase more of them for display at such occasions. They also love and wear the Tibetan dress, which is locally known as reja along with hats and other items, during marriage ceremonies, social functions, and cultural festivals, thus displaying socio-cultural implications among the people of the Damin area.





NSS UNIT, DNGC: AN EPITOME OF CHANGE



Dr. Kipa Roni
Assistant Professor
Department of Education

The NSS unit of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, is one of the most promising units of Arunachal Pradesh. The NSS unit of the college provides a platform to the students for the development of personality and leadership quality through community work under the dynamic guidance of Programme Officers in particular and faculty members in general. A variety of activities, such as social service, environmental awareness, plantation drives, awareness relating to prevailing situations such as drug use, traffic awareness, etc., are organised to channelise the energy and power of the younger generation to creative and productive pursuits. The DNGC Itanagar NSS unit was raised in 1985 with one Programme Officer and 100 volunteers. Now the college has four Programme Officers with 400 volunteers. The unit undertakes regular activities as well as a special camp in every session. It has also adopted a nearby village as a model village and conducted various community development works in the village. The NSS unit of the college is known for its commendable extensive activities like health camps, awareness on health and hygiene, plantation drives, national integration camps, rural reconstruction, blood donation, communal harmony, and other relevant social issues that have the potential to breach the peace and cause disturbances in society. The unit consists of promising volunteers who are always ready to serve and sacrifice for college in particular and society in general, irrespective of the situations and conditions they face. The unit organized different activities in and outside the college premises that provide an abundant opportunity to instill and imbibe the sense of volunteerism in their mind and soul through community service and encourage youth to put their energy into the service of the nation at large since youth are not only leaders of tomorrow but they are leaders of today as well. It is a great reservoir of discipline, dedication, and selflessness and motivated the youth organization to contribute to the cause of nation-building, since a country is not about the piece of land but is about the responsive citizens that a country has. The NSS activism teaches the volunteers to obey the order with a big smile. The unit always plays a proactive role in keeping campus clean and beautiful.

With the theme of NSS “NOT ME BUT YOU,” the NSS unit has organized several programmes in tune with its philosophy during this academic session 2023-24. Among them, the Blood Donation Programme was one of the laudable jobs done by the NSS unit in collaboration with the Arunachal Life Saving Foundation under the leadership of Shri Ramesh Jekeji, wherein 150 and above units of blood were donated by NSS volunteers in a camp.

The NSS unit of DNGC Itanagar also organised National Integration Camp 2024 in



collaboration with the Regional Directorate of NSS Gauhati and the State NSS Cell, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, with the theme “Viksit Yuva Viksit Bharat,” wherein 15 states of India took part. The camp was attended by 15 volunteers and a Programme Officer from each state. NSS volunteers of the college play the role of brand ambassador for cleanliness and hygiene, brightening the journey of a completely plastic-free campus and remaining as the epitome of cleanliness for the campus dwellers. The NSS unit of DNGC Itanagar is one of the best units across the state and always stands as a backbone of the college since the involvement of the units is indispensable for the success of almost every programme or activity organized in the college. The unit never left any stone unturned in keeping the college campus clean and beautiful. The unit has organized a mass social service in collaboration with Itanagar Municipal Corporation to wipe out the garbage in pursuit of a vibrant campus. This session, the unit has awarded a total of 153 certificates to senior volunteers to recognize the sheer contributions they have made, out of which 20 of the most active and dedicated volunteers were awarded Certificates of Appreciation on the auspicious occasion, while 105 volunteers were awarded under the category of 240 hours and 28 volunteers were awarded under the 120-hour category. On June 5, 2024, the NSS Unit of Dera Natung College observed World Environment Day with a series of events aimed at promoting awareness and action for the protection and restoration of ecosystems with the slogan “Our Land, Our Future: We are #GenerationRestoration.” The unit also organised a 7-day special camp w.e.f. 14–20 June 2024 in villages Bedhi and Bedha and celebrated International Yoga Day on the college campus on 21st June 2024. Tender love, fervent support, and motivation of the stakeholders of the college are candidly solicited to fuel the zeal and enthusiasm and to accelerate the tempo of our NSS volunteers. The unit is supervised by four Programme Officers, viz., 1. Mr. Botem Moyong, 2. Dr. Chello Lima, 3. Dr. Kipa Roni, and 4. Mr. Phuntso Gombu.



“It is not always easy to do the right thing, but it is always right to do the right thing.”

– Unknown



RIGHT TO PRIVACY: AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT



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A definite legal definition of ‘privacy’ is not available, yet some legal experts tend to define privacy as a human right enjoyed by every human being by virtue of his or her existence. Privacy can also extend to other aspects, including bodily integrity, personal autonomy, informational self-determination, protection from state surveillance, dignity, confidentiality, compelled speech, and freedom to dissent or move or think. In short, the right to privacy has to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Privacy enjoys a robust legal framework internationally. Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, and Article 17 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966, legally protect persons against “arbitrary interference” with one’s privacy, family, home, correspondence, honour and reputation.

A brief history of the Right to Privacy

The Right to Privacy was not directly envisaged by the Constitution makers and, as such, does not find a mention in Part III of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights. The judiciary has deliberated upon the matter and has interpreted privacy from the very beginning. However, it was in 1954, just four years after the Constitution came into being, that the Supreme Court had to deal with the question of privacy. In the *MP Sharma vs. Satish Chandra* case, the Supreme Court decided in favour of the practice of search and seizure when contrasted with privacy.

In 1962, while deciding the *Kharak Singh vs. State of UP* (AIR 1963 SC 1295), the Court examined the power of police surveillance with respect to history-sheeters, and it ruled in favour of the police, saying that the right of privacy is not a guaranteed right under the constitution.

It was 1975 that became a watershed year for the right to privacy in India. The Supreme Court, while hearing the *Gobind vs. State of MP & ANR* [1975 SCC (2) 148] case, introduced the compelling state interest test from American jurisprudence. The court stated that the right to privacy of an individual would have to give way to larger state interest, the nature of which must be convincing. With time, the domain of privacy has expanded, and it has come to incorporate personal sensitive data such as medical records and biometrics.



In 1997, in the matter of PUCL vs. Union of India, commonly known as the telephone tapping cases, the Supreme Court unequivocally held that individuals had a privacy interest in the content of their telephone communications. Thus, through a series of cases, it can be observed that the right to privacy was being recognized, but its exceptions were also given due place.

In the second decade of the 21st century, questions with respect to the right to privacy have centered around Aadhaar, a government scheme in which residents get a unique ID after giving their biometrics, such as fingerprints and iris scans, and demographic details. Aadhaar was challenged in court on the grounds of violation of privacy, and its usage was limited by the Supreme Court through its order in September 2013, with Aadhaar being allowed in the public distribution system and LPG subsidy only. However, in October 2015, it amended its order and said that Aadhaar can be used to deliver services such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, pension, and provident fund schemes, but no person should be deprived of any service in the absence of Aadhaar.

Existing Law on Privacy

In the absence of a specific law on privacy, this right is legally viewed under the Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act has some express provisions guarding individuals against breach of privacy by corporate entities. The Act was amended in 2008 to insert Section 43A, which made the companies compromising sensitive personal data liable to pay compensation.

Exercising its powers under Section 43A of the IT Act, 2000, the government framed eight rules to protect the privacy of an individual. These all relate to seeking permission by a company before accessing privacy data of individuals and fixing liabilities for violation of the same.

Privacy and the Supreme Court

In the following cases, the Supreme Court had upheld the Right to Privacy:-

1964	<i>KHARAK SINGH VS STATE OF UP & OTHERS (1963 AIR SC 1295)</i>	SURVEILLANCE TO PRIVACY: This case is among the most cited cases in India when it comes to privacy. Here, a majority of a six-judge bench held that unlawful intrusion into the home violates personal liberty.
1997	<i>PUCL VS UNION OF INDIA (AIR 1997 SC 568)</i>	TELEPHONE TAPPING INADES PRIVACY: A division bench held that a telephone conversation is an exercise in freedom of expression and that telephone tapping is an invasion of privacy.
1998	<i>MRX VS HOSPITAL (1998(8)SCC296)</i>	PRIVACY ISN'T ABSOLUTE: The case concerned the revealing of the HIV status of a patient by a doctor. A division bench held the right to privacy isn't absolute. A doctor may disclose a patient's HIV status to the partner.



2009	JAMIRUDDIN AHMED VS STATE OF WEST BENGAL (CRIMINAL APPEAL NO. 1535 OF 2008)	RAID WITHOUT REASON: A division bench ruled that search/seizure without recording valid reasons violates the right to privacy.
2011	RAM JETHMALANI & OTHERS VS UNION OF INDIA (2011) 8 SCC 1	CAN'T REVEAL BANK DETAILS WITHOUT VALID GROUNDS: Popularly known as the “Black Money Case,” here the Supreme Court held that revealing an individual’s bank account details without establishing grounds to accuse them of wrongdoing violates their right to privacy
2012	SUPREME COURT TAKES SUO MOTU NOTICE OF THE RAMLILA MAIDAN INCIDENT	RIGHT TO SLEEP IS PART OF RIGHT TO PRIVACY: The Supreme Court took <i>suo motu</i> cognizance of the crackdown on sleeping anti/ corruption protesters camping at Ramlila Maidan led by Baba Ramdev. Identifying the right to sleep as an aspect of the right to dignity and Privacy, the court refused to permit “illegitimate intrusion into a person’s privacy, as the right to privacy is implicit in the right to life and Liberty.”

Supreme Court verdict on the Right to Privacy

A nine-judge Constitution Bench headed by Chief Justice J.S. Khehar on 24th August, 2017, gave a landmark decision on the right to privacy. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to privacy is “intrinsic to life and personal liberty” and is inherently protected under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. Reading out the common conclusion arrived at by the nine-judge bench, the Chief Justice said the Court had overruled its own eight-judge bench and six-judge bench judgments of the M.P. Sharma and Kharak Singh cases delivered in 1954 and 1961, respectively, that privacy is not protected under the Constitution. To overcome these two precedents, a five-judge bench led by Chief Justice J.S. Khehar had referred the question of whether privacy is a fundamental right or not to the numerically superior nine-judge bench.

The verdict could now test the validity of Aadhaar, the biometric identification project. Issuing the ruling, the nine-judge bench said the right to privacy was on par with the right to life and liberty and that the verdict would protect citizens personal freedom from intrusions by the state.

Final order of the Supreme Court

The judgment on behalf of the Hon’ble Chief Justice Shri Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar, Shri Justice R. K. Agrawal, Shri Justice S. Abdul Nazeer, and Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud was delivered by Dr. Justice D. Y. Chandrachud. Other judges delivered separate judgments.

The reference is disposed of in the following terms:

- (i) The decision in M.P. Sharma, which holds that the right to privacy is not protected by the Constitution, stands overruled.
- (ii) The decision in Kharak Singh, to the extent that it holds that the right to privacy is not protected by the Constitution, stands overruled.
- (iii) The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.
- (iv) Decisions subsequent to Kharak Singh that have enunciated the position in (iii) above lay down the correct position in law.

Implications of the Judgments

The historic fallout of the nine-judge bench judgment, declaring privacy as intrinsic to life and liberty and an inherent right protected by Part III of the Constitution, is that an ordinary man can now directly approach the Supreme Court and the High Courts for violation of his fundamental right under the Constitution.

By making privacy an intrinsic part of life and liberty under Article 21, it is not just a citizen, but anyone, whether an Indian national or not, who can move the constitutional courts of the land under Articles 32 and 226, respectively, to get justice. By declaring that privacy is inherent to each and every fundamental freedom in Part III of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has made privacy an essential ingredient of other important fundamental freedoms, including the right to equality, free speech and expression, religion, and a myriad other important fundamental rights essential for a dignified existence subject to reasonable restrictions of public health, morality, and order.





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND EDUCATION



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Technology is playing a very significant role in our lives. Now, we can't imagine a life without technology. Especially in education, it has provided many learning opportunities for students. Technology and education are interdependent and have established a close relationship over time. After the outbreak of Covid-19, education had been shut down throughout the world. But thanks to technological opportunities, it was possible to continue learning in an online environment. This situation brought many changes to the education process and brought teachers and students closer to technology.

While talking about technology, at present, artificial intelligence plays a very crucial role. Therefore, it should be noted that the issue of the usability of artificial intelligence technologies in education is critical. By using artificial intelligence, many jobs can be performed in the social field. In education, many jobs and actions are performed using artificial intelligence. Therefore, using artificial intelligence in education has opened many new areas in educational activities. Artificial intelligence is widely used in many fields, such as health, finance, logistics, etc. (Osaba & Welser, 2017).

Definition of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence refers to technology that simulates human intelligence and behavior to think like humans and imitates human actions (Anagnostopoulou et al., 2020; Maneehaet&Wannapiroon, 2019; Tang & Hai, 2021; Yu, 2021). It aims primarily to make computer performance more comprehensive and cultivate intelligent patterns of thinking, linking humans to computers to make them smarter (Han, 2019). As one of the most advanced information technologies globally, artificial intelligence has made many advances in speech recognition, automatic control, organization management, and teaching systems (Yang et al., 2018).

Impacts of Artificial Intelligence in Education: Positive and Negative

Now for education, AI tools are used worldwide. ChatGPT and Bard have been released as AI tools, and they are used widely by the student community worldwide. Students and teachers, or educators, have discussed the importance of artificial intelligence in the education sector. It can be used in classrooms, individually, or in the schools. AI applications can fulfill features such as identification, classification, and decision-making, which are among the basic features of the human brain (Coskum&Gullerogo, 2021). In a regular classroom, teachers have



to look after 50-100 students, whereas by using AI, each student can go through self-paced instructions, learn at their pace, and ask as many questions as they want to.

Furthermore, it can be very helpful for teachers in building various educational content. It can create lesson reports, plans, assignments, educational materials, etc. AI can help educators identify trends and help them to make important decisions, and come up with alternatives for different problems encountered by educational institutions and teachers. It can offer an extensive range of learning opportunities. It has the power to generate coding and mathematical equations, solve problems, and so on. AI is accessible and easy to use; it can be effectively used to improve education. AI provides education for all regardless of socioeconomic status, location, gender, etc. Some examples of artificial intelligence tools are:

- Solve Anything: ChatGPT
- Writes Anything: WriteSonic
- Generates Art: MidJourney
- Generates Code: Replit
- Generates Video: Synthesia
- Generate Music: Soundraw
- Generate TikToks: Fliki
- Generate Avatars: SlidesAI
- Edit Pictures: Remini
- Edit Videos: Pictory
- Summarize Notes: Wordtune

Artificial intelligence, in its most general form, defines the systems deemed necessary for realizing actions resulting from human characteristics with the help of computer-based tools. (Zhang & Lu, 2021).

If we look into some negative impacts of artificial intelligence, we can say concern should be about jobs that can be replaced by it. In education, it will take teachers' jobs, and as a result, the human touch will be lost. AI will not be effective in bringing out behavioral modifications in students. In India, a school in Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram) makes history with the country's first AI teacher, "Iris," who can answer complex questions across various subjects, providing personalized voice assistance and facilitating interactive learning experiences. As AI is being used in the education sector, considerable AI usage can make teachers and students depend more on technology. Today, AI has been used on a large scale; students use AI platforms like ChatGPT for homework, assignments, and essays, and even scholars use AI platforms for theses. AI contents are provided in simple language, which makes them preferable to many, but day by day AI is replacing books. Sadly, the kind of quality content books provide, AI may not be able to do the same. Students' early exposure to AI before books can impact their reading habits and vocabulary building and will widen the gap and make them distant from the use of books, and this will affect the quality of education. Within this, as AI needs devices like cell phones, tablets, laptops, PCs, etc., spending more time on screens can lead to several health issues, like obesity, sleep problems, chronic neck and back problems, depression, anxiety, etc. That is why there should be a limit to screen time for children of about 1 to 2 hours per day



or less, and adults should also try to limit their screen time to about 3 hours per day or less; beyond this may affect their health. The pros and cons should be assessed extensively. It is an important innovation that will help a generation to become better learners. However, some adjustments are needed to make AI the best tool for education.

Use of Artificial Intelligence in Education

Artificial intelligence technologies are not used widely and effectively in every field. While AI has a more widespread impact in some areas, it is observed that this impact is limited in others. Education can be shown among the areas where artificial intelligence technologies are used in a limited way (Isler & Kilic, 2021). The use of artificial intelligence in the field of education aims to make education inclusive, egalitarian, and of high quality. The first use of artificial intelligence in education was by Sidney L. Pressey. Pressey demonstrated the pioneering approach to the use of artificial intelligence in education by talking about machines that give students instant feedback on test results and guide them to the correct answer (Pressey, 1950; Holmes et al., 2019). At this point, it can be stated that the teacher-student relationship plays a fundamental role. The use of artificial intelligence in education offers advantages to both teachers and students (Arslan, 2020). On the axis of advantages and goals, the use of AI in education has the potential to provide students with effective learning experiences, enable students to discover their talents, develop their creativity, and reduce the workload of teachers. Thanks to AI, students’ needs and curriculum priorities can be determined, and changes can be made on the axis of education.

Conclusion

It can be stated that the use of artificial intelligence in education is in different ways and forms. It should be noted that AI in education is primarily used based on automation. Artificial intelligence can increase teacher-student interaction by automating simple tasks such as timing while classifying digital assets. At this point, the automation provided by artificial intelligence draws attention to the framework of effective use of time in education. Since technology has become an integral part of everyday life today, this situation provides an important integration for artificial intelligence. During the pandemic, artificial intelligence technologies have made critical contributions while conducting education and training activities in educational institutions around the world.





CHILD LABOUR



Ms Yania Lungte
B.A. VI Semester
Education Major

“We are the world, we are the children and we are the future; say no to child labour”

Child labour is the exploitation of children through any form of work that interferes with their ability to attend regular school or mentally and physically harms them. Labourers below the age of 14 years are called child labourers, it is a violation of human rights.

Not all the children in India are lucky enough to enjoy their childhood. Many of them are forced to work to earn a livelihood, often under inhuman conditions where miseries know no end. Though there are laws banning child labour, unfortunately the authorities are unable to implement the laws meant to protect children from being employed as labour. The country employs the largest number of child labourers.

Newspapers frequently expose the atrocities and the appalling conditions faced by the children employed as domestic workers. They are often abused physically and sexually, starved, tortured and stripped of their basic rights. They are trafficked from remote villages to cities and towns to cater as cheap labour and service.

In India, child labour is a complicated problem with many underlying socio-economic causes. It continues to be widespread and affect millions of youngsters in spite of governmental efforts. Social standards, poverty and illiteracy all play a part in the continuation of child labour.

- **Historical context:** The Industrial Revolution worsened child labour, which has deep roots in India. Children are frequently employed in family-run businesses and traditional economic systems, which creates a vicious cycle that is difficult to escape from.
- **Legislative Framework:** To address child labour, India has passed legislation like the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. However, there are still big problems with implementation and enforcement, which results in protection gaps.
- **Economic Factors:** Families who are unable to provide for their basic necessities may depend on the income of their children, which makes poverty a major cause of child labour. The continuance of this problem is attributed to the lack of alternative livelihood possibilities.
- **Education Barriers:** One of the biggest obstacles is the lack of access to high-quality education. Due to a lack of schools, poor infrastructure, or cultural traditions



that value work above education - especially in rural areas-many children are forced into labour.

- **Exploitative Practices:** Children are frequently employed in dangerous jobs that put them at risk for both bodily and psychological harm. Their weakness is exploited by industries such as small-scale manufacturing, domestic work, and agriculture.
- **Social and Cultural Dynamics:** Pervasive cultural norms that see child labour as a rite of passage or a way to develop skills might occasionally normalize it. Resolving these deeply embedded beliefs is essential to any significant transformation.
- **International supply systems:** India's involvement in these systems may unintentionally encourage child labour. To avoid exploitation, multinational firms need to monitor their supply chains and maintain ethical sourcing procedures.
- **Difficulties with Enforcement:** The efficient application of laws is hampered by insufficient funding, corrupt practices, and lax enforcement procedures. To reduce child labour, monitoring systems and sanctions must be strengthened.
- **Initiatives and Interventions:** A number of non-governmental groups and governmental agencies are attempting to end child labour. Programs that emphasize awareness-raising, skill development, and education are essential to ending the cycle.
- **Future Prospects:** Legislative changes, economic empowerment, educational breakthroughs, and sociological transformations are all necessary components of a comprehensive strategy to end child labour. Collaboration amongst NGOs, the public sector, and government agencies is essential for sustainable transformation.

PROBLEMS FACED BY CHILD LABOURER

One of the primary challenges faced by child labour is the denial of their right to education. Many children are compelled to drop out of school in order to support the family, which limits their opportunities for the future and perpetuates a cycle of illiteracy. Their lack of education impedes not just their personal development but also the advancement of society as a whole. Child labour is largely driven by economic concerns. Children are frequently sent to work by impoverished families in order to make ends meet. When parents have no other means of support and are forced to make quick financial decisions, their children's welfare is put at risk. Systemic problems such as unfair wealth distribution, a lack of employment opportunities, and insufficient social safety nets make this economic vulnerability worse.

Numerous child labour vocations are dangerous, endangering the health and welfare of the workers. Children who labour in hazardous industries, including mining, agriculture, and manufacturing, are subjected to physical strain, heavy machinery, and hazardous chemicals. The long-term effects may be disastrous, resulting in deformities, chronic illnesses, and, in the worst situations, even death. It is difficult to escape the cycle of poverty perpetuated by child labour. These kids are kept in low-paying, exploitative professions due to a lack of education and skill development, which makes it difficult for them to break out from the cycle of poverty. As a result, the cycle persists because the following generation is probably going to experience

"Success doesn't come from what you do occasionally, it comes from what you do consistently."

– Marie Forleo



identical conditions, impeding social and economic advancement.

Cultural customs and social standards also play a role in the continued use of child labour. It is common in some societies for youngsters to start earning money for the family at an early age. Effectively combating child labour becomes difficult as a result of this normalization because it calls for a change in societal views and values. In order to effectively address the cultural components of child labour, a complete strategy that includes community engagement and awareness campaigns is needed. The vulnerability of juvenile labourers is exacerbated by the absence of enforcement mechanisms and legal protections. In many areas, child labour issues are not sufficiently addressed by laws, and in those cases where regulations are in place, enforcement may be patchy. A culture of impunity is maintained when there are weak legal frameworks that enable dishonest employers to take advantage of youngsters without worrying about the repercussions.

The continuation of child labour is further facilitated by globalization and the complexity of supply chains. In today's globalized society, goods frequently go through several production phases in several nations. Effectively tracing and removing child labour from supply chains is difficult due to this complex web. Businesses may purposefully or unintentionally use child labour in their production processes, posing a difficult problem that calls for international cooperation and accountability. Girls and minority communities are among the underprivileged populations who are disproportionately impacted by child labour. Girls, in particular, confront additional difficulties such as the possibility of exploitation and discrimination based on gender. When it comes to vulnerable populations, characteristics like gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic position make child labour even more detrimental. One common effect of child labour is psychological damage.

Emotional wounds that persist for a long time might result from childhood exploitation and abuse. Youngsters who are exposed to child labour frequently experience worry, sadness, and a lowered feeling of self-worth. It becomes an enormous undertaking to liberate themselves from the psychological bonds of exploitation, which affects their capacity to lead happy and fruitful adult lives.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Indian Constitution includes clauses that protect children's rights and welfare, including ones that deal with the problem of child labour. The Indian Constitution forbids minors under the age of 14 from working in mines, factories, or other hazardous jobs (Article 24). This clause of the constitution represents the state of India's commitment to upholding children's rights and promoting their healthy development. Furthermore, the State is required by Article 39(e) and (f) of the Constitution to make sure that children are not molested and that childhood and youth are shielded from exploitation as well as from material and moral abandonment. The cornerstone for legislative and policy initiatives to end child labour in India is laid by these constitutional directives. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, largely governs the legislative framework for tackling child labour in India. This statute governs the working conditions in some industries and professions and forbids the hiring of minors in others. It divides labour into groups that are hazardous and non-hazardous, with more



stringent rules for hazardous jobs. According to the Act, no child may work or be allowed to work in any of the professions or procedures listed in the Act's Schedule.

Numerous dangerous occupations, including mining, carpet weaving, and procedures involving exposure to toxic materials, are included in the schedule arts. There are consequences for breaking the Act's restrictions, including fines and jail time. Additionally, by emphasizing the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children in conflict with the law, including those involved in child labour, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, plays a critical role in tackling concerns related to child labour. The Act highlights the idea that children who are in legal trouble should be treated in a way that is child-friendly and supportive of their growth and well-being.

India has harsh penalties for breaking its rules on child labour in order to discourage future violators. If an employer is proven to have employed minors in a banned occupation, they may face fines and jail as penalties. Higher fines and longer jail sentences may result from repeat infractions. The harshness of these sanctions highlights the legal system's dedication to ending child labour and defending children's rights. Raising awareness of child labour and advocating education as a way to keep kids out of the industry at an early age have received more attention in recent years. Governmental and non-governmental groups actively participate in campaigns for reform, rescue, and rehabilitation in an effort to address the underlying causes of child labour and offer assistance to children who are impacted.

The Indian Constitution provides a robust framework to safeguard children from exploitation and child labour, as outlined in its numerous sections. The legal structure offers certain rules and penalties to address the issue thoroughly, including the Juvenile Justice Act and the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. Even while there has been progress, more work has to be done to guarantee that these rules are effectively enforced and that every kid in the nation is developed holistically.

WAY FORWARD

To effectively tackle child labour in India, a comprehensive and coordinated plan is necessary. It is imperative to fortify the legal system, requiring strict adherence to current legislation and severe punishments for violators. Encouraging families to choose education over child labour and working toward improving infrastructure are all necessary steps toward universalizing education. Targeted social protection programs are necessary to guarantee that families in need of food, medical care, and assistance with their livelihoods. Programs for skill development and vocational training can prepare teenagers for work in the future, and community awareness campaigns can inform people about the negative impacts of child labour. Policies that are child-friendly and cross-sectoral require strong monitoring and assessment systems. Research, corporate social responsibility, technology integration, and international cooperation are essential to this effort. Together, these factors can help India pave the way for the abolition of child labour and create an atmosphere where all children have access to education, growth, and a better future.

Consequences of Child Labour:- Child labour inflicts damage on a child's physical and mental health. A child labourer has no basic rights to education, development, and freedom.



Children employed as labourers work in unsafe environments where there is a constant danger of fatal accidents. They are forced to lead a life of poverty, illiteracy, and deprivation. They are required to perform grueling and physically demanding tasks and in return receive only meagre wages. Poor working conditions cause severe health problems for such children. A child labourer not just suffers physical and mental torture but also becomes mentally and emotionally mature too fast, which is never a good sign.

Educate and spread awareness:- Most childhood labour is a result of unawareness among parents. Traffickers mostly target children of such parents who are illiterate, and such children end up being in the pit hole of child labour. It is extremely essential to educate such parents and spread awareness about the different child rights in India as well as the reasons why educating children is essential. Also, when the bad consequences of child labour are explained in a proper way, many parents mold their minds and look toward the development of their children.

CONCLUSION

Collective efforts are needed on the part of society and the government to put an end to the practice of child labour. In fact, every citizen should take a pledge to never employ child labourer, rather, discourage others from doing so too. We should create awareness amongst people employing child labourers and the parents sending their children to work. We need to provide our children a happy childhood where they are able to enjoy the best period of their lives with a merry and carefree attitude.

The government should make efforts to increase the incomes of parents by launching various development schemes. Efforts should be made towards poverty eradication combined with educational reforms to provide free or affordable access to quality education. Only by taking comprehensive steps, can the government hope to eliminate all forms of child labour.



“The harder you work for something, the greater you’ll feel when you achieve it.”

– Unknown



CORRUPTION IN INDIA



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Corruption can encompass various criminal acts with varying degrees of severity. While no universal definition of corruption exists, the most commonly applied definition considers it to be “the abuse of public or private office for personal gain.” Corruption can occur in various settings; for example, border or immigration officials could accept bribes and gratuities in return for allowing certain products to be trafficked. Another scenario could involve city officials accepting bribes or kickbacks in exchange for awarding public contracts. A third and perhaps less severe form of corruption could involve giving unfair or preferential treatment to some individuals at the expense of others, i.e., favoritism, nepotism, cronyism, etc.

Corruption is blamed for stunting the economy of India. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2005 recorded that more than 62% of Indians had, at some point or another, paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done. India has secured 93rd position in the Corruption Perception Index for 2023, with a score of 39, dropping from 85th in 2022. Rajasthan and Maharashtra remain the states with the most corruption cases in India, per the 2023 report. The annual report of the National Crime Records Bureau shows a rise of 10.5 % in overall corruption cases in India.

The following are the most common corruption areas in India:

- **Politics:** From a general perspective, politics is the most corrupt job in India. Thousands of crores of money are spent on elections by political parties and candidates during elections, which they bear and recover by corrupt means.
- **Police department:** A police department is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain financial benefits, other personal gain, or career advancement for a police officer or officers in exchange for not pursuing or selectively pursuing an investigation or arrest. Kinds of abuse of power held by police are unwarranted arrest and unlawful imprisonment, wrongful search, sexual harassment, and racial discrimination.
- **Illegal housing:** Officials are alleged to steal state property. In cities and villages throughout India, groups of municipal and other government officials, elected politicians, judicial officers, real estate developers, and law enforcement officials acquire, develop, and sell land illegally. The immense power protects such officials and politicians and their influence very well. Apart from this, slum dwellers who are allocated houses under several housing schemes, such as Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana, Rajiv Awas

“Success is not final, failure is not fatal: It is the courage to continue that counts.”

– Winston Churchill

Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, etc., rent out these houses to others to earn money due to severe unemployment and lack of a steady source of income.

- Corruption in government procurement or tendering processes and awarding contracts: A World Bank study finds that public distribution programs and social spending contracts have proven to be a waste due to corruption. Corruption in public procurement takes many forms, such as bribery, embezzlement, and abuse of functions. For example, the government implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on 25 August 2005. After 5 years of implementation, in 2011, the programme was widely criticised as no more effective than other poverty reduction programmes in India. Despite its best intentions, the programme faces the challenges of corrupt officials reportedly pocketing money on behalf of fake rural employees, poor quality of the programme infrastructure, and unintended destructive effects on poverty.

Impact of corruption

- Loss of Credibility: A majority of the survey respondents from PE firms said that a company operating in a sector that is perceived as highly corrupt may lose ground when it comes to fair business evaluation, as investors bargain hard and factor in the cost of corruption at the time of transition.
- Economic losses: If corrupt bureaucrats introduce red tape to extort more bribes, corruption may lead to further bureaucratic delay and inefficiency. Such inadequacies in institutional efficiency could affect growth indirectly by lowering the private marginal product of the capital investment rate.
- Quality of education: Corruption in the Indian education system has been eroding and creating long-term negative consequences for society. Educational corruption in India is considered one of the major contributors to domestic black money.

Conclusion

Hence, corruption causes inefficiency and inequality. It is a symptom that the political system is operating with little concern for the broader public interest. It indicates that the government structure does not channel the private interest effectively.





DO NOT RUN FROM YOURSELF



Ms. Pengke Nampe
B.A VI Semester
English Major

Everybody often, in this world, runs from themselves. They let their emotions control them and manipulate themselves, resulting in their ruination. If you feel things deeply, if the world has weathered you, if you are going through something uncomfortable, painful, or hard, you all often have to decide between allowing yourselves to numb them or face them. The pain demands to be felt, and it will always show up in other ways if we do not deal with it.

Nowadays, mainly in the world, we see that many people undergo different types of pain and suffering. The primary victims of the number of people that fall in this area are the 'students.' They suffer from all kinds of suffering and pressures. They face peer, academic, family, and relationship pressure. They cannot handle the problems, and, in their minds, they start building ways to escape and free themselves from all the pain and suffering they are facing.

Ultimately, the easiest way or the step that they think about is committing 'suicide.' Today's young generation and people often feel that it is the easiest and the last step to free themselves, but they don't know that the outcome of this leaves a big scar and questions in the minds and hearts of their loved ones.

The title itself says, 'Do not run from yourself.' It states that running is not an option to free ourselves from all the problems of our lives. We must make ourselves strong enough to face challenges and difficulties. As one of the greatest tennis players and motivational speakers, Roger Crawford says, "Being challenged in life is inevitable; being defeated is optional." And the greatest thing that we humans can do is when we are dealing with pain or hardship; we must feel it and challenge it.

In conclusion, I want to say, 'Please do not run from your feelings; run towards them and challenge them.' Run within yourself and meditate to help you know and discover your heart, mind, and soul. Touch or feel the pain that stops you from grabbing the opportunities, and stop running from yourself. Heal yourself from the inside and bloom as the prettiest flower of all.



ICT AND EDUCATION



Mr. Tech Talar
B.A. VI Semester
Education Major

Introduction

ICT stands for “Information and Communication Technology.” It refers to technology that provides access to information through telecommunication. Education could discuss how technology has transformed the way of teaching and learning. It could touch upon the various ways ICT is integrated into educational settings, such as through online learning, interactive whiteboards, radio, TV, etc., which are included in ICT.

Concept of ICT in Education

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education is the mode of communication that uses information and communications technology to support, enhance, and optimize information delivery. Worldwide research has shown that ICT in education can improve student learning and better teaching methods. Education becomes easy when technology becomes part of it. Information and communication technologies have occupied the most essential place in the educational system. With the rapid growth of digitalization in all human life, it has become vital to include ICT in education, too.

Information and communication technology (ICT) has become an integral part of education, and teaching and learning have become easy. Concepts can be explained more quickly with the use of various ICT tools, some examples being interactive whiteboards, projectors, online learning, TV, radio, etc. ICT has a positive impact on learners and faculty members.

Importance of ICT in Education

Today, we do not need to go any further than our own homes or even rooms to see some form of ICT in our lives. Whether it be a computer, laptop, mobile phone, TV, etc., we all have them in some part of our lives.

This makes ICT a lifestyle choice for much of the population. In addition, this lifestyle choice is changing the way we communicate, increasing the rate of consumption, and changing how we interact and gather information.

ICT has invaded and transformed many aspects of our lives to the extent that we live in an environment dominated by technology, which is consumer-driven. No matter how we perceive its presence, there is no denying that it is an integral part of our lives and that it is here



to stay.

Improved Teaching and Learning Experience

One of the most significant benefits of ICT training for teachers is the improvement in the teaching and learning experience. With the use of technology, teachers can create more interactive and engaging lessons that provide different learning styles. This can lead to better retention of information and improved academic performance for students. Additionally, ICT in education training can help teachers stay up to date with the latest teaching methods and tools, allowing them to provide a more effective and efficient learning experience for their students.

Advantages and Disadvantages of ICT in Education

There are many advantages and disadvantages to ICT in education for both students and teachers.

Advantages of ICT in Education.

1. **Improve motivation:** one of its benefits from the student's perspective is increased motivation. It is challenging to motivate students in a class where they simply copy what is written on the blackboard into their notebooks. However, the use of digital devices, such as mobile phones, laptops, and tablets, can give students a fresh perspective on the class.
2. **Make it more fun:** Another advantage of ICT in education is that it can deliver information to others visually and audibly. For example, graphics can be displayed in three dimensions in mathematics, and in English, students can listen to the pronunciation of words in audio. In classes where students only read from textbooks, it is difficult to generate discussion among students, and the teacher tends to give a one-sided lesson. However, ICT education allows for interactive lessons between teachers and students or between students. If we create a situation in which students can enjoy learning, it will lead to greater class satisfaction.
3. **Improve efficiency:** ICT education also has the advantage of improving work efficiency for teachers. Using digital devices to conduct classes eliminates the need to order and print textbooks and the need to store and prepare materials.
4. **Easy to share knowledge and information:** One of the benefits of ICT education is that it makes it easier for teachers to share information with each other. If materials are created using software that can create documents and spreadsheets, there is no need to print documents on paper, and materials can be easily shared.

Disadvantages of ICT in Education.

1. **High-cost:** A disadvantage of ICT in education is that when digital equipment is provided for all students and teachers, a large sum of money is required at the time of introduction,

and installation costs must also be considered.

2. Technical troubles lead to disruption in lessons: Since an internet environment is essential for the use of digital devices, classes must be interrupted if problems occur in the communication environment. If the internet environment is not restored, the disadvantage is that classes cannot proceed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the fusion of information and communication technology (ICT) with education makes a fundamental change, a revolution in the teaching and learning landscape. With the support of digital tools and resources, educators can create a dynamic and interactive learning environment, combining the digital divide and ensuring equitable access to technology.



“The only limit to our realization of tomorrow is our doubts of today.”

– Franklin D. Roosevelt



MY PRIDE, MY VILLAGE: RENGCHI PORIANG



Mr. Kej Tajit
B.Sc. VI Semester
Mathematics Major

Our state, Arunachal Pradesh, is known as “The Land of Rising Sun.” Just as the sun rises at dawn from the sunlit mountains and sets at the marvelous Kurung River, my beautiful village bustles with life, energy and warmth. It is a village with beautiful vista points and lush vegetation. Due to various viewpoints many tourists flock to my village to enjoy the surreal view from high above the clouds as if you are some kind of god. There are many remote villages that enhance and capture the beauty of nature.

Rengchi Poriang is situated in the hilly areas just beside the Kurung river, a tributary of the mighty Kurung, which falls under the Kurung Kumey district. There is greenery all around that is untouched by mankind, and at the crack of dawn, one can hear the tremendous sound of different species of birds and animals. For me, my village is a paradise and a wonderful vacation from the hustle and bustle of capital areas. Its air feels like it purifies the impure.

The main occupation of the people of my village is terraced cultivation. Some of my village people are also engaged in fishing and hunting. However, what makes me proud to be a part of Rengchi Poriang is that the people are so kind and hardworking. The people of my village are cut off from the rest of the state during summer due to massive rainfall which causes gigantic landslides. I hope in the upcoming year, the road conditions will be made proper so that everyone can enjoy the natural beauty of Rengchi Poriang.





THE SILENT EPIDEMIC: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



Mr. Tok Nakum
B.A. VI Semester
Education Major

Environmental degradation is a pressing global issue that affects every living organism on earth. It refers to the deterioration of the environment through the depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil, as well as the destruction of ecosystems. This degradation is primarily caused by human activities such as deforestation, industrialization, and pollution, and it has far-reaching consequences for both the environment and human health.

Causes of Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is a result of the dynamic interplay of socio-economic, institutional, and technological activities. Environmental changes may be driven by many factors, including economic growth, population growth, urbanization, intensification of agriculture, rising energy use, and transportation. Poverty remains a problem at the root of several environmental problems. Following are some causes:

Deforestation: One of the major causes of environmental degradation is deforestation. Trees play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and releasing oxygen. However, deforestation for agricultural purposes, logging, and urbanization has led to the loss of millions of hectares of forest annually. This not only contributes to climate change but also results in the loss of biodiversity and disruption of ecosystems.

Industrialization: Industrialization is another significant contributor to environmental degradation. Industries release various pollutants into the air, water, and soil, leading to air and water pollution as well as soil contamination. These pollutants not only harm the environment but also pose serious health risks to humans, including respiratory diseases, cancer, and neurological disorders.

Pollution: Pollution from various sources, including vehicles, factories, and agricultural activities, is a major environmental concern. Air pollution, caused by the emission of harmful gases and particulate matter, contributes to global warming and respiratory illnesses. Water pollution, caused by the discharge of industrial waste and untreated sewage into water bodies, not only affects aquatic life but also contaminates drinking water sources, leading to health problems.

Soil Degradation: Soil degradation is another consequence of environmental degradation. Soil



erosion, salinization, and desertification are all results of unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and overgrazing. These processes not only reduce the fertility of the soil but also lead to the loss of arable land, posing a threat to food security.

Consequences of Environmental Degradation

The impact of environmental degradation is evident in the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters such as loss of biodiversity, human health impact, economic cost, and food and water security. These disasters not only cause loss of life and property but also have long-term socio-economic impacts, particularly on vulnerable communities.

- i) **Loss of biodiversity:** Environmental degradation leads to habitat destruction and fragmentation, which are major threats to biodiversity. Species that lose their habitats often face extinction. The loss of biodiversity weakens ecosystems, making them less resilient to environmental changes and reducing their ability to promote essential sources such as pollination and regulation.
- ii) **Human health impact:** Pollution and environmental degradation have direct and indirect impacts on human health. Air pollution is linked to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, while water pollution can cause gastrointestinal infections and other illnesses. The spread of diseases is facilitated by degraded environments, as seen with the increased incidence of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever in areas affected by deforestation and climate change.
- iii) **Economic cost:** Environmental degradation imposes significant economic costs on societies. The loss of ecosystem services, such as clean water and fertile soil, necessitates costly technological replacements. National disasters, exacerbated by climate change, lead to expensive recovery and rebuilding efforts. Additionally, healthcare costs rise as pollution-related illnesses become more prevalent.
- iv) **Food and water security:** Degradation of soil and water resources threatens food and water security. Soil erosion and nutrient depletion reduce agricultural productivity, while polluted water sources limit the availability of clean drinking water. Climate change impacts, such as altered precipitation patterns and extreme weather events, further jeopardize food and water supplies.

Solutions to Environmental Degradation

Addressing environmental degradation requires concerted efforts at the local, national, and global levels. Sustainable land management practices, reforestation efforts, and investment in clean energy sources are essential steps towards mitigating environmental degradation. Additionally, stricter regulations and enforcement mechanisms are needed to reduce pollution and promote sustainable development. Following are some solutions:

- i) **Sustainable Practices:** Implementing sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, and industry is crucial for initiating environmental degradation. Sustainable agriculture



involves crop rotation, organic farming, and the use of natural pest control methods. Sustainable forestry includes practices like selective logging and reforestation. In industry, adopting cleaner production techniques and recycling can reduce pollution and resource consumption.

- ii) **Renewable Energy:** Transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Renewable energy technologies are becoming affordable and efficient, making them viable alternatives to fossil fuels. Government and businesses must invest in renewable energy infrastructure and provide incentives for its adoption.
- iii) **Conservation Efforts:** Conservation efforts, including the establishment of protected areas and wildlife reserves, are essential for preserving biodiversity and ecosystems. Restoration projects, such as reforestation and wetland rehabilitation, can help restore degraded environments. Community-based conservation initiatives involve local populations in the management and protection of natural resources, ensuring sustainable use.
- iv) **Policy and Legislation:** Strong environmental policies and legislation are necessary to address the root causes of environmental degradation. Government must enforce regulations that limit pollution, protect natural habitats, and promote sustainable resource use. International cooperation is also vital, as environmental issues often transcend national borders.
- v) **Education and Awareness:** Raising awareness about the importance of environmental protection and sustainability is crucial for driving change. Education programs in schools and communities can foster a culture of environmental stewardship, and media campaigns and advocacy groups can influence public opinion and pressure policymakers to act.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, environmental degradation is a complex issue with profound implications for the planet and its inhabitants. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come. Environmental degradation poses a severe threat to the planet and its inhabitants. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach that includes sustainable practices, renewable energy conservation efforts, strong policies, and widespread education. By taking concerted action, it is possible to mitigate the impacts of environmental degradation and build a more sustainable future for all. The urgency of this issue cannot be overstated, as the health of our environment directly affects the well-being of current and future generations.



WAVES OF MATURITY



Ms. Asmi Rava
B.Sc. VI Semester
Mathematics Major

As children, we often envision a future painted with grandiose dreams and boundless possibilities. Some of us dream of becoming superheroes; others imagine themselves as presidents. However, as we journey through life, these hopes and dreams evolve into something more grounded and tangible. We begin to cultivate a unique set of values, interests, and aspirations, shaped by the myriad experiences we encounter along the way.

Life's trials and triumphs serve as our greatest teachers, fostering growth and reshaping our worldview. With each passing year, our level of maturity deepens. Yet, maturity isn't about striving for a flawless existence; it's about living authentically, embracing our failures, and standing resiliently with the unwavering belief that we can overcome any setback.

Maturity transcends age. It's not merely a by/product of growing older; it reflects a profound way of perceiving and interacting with the world. It manifests in how we empathize with others, how we communicate, how we react to life's challenges, and what we choose to value and entertain. While everyone ages, not everyone truly matures.

True maturity is marked by an evolved understanding and appreciation of life. It's about recognizing the strength in vulnerability, finding wisdom in our missteps, and cultivating a compassionate and open-hearted approach to the world around us. It reminds us that the essence of growth lies not in the absence of mistakes but in our capacity to learn, adapt, and rise stronger with each experience. Embrace your journey with courage and grace, knowing that every moment, whether joyous or challenging, contributes to the tapestry of your life. In doing so, you not only grow older but also grow wiser, embodying the true spirit of maturity.



ADVERSITIES



Mr. Margam Kamdak
B.Sc IV Semester
Zoology Major

*In the darkest of night, find the stars shining bright.
Through hardships we stumble, but still, we take flight.*

*When the world seems unkind with burdens so great
In the face of adversities, you should never abate.*

*Good things take their time, like a seed in the ground.
Nurtured by patience, till true potential is found.*

*When life's storm and clouds gather and cast shadows below
Keep hope in your heart; let its light brightly glow.*

*Though you may feel all alone when no one is nearby,
Lift yourself higher; let determination steer.*

*To weep in the darkness, amidst sorrow and pain,
It is to cleanse your spirit and help you regain.*

*So, gather your strength, rise up, and move on.
For within you resides courage so strong.*



**“The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now.”
– Chinese Proverb**



GENETIC TAPESTRY: CRAFTED BY HAND

Mr. Kento Riram
B. Sc. VI Semester
Zoology Major

*In the gentle caress of a hand's loving art,
DNA weaves with yarn a tale, a tale to impart.
Each strand a thread, in the weaver's embrace,
Life's symphony unfolds with intricate grace.*

*With deft fingers, strands twist and entwine.
Creating a tapestry, divine and fine.
Threads of destiny, in patterns they flow,
In the weaver's hands, life's secrets aglow.*

*Variety blooms in hues rich and bright.
As the yarn intertwines in the weaver's sight.
Nature's treasure, from start to end,
In the weaving of DNA, dreams ascend.*

*Like magic in motion, the yarn takes flight.
As evolution dances in the weaver's light.
Mutations whisper, change unfurls its glow,
In the hands of creation, life's wonders show.*

*With each delicate stitch, a story is told.
In the weaver's touch, mysteries unfold.
For in the tapestry of life, woven with care,
DNA's symphony whispers secrets rare.*

*Inspired by the hand's gentle sway,
We glimpse the magic in DNA's array.
In the weaver's craft, we find our place.
A part of the fabric of life's endless grace.*



HER SCAR



Ms. Kapi Tarak
B.A II Semester
Education Major

*The scar in her heart
It feels like a pain, an art.
That cannot be apart.
As if the Earth could feel
But sadly, it cannot heal.*

*It is like a rain of pain.
That cannot drain.
The scar of eternity
It cannot be changed.
It cannot be cured.*

*Their face is very common.
They are mostly known for them.
Strength and pride in the society.
They present themselves as
The God of Self.
They leave nothing.
But the scar of eternity.*

*Oh! Her soul has become
As cold as the deep ocean
There she feels
The absence of light
What she can see
Nothing but darkness.*

*But now she is standing in front of
The mirror and screams
Why is her voice always suppressed?
Why can he freely voice his opinions?
Is it that everyone wants to turn
A flower into Medusa?*



IN SEARCH OF ME



Ms. Kapi Tarak
B.A II Semester
Education Major

*In this world I find it very difficult to be (me)
Every hour, every day, a struggle not to be x, y, z
But I have become x, y, z.
and I have lost myself somewhere in this world.
Now I am in search of me,
in the shadows of what I used to be
A glimpse of light, a flicker of hope,
to rediscover the real mien in the echoes of the past
I wander, lost in the maze.
Longing for the simplicity of just being me,
in a world ablaze
With expectations and judgments that cloud my inner sight
I yearn to shed this facade.
To emerge in my own light
Through the noise and chaos,
I listen for my true voice.
To reclaim my essence, make a conscious choice,
To peel away the layers of conformity that bind,
And rediscover that core of me that's been left behind.*



MY COUNTRY



Ms. Byabang Meenu
B.A VI Semester
Education Major

My country is lovely, from the tigers of Vrindavan to the temples of Mathura, from Rabri of Chandigarh to Hawamahal of Jaipur, my country is lovely.

From the sticks of Gujarat to the water falls of Jharkhand, from the sandalwoods of Karnataka to the Bay of Bengal, my country is lovely.

From the mountains of Uttarakhand to the hearts of Delhi, from the eyes of Goa to the valleys of Kashmir, my country is dear to me.

From the rains of Meghalaya to the music of Orissa, from the biryani of Hyderabad to the ghats of Banaras, my country is lovely.

From the hot chillies of Manipur to the Taj Mahal of Agra to the coconuts of Tamil Nadu to the coast of Kerala, my country is lovely.

From Bihu of Assam to Litti Chokha of Bihar, from the beautiful districts of Ladakh to the first Kiran of Arunachal Pradesh and from the hearts of India, my country is dear, my country is dear.



MY MOTHERLAND



Mr. Jekson Digli
B.A. VI Semester
Education Major

*India is my motherland; I want to see my country shine.
Farms are green here; there is enough for everyone to dine.
Our flag is a tricolor of Saffron, White and Green.
It is a matter of pride for me, wherever seen.
Lotus is our national flower that grows only in shallow water;
it tells us we can bloom, place does not matter.
More colourful than the female is the species male;
our national bird, peacock, with its long tail.
Juicy, delicious, pulpy, sweet, and sour;
mango is our national fruit: we all want more.
The Lord of the Jungle: the orange brute;
to the national animal of India, the tiger, I salute.
India is my motherland. I want to see my country shine.
Farms are green here, there is enough for everyone to dine.*





OVERFLOW IN LOVE



**Mr. Giogi Tassar
B.A.II Semester
Education Major**

*Her head overflowed,
It wanted to explode.
She kept crying out,
But she was in a drought.
Slowly dying, she pleaded out to me,
But sadly I could not see.
She explained it in every way she could,
But she was just misunderstood.
She told them she was trying to stay awake,
But they thought she was a mistake.
Every way she looked,
It had her hooked.
They thought it was the winter blues,
But it was all the mental abuse.
They said it was an excuse,
But what about the bruise?
It wasn't physical,
But it was critical.
She prayed to god,
Hoping it wouldn't be fraud.
The longer she waited,
The more she was hated.
Broken in pieces,
The pain increases.*



SILENCE

Ms. Charu Yapi
B.A. VI Semester
Political Science Major

January 4th, 2015.

*They said I was a good daughter!
Topping the class, getting good marks,
Beautiful enough and listens well.
I wish my daughter was someone like
you, they said,
That day their judgements were
'disguised'
as 'compliments' and
'Forced' as a 'responsibility' upon a child
who had nothing to do
With their stereotypical standards!
I stayed silent my whole birthday
But my friends, the 'Silence' was loud.*

December 21st, 2016.

*I turned from a prodigal to a
Parsimonious daughter
Because I encountered:
A bag full of medicines
And a drawer 'full' of unpaid bills.
And if you don't know how that feels,
My friends, it actually kills!*

November 12th, 2017.

*I was enjoying the petrichor,
Of the post-rain afternoon.*

*Saw an outlander confronting his
daughter*

*To wear makeup, look better!
That same 'educator' on that same
day –*

'Preached' me to love myself?

*"Everyone is born different,
and that beauty*

Is in the eye of the beholder"

I stayed silent; I looked at him.

*But my friends, that 'Silence' was
loud!*



THE WORLD OF DREAMS



Ms. Bengia Kuku
B.A. VI Semester
Mathematics Major

*Dreams are not real-
Because you think they are virtual,
And what if it's for real?
Are you daring enough to make them really real?
The above stanza might sound 'silly'
It may seem crazy and I know it will,
If you think, over and over again,
You can kill that doubt
With a little focus.
Dreams are not real,
But the experiences are.....
If you want to make that happen,
Without hard work and effort, it's
Impossible for sure,
If you work hard in your life,
You can easily pay the bill-
Just like you take a pill
If you don't, then you'll say,
"Dreams are just dreams"
There is a lot of difference between
Living the dream and
Living in the dream!*

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams."

- Eleanor Roosevelt



WHISPERS OF WISDOM



Mr. Damdo Nyokir
B.A. II Semester
Education Major

*The hush of libraries, where whispers weave,
Ideas bloom like flowers; on pages they heave.
From the depths of knowledge, our minds do soar,
In the boundless quest for wisdom's lore.*

*Within these halls, where dreams take flight,
Where students gather, their futures bright.
In every lecture, a spark ignites,
As minds unite in scholarly rites.*

*In every corner, a story untold,
Of struggles faced and victories bold.
In every essay, a voice is found,
Resonating with wisdom, profound.*

*So let us celebrate this college stage,
Where minds engage and passions rage.
In our magazine, let voices ring,
Of the wonders that learning brings us.*





THE FULL MOON AGAIN

Ms. Meling Techi
B.A. VI Semester
Education

*The full moon shines again.
Just above my house.
On time, just on the night days,
Like a friend on for the promise.
Made long long years back.*

*Every time i gazed at her
She smiles her grateful faces,
Her being showered down.
Compassion deep and beautiful
that filled me with Nostalgia.*

*Never did she utter a word,
Her Punctuality speaks many things.
Clouds make way for her glowing charm,
Pours down waves of affectionate gaze,
Alone, I am left to the magical movements.*

*In Magic of the unheard songs.
Echoed a long together friendship.
Raising hopes of a Joyous take together,
To unfold the nostalgia of a lonely heart.
To end the pain, darkness and silence togethers*



कृष्ण भक्त: मीरा

डॉ. विद्या रानी

सह-प्रध्यापक

हिन्दी विभाग

मेरे तो गिरधर गोपाल दूसरा न कोई यह भक्ति की धारा बहाने वाली मीरा के हृदय से निकले प्रेमी उच्छ्वास का साकार रूप है। उसके तो आराध्य गिरधर गोपला है, जिनके प्रति उनकी अनन्य भक्ति आसक्ति चरम रूप में प्रकट हुई है। मीराबाई भक्ति काल की सुप्रसिद्ध कवित्री थी।

नवीन खोजों के आधार पर और प्राचीन प्रमाणों के आधार पर मीरा का जन्म १५०४ ई० में और मृत्यु सन १५५८-६३ ई० के मध्य मानी जाती है। मीरा का नाम मीराबाई उनके माता-पिता द्वारा रखा गया है। इसका अनुस्वरान्त उच्चारण पश्चिमोत्तर भाषा की प्रकृति के अन्तर्गत है। मीरा का जन्म राठोरे वंश में भेड़ता के निकर 'कुड्की' गाँव के राजपूत राव रत्नसिंह के घर हुआ। राव रामसिंह के युद्धरत रहने के कारण मीरा का पालन-पोषण उसके दादा राव दादू ने किया। इनके दादा वैष्णव थे। अतः बचपन से ही मीरा को कृष्ण भक्ति के संस्कार मिले थे। साधु संगति के प्रभाव वश मीरा का हृदय भक्ति और वैराग्य की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ। उनका विवाह राणा साँगा के बड़े बेटे भोजराज से हुआ। सात वर्ष के बाद ही उनके पति भोजराज का निधन हो गया। मीरा तत्कालीन प्रथा के अनुसार सती न होकर कृष्ण प्रेम में व्यस्त हो गई। राणा परिवार की यातनाएँ मीरा को अपने निश्चय से डगमगा न सकी। मीरा साधुओं के सतसंग और पूजा-पाठ में समय व्यतीत करने लगी, बचपन के कृष्ण भक्ति के संस्कार प्रेम; जाग्रत हुए।

संत रैदास मीराबाई के गुरु थे। 'मीराबाई की पदावली' में आये पदों- 'गुरु मिलिया रैदासजी, दीन्हीं ग्यान की गुटकी और 'रैदास संत मिले मोहि सतगुरु दीन्हा सुरत सहदानी' के आधार पर स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि मीरा रैदास को अपना दीक्षा-गुरु मानती थी। वृन्दावन में मीरा की भेंट जीव गोस्वामी से हुई। वे मीरा की प्रेम-निष्ठा से बड़े प्रभावित हुए। ब्रजभाषा की अन्वतम कवित्री, गिरधर गोपाल को अपने प्राणों से भी अधिक करने वाली वृन्दावन से मीरा द्वारका चली गई और वहाँ उसने रणछोड़ की मूर्ति के नृत्य-गीत प्रस्तुत करने में ही अपना शेष जीवन व्यतीत किया।



मीरा के फुटकर पद 'मीराबाई की पदावली' नाम से उपलब्ध हैं, मीराबाई का काव्य सायास रचित नहीं है बल्कि उनके हृदय से निकले सहज प्रेमोच्छ्वास का साकार रूप है। उनकी वृत्ति एकांततः और समग्रतः श्रीकृष्ण की रूप माधुरी में ही रमी है। कृष्ण प्रेम में मतवाली मीरा ने मन ही मन उनके साथ मधुर मिलन के सपने संजीकर तज्जन्य आनंद की अनेकविध व्यंजन की है, किन्तु उनकी कविता का प्रमुख्य रस विप्रलम्भ श्रृंगार है। उनकी विरह भावना का कोई ओर-छोर ही नहीं। प्रेमोन्मादिनी मीरा एक पद उनकी हृदय की आकुलता का परिचायक है। कृष्ण के विरह में पागल मीरा की आकुलता उनकी पदों में रची वसी है, मीरा की प्रेम साधना स्वकीया की प्रेम साधना थी - "जाके सिर मोर मुकुर मेरी पति सोई।"

गिरधर गोपाल को अपने को अपने प्राणों से भी अधिक प्रेम करने वाली मीरा का प्रेम तो जग जाहिर है -

"जो मैं ऐसा जानती प्रीति किये दुःख होय।

नगर ढिढोरा पीरती प्रीति न करियो कोय ॥"

मीरा के सभी पद तन्मयता से भरे हुए हैं। इनकी प्रेम पीड़ा में निजीपन अधिक है। मीरा ने गोपियो का विरह वर्णन न करके स्वयं अपना विरह वर्णन प्रस्तुत किया है। कृष्ण के विरह में पागल मीरा का आकुलता उनके पदों में रची-वसी है। मीरा का प्रेम साधना स्वकीया की प्रेम साधना थी - 'जाके सिर मोर मुकुर मेरो पति सोई।'

मीरा ने अपनी तन्मयता के कारण ही इतनी ख्याति प्राप्त की है और हृदय की तीव्र संपेदना के कारण ही मीरा के पदों में इतना बल आ सका है। मीरा तो नन्दलाल को अपने नैनन में बसा लेना चाहती है-

"बसो मेरे नैनन में नन्दलाल।

मोहनी मूरति सावरी सूरवि, नैना बने विसाल ॥

मोर मुकुर मकराकृत कुण्डल, अरुन तिलकु दिये भाल ॥

अधर सुधाररस मुरली राजति, उर वेजेन्ती माल ॥

मीरा की प्रेम भावना में कहीं भी उच्छ्रंखलता नहीं है। वह मर्यादित और आभि जाव्य के संयम से पूर्ण है। अन्य कृष्ण भक्त कवियों की तरह न तो उसमें आलिंगन, परिरम्भण की मुदाएं हैं और न ही अतिरंजनापूर्ण संयोग श्रृंगार। जो कुछ है वह मर्यादित है। उनका संयोग वियोग बहुत कुछ निजी और पारिवारिक सा है।



डॉ. बच्चन सिंह ने लिखा है - “मीरा की लोक-प्रियता का पहला कारण है उँचे राजकुल का त्याग करके साधु-संतों और भक्तों के बीच सामान्य जन के स्तर पर भक्ति भाव की अभिव्यक्ति । दूसरा कारण है - सम्प्रदाय निरपेक्षता और तीसरा कारण है - ऐसी भाषा का प्रयोग जो लोकजीवन में रची-बसी थी ।”

मीरा के काव्य में शान्त रस की व्यंजना हुई है । साँसारिक एवं भौतिक समृद्धि की क्षण-भंगुरता का बारम्बार उल्लेख करते हुए मीरा ने काव्य की भाषा भुलत ; राजस्थानी मिसित बुज भाषा है परन्तु उसमें पंजाबी गुजराती और खड़ी बोली के शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है । संगीत की दृष्टि से मीरा का काव्य उच्चकोटि का है जो विभिन्न राग-रागिनियों में बद्ध हैं। मीरा ने सारे जग को त्याग कर गिरधर गोपाला को अपनाया था । भाषा की अन्यतम कवयित्री मीरा का स्थान कृष्ण भक्त कवियों में सर्वोपरि है । अन्त में मैं यही कहूँगी कि मीरा प्रेम और भक्ति की साक्षात् मूर्ति है ।

पीर, कसक, वेदना, आह, कराह, आँसू और एक उन्माद भी तन्मयता यही तो है वह पूँजी जो कि किसी प्रेम दीवानी को मिलती । मीरा ऐसी ही प्रेम-दीवानी थी, जिसने राजसुख छोड़ अपनी गिरधर गोपाल के प्रेम का दर्द पाल लिया । मीरा का प्रेम किसी संसारी पुरुष से न होकर मन-मोहन कृष्ण से था जिसका साक्षात्कार उन्होंने अपने हृदय-लोक में ही किया था । मीरा लौकिक पति से विमुख होकर अलौकिक प्रियतम के प्रेम में डूब गयी । मीरा के प्रेम में एक अद्भुत तन्मयता है मीरा पुकार उठती है -

“ हे री मैं तो गिरधर के रंग राती । ’

मीरा की पीड़ा अवर्णनीय है मीरा जिस वेदना को भोग रही थी वह शब्दों से परे हैं । देखिये मीरा का दर्द - हरी मैं तो प्रेम दीवानी मेरा दरद न जाने कोई । दरद की मारी वन-वन जेलूँ वेदे मीला बहीं कोई मीरा की प्रभु पीर मिते जब वैद सँवरिया होर ।” उन्होंने अपनी इस विरह-व्यथा में, इस वेदना में, इस पीड़ा में बहुव कुछ पा लिया है, यही कारण है कि मीरा की ‘पीर’ तो ‘वेदे सँवरिया’ के मिल जाने पर मितेगी । मीरा का विरह विराद और व्यापक है । मीरा कृष्ण से मिलने को आकुल है । तभी तो वह ‘बसो मेरे नैनन में नन्दलाल’, ‘मैं तो गिरधर के संग चूँगी’ आदि की रट लगाती है

प्रिय मिलन के लिए मीरा पंचरंग चोला पहनकर जाती है

“ मैं गिरधर के रंगाती

पंचरंग चोला पहरि सरवी मैं झिरमिर खेलन जाती ।

और झिरमिर माँ मिली साँवरी खोल मिली तम गाती ॥

मीरा ने प्रेम की पीर के भावमय गाति गाये है । प्रेम दिवानी मीरा ने भावात्मक एकता के लिए राज भवन त्याग कर वृन्दावन की शरण ली । कृष्ण के प्रेम में लीन मीरा पुकार उठती है - सखी री ! मैं ने लीन्हों गोविन्द मोल ।

कोई कह हल्का, कोई कह महँगा लिपी तराजू तोला '

हरी नाम के हेर मोती मैं विखराउँ गली-गली ।

लेली री कोई कृष्ण प्यारा सोर मचाउँ गली-गली ।

यह कह कर भक्ति को भावात्मक एकता मे धोल कर जन-जन को पिलाया ।



तेरी आनअ (गालो लोककथा)



डॉ० तुम्बम रीबा
सहप्राध्यापक
हिन्दी विभाग

भारत के उत्तरपूर्व में राज्यबसा है अरुणाचल प्रदेश जिसमें अनेक जनजातियों के लोग वास करते हैं, इनमें एक प्रमुख जनजाति हैं 'गालो जनजाति'। तेरी आनअ लोककथा इसी जनजाति की एक अत्यंत ही प्रसिद्ध हैलोककथा है जो कि गालो मान्यताओं पर आधारित है। गालो में ऐसी मान्यता है कि बरसों पहले इस धरती पर मौत का नामोनिशान तक नहीं था अर्थात् यहाँ कोई नहीं मरता था। यहाँ पर मानव-जाति एवं सभी जीव जन्तु अजर-अमर थी। धरती पर मृत्यु की शुरुआत को लेकर अरुणाचल प्रदेश के अलग अलग जनजातियों में विविध लोककथाएँ उपलब्ध हैं जिसमें से एक है 'तेरी आनअ' जो कि अत्यंत ही मार्मिक एवं हृदयस्पर्शी हैं।

प्राचीनकाल में किसी गाँव में 'तेरी-आनअ' नामक एक बहुत ही खूबसूरत नवयुवती रहती थी। धरती के सभी जीव उसकी खूबसूरती से अत्यंत ही प्रभावित थे। उसके रूप के अनेक प्रशंसक थे जो उसके रूप का गुणगान करते नहीं थकते थे। उन प्रशंसकों में 'ओपो-ताको' नामक एक दुरात्मा भी था। 'ओपो-ताको' का वास्तविक रूप बहुत ही कुरूप था इसलिए वह अपना रूप बदलकर एक छोटा सा जंगली जानवर के रूप में खुद को परिवर्तित करके जंगलों में घूमता फिरता था। एक दिन उसने किसी तरह से तेरी-आनअको देख लिया और वह उसकी खूबसूरती पर बुरी तरह से फिदा हो गया। वह प्रतिदिन किसी न किसी बहाने से तेरी आनअ के घर के चक्कर लगाने लगा। और इस प्रकार वह मन ही मन उससे प्रेम करने लगापर वह उससे अपने प्रेम का इज़हार नहीं कर पा रहा था। इस बात का तेरी आनअ को बिलकुल भी आभास नहीं था। अपनी खूबसूरती से ही अंजान बेचारी उसे तो इस बात का भी पता नहीं था कि उसके रूप के सभी दीवाने हैं।

इधर ओपो ताको के मन में एकतरफा प्रेम की आग ऐसी भड़की कि वह किसी तरह से तेरी आनअ को पाने की योजना बनाने लगे। जब उससे रहा न गया तो एक दिन उसने अपनी इच्छा की पूर्ति के लिये उसने एक धूर्त चाल चली और उसने एक 'ताई-तामा' अर्थात् एक मक्खी का रूप धारण कर लिया। रात होते ही उसने चुपके से तेरी आनअ के घर में प्रविष्ट किया और छल से बेसुध सोयी पड़ी युवती तेरी-आनअ के साथ संबंध बना



कर उसका कौमार्य भंग कर दिया। इस प्रकार छल-कपट से उसने तेरी आनअ को लूट लिया जबकि तेरी-आनअ को इसका बिल्कुल भी आभास नहीं था कि उसके साथ क्या हुआ था? इस प्रकार धूर्त ओपो ताको कई बार धोखे से उससे संबंध बनाता रहा। फिर एक दिन वह वहाँ से चंपत हो गया।

जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि कुछ महीनों बाद तेरी आनअ गर्भवती हो गई। कुछ महीनों बाद उसके शरीर में परिवर्तन आने लगे। जब उसकी पेट बढ़ने लगी तो उसे बहुत ही हैरानी हुई क्योंकि वह तो कुंवारी थी, उसका कोई प्रेमी भी नहीं था। कुछ और समय बीता और उसकी बढ़ती पेट की ओर लोगों का ध्यान गया। पहले तो लोगों को भी आश्चर्य हुआ पर कि कुंवारी लड़की कैसे माँ बनने वाली है। लोग उससे तरह तरह के प्रश्न पूछने लगे वह क्या जवाब देती? अपनी इस हालत पर बेचारी वह खुद हैरान थी और दुखी भी पर उसे पता था कि वह बिलकुल निर्दोष थी। उसके बढ़ते पेट को लेकर गाँवभर में लोगों में कानाफूसी बढ़ने लगी कि, उसके बच्चे का बाप कौन है? पहले तो लोग दबी जुबान से उसकी बुराई करते थे पर बाद में लोग उसपर तरह तरह के लांछन लगाने लगे। हर किसी के चर्चा का केंद्र तेरी-आनअ और उसका बढ़ता हुआ गर्भ ही था। लोग तरह तरह के अटकलें लगाने लगे क्योंकि वह कुंवारी थी और बिन ब्याही माँ बनने जा रही थी। इसलिये लोगों में कौतुहल भाव बढ़ता ही गया। लोग चारों तरफ पूछताछ कर रहे थे कि उसके बच्चे का बाप कौन है? पर इस प्रश्न का उत्तर किसी के भी पास नहीं था। फिर लोगों ने जिबोयानि कि पुजारियों के माध्यम से पारम्परिक विधियों और पूजा रस्मों के द्वारा पता लगाने का प्रयास किया कि माज़रा क्या है। पर वे नाकाम रहे क्योंकि खुद तेरी-आनअ को भी पता नहीं था कि वह किसके बच्चे की माँ बनने वाली है? इस तरह दिन निकलते गये और यह रहस्य और भी गहराता ही गया।

अतः जिबो (पुजारियों) ने एक कुत्ते को यह काम सौंपा कि वह इसका पता लगाए कि शिशु का बाप कौन है? गालो रीतिनुसार प्राचीनकाल में गाँव में प्रसव के दौरान स्त्री को प्रसव पीड़ा से राहत दिलाने के लिए कुत्ते की मदद लेते थे। शिशु के पैदा होते ही प्रसव पीड़ा से तड़प रही प्रसूता को राहत दिलाने के लिये किसी कुत्ते के पंजे को स्त्री के पेट पर फिराकर मालिश कराई जाती हैं, जिससे उसे असह्य प्रसव-पीड़ा से मुक्ति मिलती है। अतः पुजारियों ने यह तय किया कि प्रसव के दौरान जब गर्भवती तेरी-आनअ के पेट में 'जिबूम-तारुम' (शिशु के जन्म के एकदम बाद महिला के पेट में होने वाली प्रसव पीड़ा) के इलाज़ लिये जब कुत्ते को बुलाया जायेगा तो वह इस रहस्य का पता लगाये। पर कुत्ते ने वहाँ जाने से साफ इंकार कर दिया और कहा कि तेरी-आनअ को इस तरह की जिबूम-तारुम जैसी कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी क्योंकि वह



कुंवारी माँ बनने जा रही है और अपवित्र है इसलिए उसे प्रकृति सही तरीके से माँ बनने का गौरव प्रदान नहीं करेंगी।

कुत्ते के इंकार करने के बाद और कोई चारा न देख पुजारियों ने उसकी जगह 'तापेन' यानि कि चमगादड़ को यह कार्य सौंपा और कहा कि वह प्रसव के दौरान तेरी आनअ की मदद करे और उसेजिबूम-तारुम की तकलीफ से राहत दिलाए और साथ ही उसके बच्चे से संबंधित हर प्रकार की खबर लेकर उन्हें सुनाये। क्योंकि हर कोई तेरी आनअ और उसके बच्चे से संबंधित खबर सुनने के लिये उत्सुक थे। वैसे भी गाँव में सबसे अच्छा खबरी तापेन ही था जो अपनी तेज़ उड़ान के कारण खबरों के प्रसारण के लिये उपयुक्त माना जाताथा और वह सबको पहचानता भी था। इसलिए इस कार्य के लिए वही सबसे काबिल था। अतः लोगों ने यह निश्चय कर लिया कि जब तेरी आनअ के बच्चे का जन्म होगा तब तापेन को ही सबसे पहले उसके बच्चे की सूरत देखने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा और वह पता लगा लेगा कि उसका बाप कौन है? ज़ाहिर है शिशु का चेहरा उसके बाप जैसा ही होगा।

इस तरह निश्चित होकर सब अपने अपने घर चले गये और नौ महीने बीतने के लिये बैचेनी से इंतज़ार करने लग गये। नौ महीने बाद जब तेरी-आनअको प्रसव पीड़ा हुई तोउसकी सहायता के लिए तुरंत तापेन चला आया। इस प्रकार उसने एक बच्ची को जन्म दिया। तापेन ने ज्यों ही उसका चेहरा देखा तो वह सकते में आ गया और उसने झट से पहचान लिया क्योंकि विधि का विधान देखिए कि शिशु का चेहरा बिलकुल उसके पिता ओपो-ताको जैसा ही दिखता था। इस खबर को तापेन ने चारों तरफ फैला दिया। उसने अपना कार्यभार बखूबी निभा दिया और उसने लोगों को यह भी बता दिया कि ओपो ताको ने धोखे से तेरी-आनअ को अपना हवश का शिकार बनाया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह आज उसके बच्ची की माँ बनी है। जब सबको पता चल ही गया तो सबने गुस्से में आकार ओपो-ताको को घेर लिया। बचने का कोई उपाय न देख ओपो ताको ने भी अपनी अपराध स्वीकार कर ही ली। पर उससे एक भूल और हो गयी थी कि उसने यह जाने बिना कि तेरी-आनअ उसके बच्चे की माँ बनने वाली है, जंगल में वन की कटाई करते समय उसने कई सारे 'कोलू-कोदुम' (जंगली केलों) पेड़ों की कटाई कर दी थी।

गालो जनजातीय समाज में ऐसी मान्यता है कि स्त्री जब गर्भवती होती है तो होने वाले शिशु के पिता को बहुत सारी सावधानियाँ बरतनी पड़ती है। पिता के हर कार्य-कलापों का असर सीधे उसके बच्चे पर पड़ता है और उसका फल निर्दोष बच्चे



को ही भुगतनी पड़ती है। यहाँ भी कुछ ऐसा ही हुआ और उसके कोलू-कोदुमपेड़ों की कटाई का बुरा असर तेरी-आनअ और उसके बच्चे पर ही पड़ी। और वह इस तरह से पड़ी कि तेरी-आनअ के स्तन का दूध पूरी तरह से सूख गया और वह अपनी नवजात बच्ची को दूध नहीं पिला पाई जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप नवजात शिशु दूध के अभाव में भूखी-प्यासी मर गई। बच्ची के असमय मौत का दुख सभी को था पर कोई भी उसके अंतिम संस्कार के लिये अपनी ज़मीन देना नहीं चाहते थे क्योंकि वह बिनब्याही माँ के गर्भ से अवैध पैदा हुई थी। अंत में और कोई समाधान न देख लोगों ने यह फैसला किया कि तेरी-आने अपनी जाँघ में ही उसे दफना ले। और इस तरह उस बच्ची के शव को उसकी माँ तेरीआनअ की ही जाँघ में दफना दिया गया।

कुछ महीनों बाद तेरी-आनअ के जाँघ में दफन बच्ची के शव में सड़न पैदा होने लगी जिससे उसकी जाँघ गलने लगी। उसने सबसे अपनी मदद की गुहार लगाई पर किसी ने भी उसकी मदद नहीं की। क्योंकि लोग पहले से ही उससे नाराज़ थे क्योंकि वह कुंवारी ही गर्भवती हुई थी और सब लोग शक के घेरे में पड़ चुके थे। कुंवारी माँ की मदद करके वे उस शक को और भी पुख्ता करना नहीं चाहते थे। क्योंकि लोगों को यह भी डर था कि उन्हें ही लोग उसके बच्चे का बाप न समझ बैठे, इसलिये हर कोई उसकी मदद करने से हिचकिचा रहे थे। लेकिन यादुक-याक (एक खास किस्म का पेड़) और रिबो-तापो (एक तरह की छोटी मछली) जिन पर किसी ने कोई संदेह नहीं किया था वे दोनों ही तेरी-आनअ की मदद को आगे आये मगर अफसोस, तब तक बहुत देर हो चुकी थी। तेरी-आनअकी जाँघ का ज़ख्म इतना अधिक बढ़ चुका था कि वह नासूर बन गया और उसका ज़हर उसके पूरे शरीर में फैल चुका था। उसका अब कोई इलाज़ नहीं बचा था। और उस रात तेरी-आनअ अपने ज़ख्मों के कारण तड़प-तड़पकर मर गई।

उसके दम तोड़ते ही मानो प्रकृति भी क्रोधित हो उठे, चारों तरफ भयंकर आँधी-तूफान होने लगी। पूरी पृथ्वी में हाहाकार मच गया, चारों तरफ प्रकृति विनाशकारी तांडव करने लगी। भयंकर आँधी-तूफान के साथ चारों तरफ भू-स्खलन होने लगी, पेड़-पौधे उखड़ने लगी जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप कई सारे जीव-जंतु मारे गये। रात भर की विनाश लीला के बाद जब सुबह तूफान थमा तो माहौल का ज़ायज़ा लेने के लिये आबोतानी जंगल की तरफ निकले। उन्होंने देखा कि चारों तरफ बड़े-बड़े पेड़ उखड़े पड़े थे और उसके आसपास कई पशु पक्षियाँ इधर-उधर मरे पड़े थे। तभी उन्हें कहीं से किसी के गाए हुए बहुत ही दर्द भरे गीत के स्वर सुनाई दिये। उस गीत को सुनते ही वह मंत्र मुग्ध हो गये और उसी दिशा कि ओर निकल पड़े जहाँ से वह गीत



सुनाई दे रही थी। कुछ देर तलाशने के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि एक छोटी सी पक्षी जिसे 'लिंगो-तांगो' और 'चोब्लू-काबू' भी कहते हैं वही उस गीत को गा रही थी।

दरअसल, वह पक्षी उस गीत के रूप में अपने बच्चों के मौत पर रो रही थी जिसे आबोतानी ने सुन लिया और वह उसपर मंत्रमुग्ध हो उठे। आबोतानी ने उस पक्षी से उस गीत की माँग की ताकि वह उस गीत को अपने कुछ खास समारोहों में गा सके। जैसे कि जनजातीय समाज में रस्म-रिवाज़ से संबंधित कई तरह के पारम्परिक लोकगीत होते हैं- 'यान-न्यितोम-दोयी' अर्थात् ज्ञान एवं नैतिक शिक्षा संबंधी गीत और 'जिन-जिदा', 'पिर्ने-तोगू', 'दिग-बार्ज' अर्थात् विवाह-गीत आदि संस्कार गीत के रूप में विभिन्न अवसरों पर गाई जाती हैं। आबोतानी भी उस पक्षी के गीत को ऐसे ही शुभ अवसरों से संबंधित कोई त्यौहार संबंधी गीत समझा इसलिये उन्होंने लिंगो तापो पक्षी से उसके गीत की माँग करते हुए ज़िद करने लगे। उसे पता नहीं था कि वास्तव में वह गीत एक शोकगीत था जिसे किसी की मृत्यु के अवसर पर ही गायी जाती थी। उस 'लिंगो-तांगो' / 'चोब्लू-काबू' नामक पक्षी ने आबोतानी को काफी समझाया कि वह उस गीत को न माँगे क्योंकि वह गीत बहुत ही अशुभ है। उस गीत के साथ उसे तमाम तरह के दुख-दर्द और शोक भी मिल जायेंगे और उसकी ज़िंदगी भी बहुत ही दुखद हो जायेगी। पर स्वभाव से जिद्दी आबोतानी नहीं माने और अपनी ज़िद पर ही अड़े रहे और उन्होंने चेतावनी दिया और धमकाया कि अगर उसने अपने शोकगीत उसे नहीं दिया तो वह उस पर अपने बाण चलाकर उसे मौत के घाट उतार देंगे।

अंत में हारकर उसने आबोतानी को 'नजिर-पोपीर' नामक पत्ते तोड़ लाने को कहा और जब वह पत्ते लेकर आये तो उसने उस पर थूक दिया। और साथ ही सख्त हिदायत देते हुए कहा कि उस थूक को किसी ऐसे पेड़ के जड़ों पर डाल दे जो बिल्कुल भी न हिलता हो साथ ही यह भी कहा कि उस थूक की छींट किसी पर भी गलती से भी न पड़े वरना अनर्थ हो जायेगा। बच्चों और बुजुर्गों पर भूल से उस थूक की छींट न पड़ने पाये।

उस पर बदले में आबोतानी ने लिंगो-तांगो पक्षी से कहा कि वह भी पेड़ों के एकदम उपर वाली चोटी पर ही बैठा करे ताकि शिकार खेलने के दौरान आबोतानी के तीर के निशाने से वह बचे रहे। और इस तरह आबोतानी अपने घर लौट आये, उन्होंने बड़ी सावधानी से पत्तों में बँधी लिंगो-तांगो के थूक को छुपाकर रख दिये। पर एक दिन उन से गलती हो गयी और उसकी कुछ बूँदें आबोतानी की अपनी माँ पर गिर गयी,



जिसकी वज़ह से कुछ ही पलों में माँ की मौत हो गई। आबोतानी को पक्षी की बात याद आ गई और वह समझ गया कि उसकी माँ के साथ क्या हुआ।

अतः उन्होंने अपने कुछ अभिन्न मित्र 'ताई-पाकोपाला', 'तागा' और 'ताई-तामा' (कीड़े-मकोड़े और मक्खी-मच्छर) के साथ मिलकर माँ के शरीर को ज़मी के नीचे दफना दिया। लेकिन पाँचवीं रात को उन्होंने देखा कि उसकी माँ लौट आई है। कारण पूछने पर उन्होंने बताया कि उसने उसका अंतिम-संस्कार अच्छी तरह से विधिवत नहीं निभाया था इसलिये उसे लौटना पड़ा। आबोतानी ने कभी किसी की मौत नहीं देखा था। इसलिये उसे पता नहीं था कि विधिवत अंतिम-संस्कार किस तरह से किया जाता है। साथ ही आबोतानी ने 'दोगा-ओनाम' यानि कि श्राद्ध अर्थात मरी हुई माँ की आत्मा का पूजन करके उसे खाने-पीने की चीजों का अर्पण नहीं किया और तो और उनके रोज़मर्रा की चीजों को भी अभी तक आबोतानी ने अपने घर में रखे हुए है जबकि रीतिनुसार उसे कब्र में डाल देना चाहिए था। और आगे उन्होंने आबो तानी को यह भी समझाया कि किसी के मौत पर जितने भी क्रिया-क्रम होते है उन सबको विधिवत करे, उसकी अंतिम-संस्कार को दुबारा अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न करे इस बार कोई कसर न छोड़े। यह कहकर उसकी माँ दुबारा अपने कब्र में हमेशा के लिये समा गई।

माँ के जाने के बाद आबोतानी ने वह सबकुछ किया जो उसकी माँ ने समझाया था। उन्होंने विधिवत उन सभी रस्मों को निभाया जो किसी के गुज़र जाने पर उसकी अंतिम-संस्कार में निभाया जाता है, और इस प्रकार उन्होंने अपनी माँ को अंतिम विदाई दी। और इस तरह इस धरती पर मौत होने लगी जो आज भी क्रायम है। जो भी जीव इस धरती पर जन्म लेती है एक दिन उनकी मौत निश्चित है और मौत के बाद इंसान अपने परिवार के सदस्य जो गुज़र चुकी हो उसकी पूरी रीति-रिवाज़ों के साथ अंतिम-संस्कार करते है, वर्ना ऐसी मान्यता है कि मरे हुए की लोगों की आत्माएँ भटकती रहती हैं।

इस प्रकार यह माना जाता है कि मासूम तेरी आनअ पर हुए अन्यायों के कारण उसकी दर्दनाक मौत हुई थी जिससे प्रकृति भी बहुत दुखी और क्रोधित हुई। इसी कारण प्रकृति पृथ्वी लोक के सभी जीवों से नाराज़ हो गई और जिसका परिणामस्वरूप धरती पर इंसान एवं सभी जीव-जंतुओं की मौत की शुरुआत हुई। कहते है कि स्त्री जब रोती है तो उसके साथ प्रकृति भी रोती हैं। गालो लोगों की यह अवधारणा है कि निर्दोष एवं मासूम तेरी आनअ को अनजाने में कुंवारी माँ बनने पर मानव समाज में बहुत ही

सताया और रुलाया जिसकेजिसकी सज़ा आज भी इंसान को मिल रही हैं। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज वह भी अपनों की मौत पर रोते हैं। मरती हुई अभागी तेरी आनअ ने लोगों को जो अभिशाप दिया था, उसी के अभिशाप के कारण ही इस धरती पर मौत की शुरुआत होती है, जो कि आज भी कायम हैं और यह सिलसिला अनंत-काल तक चलती रहेंगी।



बोस्ती आदमी (लघु कथा)



डॉ० तारो सिन्दिक
सहायक प्राध्यापक
हिन्दी विभाग

रमेश की सालों की संचित तमन्ना अब जाकर पूरी हुई। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते समय उनकी दोस्ती ताजा से हो गई थी। ताजा के जुबानी अरुणाचल के विषय में न जाने क्या क्या सुन रखा था उन्होंने। तब से अरुणाचल को देखने की इच्छाओं की प्रबल धारा उसके मन में बहता रहा। पर यातायत की उचित साधन न होने के कारण वह कभी अरुणाचल आने की हिम्मत न कर पाया। शुक्र है भाजपा सरकार का कि दोज्यी पोलो हवाई अड्डा बनाकर दिल्ली और ईटानगर की फासले को केवल तीन घंटों में सीमित कर दिया। आगमन द्वार से जैसे ही वह बाहर निकला बाहर ताजा को उनके इन्तज़ार में खड़ा पाया। दोनों गले मिले, गाड़ी में बैठे और उस छोटे से मगर प्यारे से टर्मिनल से निकलकर ईटानगर की ओर कूच किया।

“यार मस्त जगह है।” रमेश ने गाड़ी की शीशे उतारकर होलोंगी से ईटानगर जाने वाली राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के दोनों ओर हरियाली से सजी पर्वतमालाओं को विस्मित नेत्रों से देखकर, खुशी जाहिर करते हुए कहा।

“तुम इतनी सी हरियाली और पहाड़ियों को देखकर प्रफुल्लित हो गए! यह तो कुछ भी नहीं है मेरे यार। यदि तवांग, अनिनी, मेंचुखा, ताक्सिंग आदि जगहों देखोगे तो तुम्हारे तो पैरों तले ज़मीन ही खिसक जायेंगी।”

“क्या! क्या वे वाकई में इतने ऊंचे और सुन्दर है?”

“सुन्दर क्या, जन्नत है, जन्नत। तवांग को लोग भारत का स्विट्ज़रलैण्ड कहते हैं।” अरुणाचल की सुन्दरता के बारे में बारी बारी से अपने दोस्त को बताते हुए ताजा का सीना गर्व से चौड़ा होता जा रहा था। रमेश अपना सर खिड़की से बाहर निकाल बसन्ती हवा को लम्बी लम्बी साँसों के साथ अपने फेफड़ों में भरता जा रहा था।

“ऐसी शुद्ध हवा हमारे दिल्ली में कहा। यार ताजा, तुम लोग कितने खुशिकस्मत हो जो अरुणाचल में पैदा हुए। दिल्ली का हाल तो तुम्हें पता ही है। गर्मी के दिनों कैसे पारा चढ़ता है। काश मैं इन शीतल हवाओं को कहीं भर कर वापस ले जा पाता।” कहकर रमेश ने फिर आँखें बन्द करके लम्बी सांस ली।



जब दो यार सालों बाद मिले तो वक्त कटता नहीं बल्कि दौड़ने लगता है। ताजा को पता ही नहीं चला कि दोनों कब हवाई अड्डा से निकले थे और कब ईटानगर की चन्दननगर में पहुंच गये जहाँ ताजा का किराये का मकान था। रमेश का लगेज रखते हुए ताजा ने कहा –

“अभी नहा धो कर थोड़ा आराम कर लो। शाम को मैं तुम्हें ईटानगर भ्रमण करवाता हूँ। देखते है दिल्ली वाले को ईटानगर कितना सुहाता है।”

शाम पाँच बजे। सूरज अपनी अन्तिम लालिमा बिखेरते हुए पहाड़ों की ओट में धीरे-धीरे समाता जा रहा था। दोनों यार गाड़ी में बैठे और निकल पड़े। गाड़ी में बैठते ही रमेश ने ताजा से पूछा-

“यार ताजा, तुमने बताया कि इस जगह का नाम चन्दननगर है। यह नाम थोड़ा अजीब नहीं है? मेरा मतलब, यह नाम तो हमारे वहाँ के जगहों के नाम जैसा है। कोई लॉकल नाम क्यों नहीं दिया?” इस प्रश्न का ताजा के पास कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं था इसलिए उन्होंने हँसते हुए इतना ही कहा

“यार, यह तो मुझे भी नहीं पता। सिर्फ यही नहीं ऐसी और भी कई जगह हैं जिसका नाम बिल्कुल भी लॉकल नहीं है। आगे चलो अभी सब दर्शन कराये देता हूँ।”

फिर गाड़ी चालू करके ईटानगर शहर की ओर बढ़ते हुए उन्होंने, नीति विहार, गंगा मार्केट, आकाशद्वीप, इन्दिरा गांधी पार्क, महात्मा गांधी पार्क, जीरो पॉइंट, बैंक तीनाली, गोहपुर तिनाली आदि जगहों के बारे में बताया। ताजा ने यह भी बताया कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश का इकलौटा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का नाम भी ‘राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय’ है।

“इन सब को तो छोड़ ही दो रमेश। अपना राज्य और राजधानी का नाम ही लोकल नहीं है। ‘अरुणाचल प्रदेश’ और ‘ईटानगर’।” फिर उन्होंने अरुणाचल प्रदेश के नामकरण का इतिहास सुनाते हुए रमेश को बताया कि राज्य का नाम किसी बाहरी आदमी ने सुझाया था। उस नाम को स्वीकृति भी बाहरी शासक ने ही दी थी।

बतियाते हुए दोनों मित्र आगे बढ़ते गये। सांझ का समय, गंगा मार्केट अपनी सम्पूर्ण ताम झाम के साथ आबाद था। धीरे धीरे सरकती हुई गाड़ियों की कतार में लगी ताजा की गाड़ी भी सड़कते हुए आगे बढ़ रही थी। जैसे ही आकाशद्वीप बाज़ार पार की गाड़ी को थोड़ी रफ्तार मिली। उसी रफ्तार में तकरीबन दो मिनट चलाने के बाद अरुणाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा जंक्शन में आकर ताजा को गाड़ी रोकनी पड़ी। वहा लगी ट्रेफिक सिग्नल का रंग लाल हो गया। दिल्ली में कई साल रहने के कारण ताजा को उस रेड सिग्नल का मतलब बखूबी मालूम था। सो उन्होंने गाड़ी रोक दी। लगभग साठ सेकेण्ड उन्हें रुके रहना था।



ताजा ने ईटानगर के बारे में बताने का सिलसिला जारी रखा। उन्होंने बताया-

“ईटानगर में यह जो पक्की और चौड़ी सड़क के साथ, चमचमाती स्ट्रीट लाईट और ट्रेफिक सिग्नल की व्यवस्था है, मौजूदा सरकार की देन है। कम से कम अरुणाचल में रोड कनेक्टिविटी के क्षेत्र में जो अमूल चूर सुधार आया है, पहले किसी भी पार्टी या नेता के नेतृत्व में नहीं हो पाया था।”

तभी उनके पीछे लगी गाड़ियों की कनफौड़ू हॉर्न से दोनों का वार्तालाप भंग हुआ। एक स्कॉर्पियो वाला धीरे से ताजा की गाड़ी के ठीक बगल में आ रुका। तमतमाता हुआ उसका चेहरा लाल था। बल खाता हुआ उसने ताजा को फटकार लगाया – “बुद्धू है क्या? बोस्ती आदमी है क्या? कोई गारी को ऐसे रोकके रकता है क्या? बोस्ती आदमी साला।” फिर बिजली की तेजी से रेड सिग्नल में से निकल गया। उसके पीछे सभी गाड़ियाँ निकल पड़ी। एक आध लोगों के जुबान से भी वही दो शब्द सुनाई दिए – “बोस्ती आदमी।”

रमेश को कुछ समझ में नहीं आया कि अभी जो कुछ भी हुआ क्या था। बड़े अचरज के साथ ताजा से पूछा – “यार, यह ‘बोस्ती आदमी’ का मतलब क्या होता है?”

“हा..हा..हा..! वेलकम तू अरुणाचल मेरे दोस्त। यह अरुणाचली हिन्दी थी। इसका मतलब होता है “गवार कहीं का।”

“क्या? वे लोग तुम्हें गंवार कह रहे थे? ट्रेफिक रूल फॉलो करने वाले को गंवार कह रहे थे?..... बोस्ती आदमी कहीं के!”

रमेश की जुबान से यह शब्द सुनकर ताजा अपनी हँसी नहीं रोक पाये। रमेश भी हँसते हुए गाड़ी में ही लोट-पोट हो गये।

फिर दोनों मित्र ठहाके लगाते हुए बैंक तीनाली की ओर प्रस्थान किए।

अस्तु!



तीन बहनें (लोक कथा)

श्रीमती न्यारी तावे
सहायक प्राध्यापक
हिन्दी विभाग

विभिन्न जनजातियों का प्रदेश 'अरुणाचल' में कई मिथक कथाएँ हैं, जहाँ एक बड़े पहाड़ की उत्पत्ति एवं उसकी आकृति के साथ-साथ एक छोटी सी चींटी तक की कहानी प्रचलित है। यहाँ की जनजातियों का यह मानना है कि जीवित मनुष्यों से लेकर जड़ पदार्थ तक की अपनी दास्ताँ होती हैं।

ऐसा ही एक वृत्तान्त है ईस्ट कामेंग जिले में बहती उन तीन नादियों की जिनको हम कामेंग, पाचुक और पप्पु नदी के नाम से जानते हैं। यह आख्यान विशेषकर बामिंग क्षेत्र के लोगों में बहुचर्चित है।

ऐसा कहा व माना जाता है कि यह तीनों नादियाँ एक ही माता-पिता के तीन संताने थीं। जिनमें सबसे बड़ी कामेंग, फिर पाचुक तथा सबसे छोटी पप्पु थी। तीनों बहनें व उनके अभिभावक एक दुसरे से काफी प्रेम व स्नेह से रहते थे।

यों हमारे समाज में भी लिंग भेद-भाव रहता है, पर उतना नहीं जैसे भारत के दुसरे हिस्सों में कि बेटों और बेटियों में भेद भाव रखते हैं। क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ विवाह के अवसर पर काफी बड़ी मात्रा में अभिभावक व सगे रिश्तेदार को माँस व मिथुन मिलता था, जिनकी काफी अहमियत है।

हँसते-खलते समय कैसे गुजरा पता ही न चला और बेटियों के विवाह की घड़ी आ गई। सबसे पहले 'कामेंग' का विवाह हुआ, घर की सबसे बड़ी और समझदार होने के कारण, उसकी शादी बड़ी धूमधाम से हुई, माँ-बाबा ने भी विदाई के वक्त अपनी पूँजी व धन-संपत्ति भेज डाली। कामेंग भी बिदाई में माँ-बाप के चरण स्पर्श कर, जो पहनाया व दिया उसे चुपचाप ले चली गई। इसीलिए आज भी जब हम कामेंग के प्रवाह को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे की वह आज भी शांत सी बहती चली रही है।

इसके बाद दूसरी बेटी 'पाचुक' की बारी आयी, शरारती, चंचल व वाचाल प्रकृति के कारण, उसके विवाह के अवसर पर जब उसे अपनी बड़ी बहन (कामेंग) जितना बहुमूल्य वस्तुएँ न मिली वह सबके सामने रोती-चील्लाती, व अपमान करते हुए निकलने लगी। विदाई के समय यह देखकर माँ से रहा न गया और वह आग में से राख निकालकर 'पाचुक' के

मुँह पर फेक दिया और कहा कि बचपन से ही मेरे बच्चों में तुम ने सबसे ज्यादा हमें तंग किया, बचपन की बचपनाहट सोच हमने तुम्हें कुछ न कहा, पर आज तुमने सारी हदें पार कर दी हैं कहा जाता है कि इसी कारण 'पाचुक' का रंग कला हुआ है, माँ के फेंके गये राख के कारण तथा चंचल बेबाक व शोर गुल करने वाली पाचुक, आज भी जिस गाँव व क्षेत्र से गुजरती, दूर तक उसके जलधारा की आवाज सुनाई पड़ती है ।

सबसे छोटी बेटी 'पप्पु' ने शादी में हुए इस तमाशे को देखा था, अपने माता-पिता के उस दर्द को भी महसूस किया, जो उसकी बड़ी बहन 'पाचुक' ने दिया था । इसलिए जब उसके विवाह का अवसर आया, तब उसने वह सबकुछ माना किया जिससे उसके घर-वाले खुश हो गये । विशेषकर माँ-बाबा । विदाई के वक्त जो मिला उसे खुशी से स्वीकारा । यों वह घर की सबसे छोटी थी, पर बेहद समझदार व सूलझी हुई, इसीलिए घर से बिछड़ने का दुख उससे ज्यादा और कौन समझता ।

आज भी नदी तट के किनारे से 'पप्पु' की जल प्रवाह में वह स्थिरता देखने को मिलता है । यों उसका मार्ग पेचीदा जरूर है, कहते हैं कि विदाई के वक्त उसने घरवालों को पीछे मुड़-मुड़कर तब-तक देखा, जबतक की वे आँखों से ओझल न हो जाए ।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि कैसे जिले में बहती उन तीनों नादियों की भी अपनी कथा छुपी है, जो उसके आज के आकार-विकार, प्रवाह व रंग तक को एक किस्से से जोड़कर रखाती है ।



अयू मना या न्यकरह कोना



कुमार चालिड रिमो
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अयू मना या न्यकरह कोना इन दो शब्दों का एक ही अर्थ है ; शैतान को भोग चराना या उससे बात करना । यह हम न्यीशी लोगों की प्राचीन प्रथा है, जिसका हम अभी तक पालन करते हैं । यह उस जमाने की प्रथाएँ हैं जब पूरे आरुणाचल में न ही डाक्टर थे न ही चिकित्सकसालय थी । इस प्रथा को हम तब करते थे जब हमें बिमारीयों और अपनी बुरे सपनों से चुटकारा पाना होता था । हम न्यीशी लोग अपने गाँव में पूरे परिवार के साथ अयू करते थे, जिसे (यज्ञ या पुजा भी कहते हैं हिन्दी में ।

इस प्रक्रिया में हम जानवरों की बलि देते हैं, शैतानों को ताकि वे हम से दुःख, तकलीफ और बिमारीयों को दूर ले जाएँ । किंतु इस प्रक्रिया को करने से पहले न्यबू (पंडित) शैतान की रुह से बात करते हैं की उन्हें किस जानवर की बलि चाहिए, उनके अनुसार ही अयू (यज्ञ) की प्रक्रिया चलती है । उसके साथ-साथ हम साबिगं (बकरी), परोह (मुर्गा), अरक (सुअर), और सबह (मिथुन) इस सब की बलि चढ़ाते हैं । अगर शैतान को यह सब पसंद आया तभी वे हमारे बिमारीयों और बुरे सपनों को ले लेते हैं ।

इस बीच जब न्यबू (पंडित) रुह से बात करते थे तो उसके अंदर एसी ताकत आ जाती है जो सामान्य नहीं होता है। उसके पास वह अलौकिक ताकत आ जाती है, जिसे सम्भालना मुश्किल होता है । आज हमारी प्रथा विलुप्त होने के कगार पर है । क्योंकि विज्ञान के आने के कारण लोगों को लगने लगा है कि यह सब अंध विश्वास है । पर आज भी देखा जाए तो गाँवों में यह प्रथा चलती है । मुझे अपनी प्रथाओं पर विश्वास है मैंने देखा है वह न्यकरह कोना (शैतान से बात करना) और महसूस किया है वह ताकत उस भाव को ।

इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ । पर क्या आप आपनी प्राचीन प्रथाओं को मानते हैं ?



छोटी सी त्याग

कुमारी गिचिक यापी
द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

एक समय की बात है, हिसि नामक एक गाँव था। उस गाँव में कई महीनों से वर्षा नहीं हो रही थी, जिस कारण गाँव के सारे खेत और फसले सुखने लगे और भूमि बंजर होती जा रही थी। इससे परेशान प्रजा अपने राजा के पास जाकर परेशानियों के बारे में बताते हैं। राजा भी इसी के बारे में कई दिनों से विचार करते। राजा अपनी प्रजा की चिंता करते हुए राजा पंडित के पास जाते हैं। पंडित के बताये द्वारा वह गाँव में बड़ा हवन का आयोजन करवाता है। हवन सम्पन्न होने के पश्चात पंडित जाते-जाते यह बता जाते हैं, कि आज रात सारे गाँव वाले गाँव के नहर के सुखे कुएँ में हर कोई एक गिलास दुध डाले, ऐसा करने पर गाँव अगले ही दिन वर्षा होने लगेगी। किन्तु इसमें एक शर्त है। राजा कहता पंडित जी क्या ? पंडित बताते हैं- जो दूध क गिलास लेकर जाए तो उनकी आँखों में पत्ती बंधी हो कोई बिना पत्ती के न जाए। राजा यह बात अपनी प्रजा को बताते हैं। सभी रात्रि के लिये तैयारियाँ करते हैं। रात को सब गाँव निकलने लगते, तभी एक लड़का जिसका नाम मोहन था वह विचार करता कि 'अगर मैं एक गिलास दूध के बजाय पानी डाल दू तो किसी को खबर नहीं होगी क्योंकि सबने आँखों में पत्ती बंधी होगी। इसी विचार के साथ वह आगे चलकर आँखों में पत्ती बांधकर पानी डाल आता है।

अगले सुबह-वर्षा की उम्मीद में सभी प्रतीक्षा करते हैं किन्तु बारीश नहीं होती। फिर गाँव वाले राजा के पास जाते हैं। राजा पंडित के पास जाता है। पंडित रात्रि में हुए क्रिया अवलोकन करते, फिर राजा को बताते हैं। राजा प्रजा को सभा में बुलाते हैं। उसी वक्त यह पता चलता है कुएँ में पानी भरा हुआ है दुध नहीं अर्थात् यह पता चलता है कि जिस प्रकार मोहन ने दुध के बजाय पानी डाला कुएँ उसी प्रकार सारे गाँव वाले के में भी अपने एक गिलास दुध के प्रति कंजूसी की भावना थी। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप गाँव वाले को वह कार्य पुनः करना पड़ा। और इस बार गाँव वाले इमानदारी के साथ कार्य सम्पन्न करते हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप अगले ही दिन वर्षा होने लगी।
सिख ;

1. किसी चिज को पाना है तो हमें त्याग की भावनाएँ भी रखनी पड़ेगी।
2. किसी भी कार्य को इमानदारी से करो तभी फल की प्राप्ति होगी।
3. दूसरो पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये।
4. लालच बुरी भला है।
5. एकता में शक्ति।



मीड़ा (न्यिशी लोक कथा)

कु. संडे बियु

द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

न्यिशी जनजाती के इतिहास में एक मान्यता और विश्वास यह है कि यहाँ **मीड़ा** नामक एक दानव है । जो कच्चा मांस खाता है । उसके शरीर पर काले-काले बाल जिस पर कीड़े चिपके हुए हैं जो उसके शरीर के घाव को खाता हैं । उसके पैर में अंगूठा नहीं है बाकी के उँगलियाँ जरूर हैं । वह दिखने में बिलकुल इंसान की तरह है ।

यह कहानी इस प्रकार शुरू होती है - बात पुरानी है, लेकिन सौ प्रतिशत सच है, ऐसा स्थानीय लोगों का कहना है । "छेदा गाँव" में यह घटना हुई थी : एक दिन एक जवान लड़का अपने मिथुन को जंगल में ढूँढ़ने जाता है । घने जंगल में प्रवेश करता है तभी उसे मिथुन के पैरों के निशान मिलते हैं जो उसके मिथुन की थी । थोड़ा आगे बढ़ने पर उसे गोबर भी दिखने लगती है । उसे संकेत मिल जाता है कि उसकी मिथुन पास ही है । यह सोचकर लड़का खुश हो जाता है, और खोजना जारी रखता है । तभी उसे खून से सने पत्ते दिखते हैं । वह घबरा कर इधर-उधर देखने लगता है तभी झाड़ी के अंदर उसे कुछ दिखाई देता है उसकी दिल की धड़कन और तेज हो जाती है । जब वह सामने चलकर देखता ! यह क्या ? वह उसके मिथुन का शव है । उसके मिथुन के आँख निकाल दी गई हैं । मिथुन के शरीर में कई जगह कटने के निशान और खरोंचने के भी निशान पाये गये, यह मानो किसी बड़े जानवर ने किया हो । किसी बाघ का हमला सोचकर डरते हुए लड़का वापस गाँव को लौट रहा था । गाँव की ओर लौटते वक्त रास्ते में उसे लगा की कोई उसे पुकार रहा है । उसे यह पता है की जंगल में जवाब नहीं देते । वह चुपचाप आगे बढ़ते जाता है । दूबारा पुकारने की आवाज आती है, यह सुन वह डर जाता है । अनसूना कर वह डर-डर कर आगे बढ़ने लगता है । तभी अचानक एक जीव जो काला बहुत काला भयानक चेहरे वाला प्राणी जो उस लड़के से काफी लंबा था, उसके आगे खड़ा हो जाता है । लड़के के डर का कोई ठीकाना न रहा । उसने कभी ऐसा कुछ देखा नहीं था कभी अपने जीवन में । वह प्राणी लड़के पर झपटकर उसे जमीन में गिराकर हाथों से दबोच कर उस पर हमला करता है । जैसे अजगर ने अपने शिकार को कस कर बाँध रखा हो ।

जो अग्नि हमें गर्मी देती है, हमें नष्ट भी कर सकती है, यह अग्नि का दोष नहीं है

लड़का बड़ी ताकत लगाता हुआ अपने चाकू को निकालकर उस प्राणी के पसली में घोंप देता है, और लड़का जैसे - तेसे कर भाग कर गाँव लोठता है । लड़का डर और सदमे के कारण अपने शरीर में लगा हुआ घाव (प्राणी के द्वारा) को महसूस तक नहीं करता । उसके परिवार और गाँव वाले देखकर उसे पुछताछ करते हैं । थोड़ा आराम कर लड़का उस घटना के बारे सब कुछ बताता हैं ।

गाँव के बूजुर्ग लोगो को पता चल जाता है वह प्राणी कोई और नहीं बल्कि "मीड़ा" था ।

बुजुर्ग लोग लड़के को बताते है और समझाता है कि "बेटे तुम अब ज्यादा देर नहीं जीयोगे, जल्द ही तुम्हारी मृत्यु हो जाएगी, क्योकि वह प्राणी एक श्राप की तरह है । "अगर कोई उस जीव से मिले तो जब तक उसे लड़ाई कर जीत न जाय तब तक वापस लोटना नहीं है" यह सूनकर लड़के और उसके परिवार वाले उदास हो गए । सोचने लगे कि यह सब परिवार में ही होना था, खराब किस्मत इस घर में मौजूद हैं । थोड़े दिन बाद लड़का पहले बेहरा हुआ फिर गूंगा, उसके बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो गई ।





सेबि ला ताचि (बन्दर और केकड़ा)

सुश्री हिबा याचम

द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

एक समय की बात है, सेबि (बन्दर) और ताचि (केकड़ा) दोनों अच्छे दोस्त थे। एक दिन दोनों मिलकर जंगल में आलू लेने जाते हैं। उन्हें एक आलू का पौधा मिलता है। घंटों तक खोदने के बाद बहुत सारे आलू मिल जाते हैं। केकड़ा आलू को मिट्टी से निकाल रहा था और बन्दर उसे लेकर आग में पका रहा था। बन्दर ने केकड़ा को पानी लाने के लिए भेजा। बन्दर के कहने पर केकड़ा पानी लेने झरने की ओर चला गया। जब केकड़ा पानी लेकर वापस आया तो देखा कि बन्दर पूरा आलू लेकर पेड़ पर चढ़कर खा रहा था। केकड़े के लिए थोड़ा भी नहीं बचा। केकड़े ने बन्दर से थोड़ा आलू माँगा पर बन्दर ने नहीं दिया। केकड़े ने कहा कि; अजिन (दोस्त) थोड़ा कोहु (छिलका) ही सही खाने को दो, पर बन्दर ने जबाव दिया आलू का छिलका ही स्वादिष्ट होता है। मैं नहीं देने वाला। इस प्रकार, बन्दर ने केकड़े को बहुत परेशान किया। केकड़े को बहुत भूख लग रही थी। उसके बहुत कोशीश करने के बावजूद भी बन्दर ने उसे खाने को आलू नहीं दिया। इसी बीच केकड़े के दिमाग में एक तरकीब आयी और वह यह थी कि बन्दर को कभी न कभी जरूर प्यास लगेगी और वह पानी पीने झरने में आयेगा। केकड़े के मन में बन्दर से बदला लेने की आग जल रही थी। इसी तरकीब के साथ केकड़े बन्दर को छोड़कर झरने में चला गया और वहीं पर बन्दर का इन्तजार करने लगा। कुछ समय बीत जाने के बाद बन्दर को प्यास लगी और वह पानी पीने झरने में आ गया। बन्दर पानी पीने के लिये जैसे ही झरने में अपना मुँह डालता है, ठीक उसी समय केकड़े ने बन्दर की नाक पर हमला किया और वहीं छिप्पकर बैठ गया। बन्दर ने चालाकी से कहा कि दोस्त आपने मेरी नाक को पकड़ने के बजाय एक लकड़ी को पकड़ा हुआ है। ऐसा कहने पर भी केकड़े ने अपने नुकीले हाथ को बन्दर के नाक से नहीं हटाया ठीक उसी बीच एक 'पात' (बाघ) सामने से जा रहा था। बन्दर ने 'पात' से केकड़े को उसकी नाक से हटाने का आग्रह किया और 'पात' ने अपनी पूँछ से केकड़े को बन्दर के नाक से हटा दिया। इस दौरान केकड़े ने 'पात' की पूँछ को पकड़ लिया। यह देख बन्दर मौके का फायदा उठाकर भाग निकला। इस प्रकार सेबि और ताचि की दोस्ती का अंत सेबि द्वारा ताचि के साथ विश्वासघात के साथ खत्म होता है। तभी से दोनों अलग - अलग रहने लगे। ताचि झरने या नदी के पास रहने लगा और सेबि जंगल में।

बादल का भूत (यापुम सहो)



सुश्री लिखा मीम्मू
द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

छड़ीकीट जिसे बादल का भूत का नाम दिया गया है। लोगो का ऐसा कहना है कि बादल का भूत देखने में पतली लकड़ी जैसी दिखती है, और उसके छह पैर होते हैं। बादल का भूत जिसे निशी भाषा में "यापम सीहो" कहते हैं। ऐसा माना जाता है कि बादल के भूत को आज तक किसी ने नहीं देखा और न ही उसकी आवाज सुनी। लेकिन उसका एक चित्र है जिसे कीड़ा का रूप दिया गया है। अंग्रजी में उस कीड़ा का नाम फास्माटोडिया है। पुराने लोगो का ऐसा मानना है कि यह बादल का भूत ज्यादातर कोहरा के समय में ही दिखाई देती है। पुराने जमाने में कि यह मान्यता है, कि बादल का भूत हफ्ते भर या महीने भर भी नहीं खाकर रहते हैं। पुराने समय के लोगो का ऐसा मानना है कि छड़ीकीट को बादल का भूत का नाम इसलिए दिया गया है। क्योंकि जो व्यक्ति जंगल में घूमने जाते हैं। या फिर शिकार करने जाते हैं। उस व्यक्ति को यह बादल का भूत खा देते हैं वह व्यक्ति जिसे बादल का भूत अलग ही दुनिया में ले जाती है। यह बादल का भूत इंसान खाते हैं। अगर वह व्यक्ति जिसे बादल का भूत खा देते हैं तो उस व्यक्ति का वापस लौट आना कष्ट होता है कि अगर वह व्यक्ति वापस आ भी जाए तो वह खुद को घाने जंगल और अकेले में पाता है। बादल का भूत (यापम सीहो) से व्यक्ति यदि बच जाते हैं तो वह व्यक्ति दुर्बल हो जाते हैं। कभी कबार ऐसा हो जाता कि वह व्यक्ति मिलने के बाद कुछ दिनों बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। बड़े कहते हैं कि पुजा जितनी अच्छे से करेंगे, उस व्यक्ति का जीवित रहना संभव होता है। लोग ऐसा मानके चलते हैं कि बादल का भूत (यापम सीहो) कोहरा के समय घने जंगल में रहते हैं। और अगर कोई व्यक्ति उस समय जंगल चला जाए तो उसे बादल का भूत (यापम सीहो) खा देंगे। इसलिए उसके डर से पुराने जमाने कोहरे के समय पर घने जंगलो में कोई नहीं जाते थे। अब तक उस बादल के भूत की मृत्यु नहीं हुई ऐसा माना जाता है।

कदम



डॉ० विद्या रानी
सह प्राध्यापक, हिन्दी विभाग



द्वारा सचित्र, पाकिब लोम्बी

कदमों से इतिहास जुड़ा है
कदम बढ़े हैं आगे ।
कदमों से लोक मुड़ा है,
कदम सृजन के धागे ।
कदमों ही से समय - समय पर,
परिवर्तन आया है ।
शासन तन्त्री भी अपनाया ,
कदमों की माया है ।
और कदम आपातकाल का,
यह नव सृजन शिला है,
कदम नहीं यह तो इस युग में,
सुन्दर सुमन शिला है ।
समय -समय पर उठे यदि,
ले नव तौर तरीके।
सृजन -दीप श्रृंगार बनेंगे,
आलोकित जगत के ।
सत का हो उत्कर्ष असर के,
दृश्य धरा पर शोभित होंगे ।
बनकर अमरपुरी के ॥
स्वागत हैं इन कदमों को ,
अर्पित पुष्प खुशी के ,
माननीय है बन्दनीय है ,
कदम जगदीश्वर के ॥

सांझ मुझे अच्छा लगता है



डॉ० तारो सिन्दिक,
सहायक प्राध्यापक,
हिन्दी विभाग

कुछ उदास, कुछ गम्भीर सा
पर यू खामोश ढलना अच्छा लगता है
दिन से छूटता, रात से मिलता
यह बिछोह-ओ-मिलन अच्छा लगता है
चहकती फुदकती उन्मुक्त पक्षियों को
घोंसलों पर लौटा जाना अच्छा लगता है
रूखी-सूखी प्यासी धरा को
अमृत कणों से भर जाना अच्छा लगता है
श्रम की लौ में तपती कायाओं को
सुप्त सुयोग कर जाना अच्छा लगता है
अम्बर में फैली नीली वैभव को
विविध रंगों से भर जाना अच्छा लगता है

जिन्दगी: एक रहस्य



डॉ. डुरी शांति
सहायक प्राध्यापक,
हिन्दी विभाग

आज जो है वह न जाने
कल कहाँ हो ?
यह हँसी यह
खुशी न जाने
कल हो न हो ?

बीतते समय की
लहरे ठहरती नहीं
पल भर के लिए भी ।
आज जो साहिल है
जिन्दगी का ना
जाने कल कहाँ हो ?

अब बस रह गई है
एक डोर जो बाँधे
हुए है स उस
पल का उस पल से
अगर डोर खुल जाए
तो इन लम्हो की
राहे ना जाने
कल कहाँ हो ?

सोचती हूँ ना जाने दूँ
अपने इस पल को
समेटे रखूँ में इसे ।
पर पानी की मजधार
को क्या कोई पकड़ पाया है ।
इस पानी की तरह
मेरी जिन्दगी आज तो है यहाँ
पर समय के पतवार के साथ चलती हुई
ना जाने कल कहाँ हो ।
ताकत में जीवन और कमजोरी में हार ।



द्वारा सचित्र, वीसन केतोक

मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है



कुमारी शूमा साहा
बी०ए० चतुर्थ सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

चिड़ियों की चहक को सन्नाटों में
प्रकृति की किलकारियों को वाहनों की शोर में
हरियाली सी नगर को ऊँचे-ऊँचे इमारतों में
बदलते देखा है,
मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है

लोगों की खुशियों को गम में
मेल-मिलाप को अकेलेपन में
सच्ची दोस्ती को मतलब के रिश्तों में
बदलते देखा है,
मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है

निश्छल मन को छल-कपट में
निर्मल प्रेम को इन्द्रियों की सुख में
अमूल्य संस्कारों को पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में
बदलते देखा है
मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है

आकाश की सितारों को पहाड़ों की गोद में
धरा की मिट्टी को सिमेंट की चादरों में
खुले मैदानों को बन्द कमरों में
सिमटते देखा है
मैंने ज़माना बदलते देखा है।

मेहनत पर लोगों का ईर्ष्या



कुमार थॉमस ब्राह
बी.ए चतुर्थ सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

मेरी मेहनत के चीरहरण का,
सपना तेरा विफल हुआ ।
मुझपर हसँती इस जगत सभा में,
मैं स्वयं अपना कृष्ण हुआ ।
इस पार डूबाएगी मुझको,
उस पार निकल जाऊंगा मैं,
या खींच ही ले मुझको जल के तल तक,
मोती लेकर आ जाऊंगा मैं ।
माधव ने जब दो हाथ दिए,
तो फिर ईर्ष्या की मार्ग पर क्यों चलना ।
जब कर्म करे से मिले सब कुछ,
तो फिर ईर्ष्या क्यों करना ।
तेरा हाथ पकड़ कर चला वही,
जिसके मन में रहता न ईर्ष्या ।
जो डिगा नहीं कर्मा के पथ से,
अंत विजय उसकी तय हैं ।
यदि हैं तुझमें जीवन भर ईर्ष्या,
रख ले ईर्ष्या मेरे प्रति अपने मन में ।
हे मेरी भी भीष्म प्रतिज्ञा,
मैं मरने तक न हारुंगा ।
कुछ देर रोक ले अपनी धुन,
और कान खोल मेरा परिचय सुन ।
मैं ब्रह्मा का सृजन श्रेष्ठ,
और कर्मा को माना मेने ज्येष्ठ ।
ईर्ष्या में रखा क्या है ?
नफरत, हिंसा के अलावा ।
आओ उस अनन्य प्रेम जगत में,
जहां सुख शांति के बंधन है ।

तो जाने दो



कुमारी पूजा भूमिज
बी०ए० चतुर्थ सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

तुम रखो सभी को जतन से
हृदय में समाने दो
अगर मोल न करे तुम्हारी प्रेम कोई
तो जाने दो।
किसी अपने के दिए ज़ख्म से दिल भर आए
तो आंखों को अश्रु बहाने दो
तुम्हारी लाख प्रयत्न के बाद भी वह जाना चाहे
तो जाने दो।
तुम कामयाबी की सीढ़ी चढ़ते जाओ
लोगों को राहों में कांटे बिछाने दो
अगर नाखुश है कोई तुम्हारे कामयाबी से
तो जाने दो।
लोग करेंगे बुराई हर बार तुम्हारी
उनके शब्दों को न खुद पर हावी होने दो
तुम अपने अन्तर्मन की सुनना
सब कहते हैं तुम बुरे हो
तो जाने दो।

सपने

सुश्री लक्ष्मी चिजांग
बी. ए द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

मंजिल उन्ही को मिलती है जिसके
सपने मे जान होती है ।
पँखो से कुछ नहीं होता,
होसलों से उड़ान होती है ।
पक्के इरादे होनी चाहिय,
अपने सपनों को पूरा करने
की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए ।
नदि को, नज़र लगाना लाजमी है,
परन्तु अपने सपनो को पूरा
करने की ताकत रखनी चाहिए ।
हर सपने को अपनी साँसों
में बसाकर रखो, ताकी आपके,
इरादे जिन्दा रह सके ।
सपना पूरा करना मुशिकल होगा,
सपना साकार तभी होगा, जब तुम
कदम अपने बढ़ाओगे ।
मंजिल तुम्हे जरुर मिलेगी
बस चलते जाना है ।



द्वारा सचित्र, पाक्वि लोम्बी



माँ



सुश्री नंगराम आमा
बी. ए द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

माँ, तेरा मन है अनमोल,
तेरे बिना सब अधुरा लगता है ।
तेरी ममता की छाया में,
हर दर्द को हलका लगता है ।
मेरी माँ, प्यारी माँ
तू जब प्यार सें गले लगाती है,
हर बच्चो को खास मेहसूस कराती है ।
तु ही हमारा सहारा हो माँ ।
माँ, जब भी मैं घर पहुँचू तुम्हे पुकारू,
तुम्हारी झलक और आवाज को तरसू माँ ।
तुम बिन यह घर अधुरा है, माँ,
तुम ही मेरी दुनिया हो, माँ ।

एक परिवार



सुश्री जैसमिन अखतर
बी. ए द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

घर से दूर, अंजान शहर में
उम्मीद की चाह और लगन की डोर में,
एक परिवार टूट रही थी मैं ।
महा विद्यालय की पहली क्लास
और अंजान होकर अपने साथ
एक परिवार टूट रही थी मैं ।
हो कोई मेरे जैसा, जो मेरी बातों को इशारों
से समझे वेसा,
देखने से लगते बड़े खडुस है वह,
पर जब बात हुई, तो ज्ञान का भंडार है वह ।
कभी जी. एस कैंडिडेट का इलेक्शन,
तो कभी कॉलेज वीक का तनाव
कभी परिक्षा की टेंशन ।
तो कभी सीनियर्स का खौफ,
इन सब में, एक परिवार टूट रही थी मैं ।
कभी महत्वपूर्ण सूचना
तो कभी पिकनिक की चर्चा,
कभी कॉलेज का प्रोग्राम
तो कभी डोनेशन के बहाने :
इन सब में, एक परिवार टूट रही थी, मैं !
बाते तो अंबानी से कम नहीं,
और हर काम में हम उनसे कम नहीं

प्यार से समझाने में,
और दिल से रुलाने में पेश आने में हम कम नहीं ।
कभी चंद पैसे की मदद करते
कभी मुफ्त का ज्ञान बाँटे
तो कभी कैंटीन में ट्रीट देते ।
कभी बिना कहे पेप्सी पिलाते
तो कुछ ऐसे हैं हमारे सीनियर्स ।
बस अब तो लगता है की
सीनियर्स-जूनियर का रिश्ता बहुत जल्द
खत्म होने को आ चला है ।
और बस कुछ दिनों में वो उड़ चला है,
लेकिन कभी भी कोई जरूरत पड़ती तो
हम राय लेने से नहीं कतराएंगे
और जो मैं कह रही थी....
की एक परिवार, टूट रही थी
अब हम सब मिलके निभाएंगे....

उपने वो नहीं होते जो सिर्फ तस्वीरों में साथ खड़े होते

बेसहारा



सुश्री यामा हिग्यो
द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

बेसहारा मैं बेचारा
जाता कहाँ ! जाता कहाँ ?
बिन पिता का मैं बेचारा
रोता कहाँ ! मुस्कुराता कहाँ ?
राख मे सब भस्म हो गया,
यादे-वादे लकीरों की तरह मिट गया ।
यू ही भटकता फिरता हूँ,
बेसहारा मैं बेचारा ।
पलक झपकते हुआ सवेरा
समझ मे आया कोई रहा ना मेरा,
बेसहारा मैं बेचारा ।



द्वारा सचित्र, जितर सिकोम



हमारा बचपन



सश्री तेची मेरी
बी. ए द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

एक था हमारा बचपन,
जहाँ हम खेल- खेला करते थे;
मेदानों पर घूमा करते थे...
धूल मिट्टी से सना करते थे ।
सड़को पर दौड़ लगाते थे,
और नदी नालो से मचलिया पकड़ते थे,
और कहाँ आजकल का बचपन...
जहाँ खेलना और कूदनाही भूल गए हैं,
पहाड़ों की खुबसुरती से अनजान है !
सड़को पर चलना तो भूल ही गये है,
सड़को पर अब बच्चे नहीं गाड़िया नजर आती हैं ।
आजकल के बच्चों को ...
यन्त्रों ने अपनी चपेट मे ले लिया है,
और एक था हमारा बचपन ॥

बनारस



कुमारी दिपिका विश्वास

बी.ए. द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

कहते हैं जिसे महादेव की नगरी,
रहते हैं जहाँ साधु संत संग अघोरी ।
जहाँ की हवाओ मे इश्क बहती है,
मोझ की राह भी यही से गुज़रती हैं।
जहाँ की हर गली मे एक कहानी है,
वही रहती वैरागी की एक दीवानी हैं ।
गंगा के किनारे बसा वह शहर है,
जहाँ इत्मीनान की संगीनी ठहर है
वह बनारस है ।





भोजपुरी बोली के महावरे



सुश्री मनिषा कूमारी
बी.ए. द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

१. भोजपुरी: - ना नौ मन तेल होई ना राधा नचिहे ।
अर्थात :- ना कोई साधन होगा और ना कोई काम हो पायेगा।

२. भोजपुरी: नाया लुग नौ दिन, लुगरी बरीस दिन ।
अर्थात ; नया कपड़ा नौ दिन के लिए और पूराना कपड़ा सालभर के लिए।

३. भोजपुरी :- फुटली आँखों ना सोहाला ।
अर्थात :- किसी को बिल्कुल भी पसंद नहीं करना।

४. भोजपुरी :- बनला के सभे इयार, बिगड़ला के केछू ना ।
अर्थात :- समय अच्छा हो तो सब साथ देते है, और समय खराब हो तो अपने भी नहीं पूछते है।

५. भोजपुरी :- बिधी के लिखल बाँव ना जाई।
अर्थात :- भगवान का लिखा कोई नहीं टाल सकता।

६. भोजपुरी :- लाठी के मारल भुला जाला लेकिन बाती के नाही है ।
अर्थात- लाठी का मारा कोई भूल जाता है, पर बातों से जो मारा जाता है वह न भूलाया नहीं जाता है ।

बोड़ो जन जाती के मुहावरे



सुश्री प्रिया बोड़ो

बी.ए. द्वितीय सत्र, हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

१. बोड़ो ; - नंनी मोहरा हाधोकी बायदी डंग ।
अर्थात ; - तारा के समान सुंदर होना ।
२. बोड़ो ; - गजा गुपुर जाना ।
अर्थात - बहुत गुस्सा होना ।
३. बोड़ो ; - मावजी जाना ।
अर्थात ; - भीगी बिल्ली बनकर डर जाना ।
४. बोड़ो ; - बीरनाए सोखा मीटीनाय ।
अर्थात : किसी के राज की बात दूर से जान लेना ।
५. बोड़ो ; - हाथाय रवटीना ।
अर्थात ; - जब कोई खुलकर दाँत निकालकर हसँता है ।
६. बोड़ो ; - कमायो सना ।
अर्थात; - किसी की शिकायत करना ।
७. उपखाय नंनी उपखाय होमना ।
अर्थात; - माँ का हाथ बटाँना और सहायता करना ।
८. बोड़ो ; - गोनततोग दुरतु हना ।
अर्थात ; - बहुत परेशान करना और नाक मे दम करना ।
९. बोड़ो ; - बीखा उंपनी गाव ।
अर्थात ; - दिल से इच्छुक होना ।
१०. बोड़ो ; - मेगोन खेवना ।
अर्थात ; - आँखो से इशारा करना ।
११. बोड़ो ; - दोनी एसे गाबन एसे ।
अर्थात ; - बड़े ध्यान से पढना ।
१२. बोड़ो ; - गसा गजनी ।
अर्थात ; - ठोकर खाने के बाद तो ही आँखे खुलती है ।
१३. बोड़ो ; - उकीजा बार पयना ।
अर्थात ; - उलटी हवा का बहना है ।



न्यीशी पेहलिया

सुश्री संगहा याचुप
बी.ए. द्वितीय सत्र,
हिन्दी प्रतिष्ठा

१. रीमा दे रीचो - लोदाप ।
: काम करने से पहले काम करने वाला - खुरपि
२. अँगमा दे अंगचो - बडी
: चलने से कदम बढ़ाने वाला - छड़ी ।
३. दमा दे दचो ; पून्यू ।
: खाने से पहले खाने वाला - चम्मच
४. सते न्यरोड ग्यादोड - चोक्या ।
: बांस की छोटी टोकरी जो चूलहे के उपर रखी जाती है ।
५. सते तुम बलो बलेग ; मुतुंग
: जलति हुई लकड़ी का टुककरा ।
६. मीरी पोस पोतर ; ताकर
: तारा
७. दाक्कर पी दाक्कीक माकू - चकची ।
: बाँस की दीवार
८. संगपीगं तके बलीगं बले ; यालु बाबा
: परछाई
९. तकू तकपीक तलू ताकहीक ; तहीक
: जूँ

आका जनजाति की पहेलीयाँ



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१. तेरे अशुना हीगी ना कोए पिचिंग गो पीदमड :- मया ।
: ऐसी कौन सी चीज है जो बढ़ती है कभी गगती नहीं ? - उम्र ।
२. तेरे अशुना हीगी कोए दीम खुईग ? - फु मुरु ।
: ऐसी कौन सी चीज है जो बिकती नहीं - ज्ञान ।
३. कोपे अला लेलंग - सीलो दीम फकीगो ।
: चार चाँद लगना - सोभा बढ़ाना ।
४. गुगा रो लड़ा सोको यीदा फो ।
: सो जाओ वरना काटने वाला डरावना भूत आ जायेगा
५. रांग डंग मुरु यीदा दोचे, गुगा रो ।
: कान काटने वाला आदमी आ रहा है , सो जाओ ।
६. पीची गो मेने देगो कपा फो ।
: दिन बढ़ने के बाद अच्छा होगा तब समझ में आएगा ।
७. सम सम गी मेने देगो कपा भा ।
: पहले पहले का समय अच्छा था ।
८. अन्या मीगो - होची गो ।
: आग बबूला होना, बहुत गुस्सा होना ।
९. संमपे मा गो चोसु, लां सी चागो - फहंग अई
: काले वन की रानी हूँ, पीती लाल पानी हूँ बताओ कोन हूँ मैं ? - जूँ
१०. मांग डअनी तोदा पोकला डा मागो ने पलेडंग :- तांतु
: काला हूँ पर कौआ नहीं, उड़ता हूँ पर चिड़िया नहीं :- मच्छर ।
११. मांम पली, अवा पली, अचीन पली :- खाने का चम्मच ।
१२. बेबु देगो नीले जोगों
: पुराने जमाने में लोग बैठकों में पत्थर के बैठक का प्रयोग करते थे ।



BRIEF REPORT ON NSS ACTIVITIES FOR THE SESSION 2023-24

Mr. Botem Moyong
NSS PO

The National Service Scheme (NSS) Unit of Dera Natung Government College (DNGC), Itanagar is one of the largest and best units of Arunachal Pradesh, which comprises of 4 units (Unit I, II, III, and IV) with 400 NSS volunteers (100 volunteers each Unit) led by 4 energetic Programme Officers (POs) namely- Mr. Botem Moyong (Asstt. Prof. Mathematics), Dr. Chello Lima (Asstt. Prof. Commerce), Mr. Phuntso Gombu (Asstt. Prof. Chemistry) and Dr. Kipa Roni (Asstt. Prof. Education). The unit is highly committed to rendering its duty and services to the utmost level. It organizes various regular activities and a seven-day special camp every year.

The brief report on NSS activities for the session 2023-24 is given below:

(I). REGULAR ACTIVITIES:

(1) 2nd June 2023: The unit, successfully organised career counselling-cum-certificate distribution programme in the conference hall of DNGC. Organized by Mr. Botem Moyong, PO, the event saw the participation of 160 senior NSS volunteers of the 2022-23 batch from all 14 departments of the college. In recognition of their services, they were awarded NSS certificates for outstanding commitment and dedication. Principal Dr. M.Q.Khan discoursed on the importance of career development and provided guidance on various avenues available to the volunteers. Two NSS POs Mr. Botem Moyong & Mr. Phuntso Gombu, and other esteemed faculty members of the college were in attendance.





(2) 5th June 2023: The unit observed World Environment Day with the theme “Beat Plastic Pollution” by carrying out a mass cleanliness drive followed by a tree plantation within the college campus. A team of 100 NSS volunteers and two programme officers, Mr. Botem Moyong and Dr. Chello Lima, cleaned up the surrounding of college and planted about



70 saplings of tree.

(3) 14th June 2023: Aiming to guide the students towards promising career paths, the NIELIT Study Centre, the NSS Unit and the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) organised an insightful Career Counselling-cum-Induction Programme in the Conference Hall, in collaboration with NIELIT Centre, Itanagar. Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, and two esteemed resource persons from NIELIT Centre Itanagar, Shri Anup Kumar, Scientist D, and Shri Anan Tying, Junior Assistant, graced the event. About 160 students attended the programme, including 8 NCC cadets, 50 NSS volunteers, 80 newly inducted Associate Data Entry Operator course students, and students from various departments of DNGC. Dr. Khan emphasised the importance of values and morals in building a strong character, urging students to embrace honesty, modesty, discipline, compassion, courage, forgiveness, positivity, and happiness. (Organiser: Mr. Botem Moyong, Centre Coordinator, NIELIT Study Centre DNGC and NSS PO).





(4) 1st to 4th August 2023: Rigorous Social Services were organised consecutively for 4 days to prepare for “Outstanding Alumni Meet, 5th August 2023” organised by the college. The unit led by POs Mr. Botem Moyong & Dr. Chello Lima, cleaned up the whole campus including playground, orchid lawn, road from DNGC Main Gate to Shikshak Bhawan, etc., on the 1st and 2nd June. The team led by Mr. Botem Moyong hired the IMC truck and, disposed off the collected garbage, and cleaned up all the metallic signboards around the campus by using steel brush, water and soap on the 3rd & 4th days. (In photo, the NSS PO Mr. Botem Moyong cleaning the Sign board at DNGC Main Gate, Vivek Vihar).



(5) 14th August 2023: POs Dr. Chello Lima & Mr. Botem Moyong, organised a Mass Social Service and pledge-taking programme under the theme “Meri Maati Mera Desh”, followed by plantation of new saplings, renourishing the existing plants, and preparation for 77th Independence Day.



(6) 15th August 2023: The NSS and NCC units jointly organised and celebrated the 77th Independence Day with great pomp and grandeur, in the gracious presence of Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal and other faculty members. The NSS volunteers showcased a breathtaking patriotic dance on the occasion.





(7) 25th August 2023: Dr. Chello Lima, PO, along with NSS volunteers, actively participated in “Meri Maati Mera Desh” held in DK Conventional Hall, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. The event marked the culmination of Amrit Kalash Yatra. Honourable Chief Minister Shri Pema Khandu and Deputy Chief Minister Shri Chowna Mein graced the event.



(8) 1st Sept. 2023: The NSS Unit & Red Ribbon Club jointly organised a drama competition, reel-making competition and marathon race. Prize money with certificates was awarded to all the winners. A marathon race “Run Against HIV/AIDS” was organised on the same morning starting from Hollongi to DNGC playground. About 30 college students participated in the race, which was organised by POs Dr. Chello Lima & Mr. Botem Moyong.



(9) 5th September 2023: As a part of ‘Swachh Bharat Abhiyan’ movement, volunteers organised a mass social service and cleaned up the whole college campus. 162 NSS volunteers took active part in the cleanliness drive.



(10) 15th Sept. 2023: Led by PO Mr. Botem Moyong, the volunteers seamlessly played a vital role in providing help during the DNGC Students’ Union Election, working for almost 24 hours from 5:00 a.m. to midnight.



(11) 23rd Sept. 2023: The unit led by PO Dr. Chello Lima, built handmade bamboo dustbins and installed them throughout the college campus maintaining a testimony of ‘Clean and Plastic Free’ college.





(12) 24th Sept. 2023: Led by PO Dr. Chello Lima, the unit observed NSS Foundation Day by enthusiastically cleaning the NSS garden, decorating and planting a variety of plants and flowers within the college premises, with the theme “Swachhata hi seva”. Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Lima highlighted the meaning of NSS and its logo to the volunteers reiterating the role and significance of the NSS volunteers.



(13) 1st October 2023: In collaboration with Arunachal Life Saving Foundation, the unit organized a Mega Blood Donation Camp on National Blood Donor’s Day in the college auditorium. Graced by Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, Shri Ramesh Jeke, Chairperson, Arunachal Life Saving Foundation, Dr. Subu Apang, MO of R.K. Mission Hospital, four NSS POs of namely Mr. Botem Moyong, Dr. Chello Lima, Mr. Phuntso Gombu and Dr. Liza Mihin, and other faculty members of the college. Around 500 people including professors, NSS volunteers, NCC cadets and students actively participated. A medical team , including nurses and technicians from R.K. Mission Hospital and North East Nursing College of Health Science, Lekhi, played a vital role in the mega event. Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, appreciated and emphasized the students to stay motivated and keep themselves healthy and fit, to always stick to the motto of NSS: “Not me, But you”. A total of 130 units of blood were collected. (Coordinated by Mr. Botem Moyong & Dr. Chello Lima)



(14) 17th October 2023: In collaboration with State NSS Cell, Directorate of Higher & Technical Education, GoAP, DNGC NSS unit organized a State Level NSS Selection pre-RD Camp in the College Auditorium. 32 NSS volunteers from various colleges and universities of Arunachal Pradesh attended. Also, two NSS volunteers of DNGC were selected, namely Miss Habung





Nenkha & Miss Panya Khangam.

(15) 21st October 2023: To enlighten the newly inducted NSS volunteers towards all-round development and moral responsibility of NSS volunteers, the NSS DNGC organised an Induction-cum-Orientation programme in the college Auditorium, attended by around 400 NSS volunteers including 200 newly inducted NSS volunteers.



(16) 31st Oct. 2023: NSS volunteers observed 'National Unity Day' or 'Rashtriya Ekta Diwas' in the Orchid Lawn of the college. Principal Dr. M.Q. Khan administered the Rashtriya Ekta Pledge along with NSS POs Mr. Phuntso Gombu and Dr. Chello Lima, and NSS volunteers. The day also witnessed poster-making and slogan writing competitions among the NSS volunteers.



(17) 11th Nov. 2023: Two NSS volunteers namely-Miss Habung Nenka and Miss Panya Khangam along with Arunachal NSS Contingent participated in the East Zone Pre-Republic Day Parade Camp organised by State NSS Bhubaneswar, SOA University, Odisha.



(18) 15th to 18th Nov. 2023: NSS volunteers actively participated and played a pivotal role during the Annual College Day Celebration 2023 by offering volunteering services. The two NSS contingents: NSS Boys & NSS Girls, each of 32 members, participated in March Past Parade on the inaugural day.



(19) 22nd Nov. 2023: In collaboration with NIELIT Centre, Itanagar, the unit successfully organised the First Ever NIELIT JOB FAIR - Campus Placement in the College Auditorium, wherein the unemployed youths across the state appeared for the walk-in interview for direct job recruitment in various private sectors and organisations. About 500 unemployed youths participated, out of which 120 were selected and appointed through the interview. A total of 25





employers from all over India turned up for the Job Fairs were as follows: 1. HDFC Bank, 2. YES Bank, 3. ICICI Bank, 4. AXIS Bank, 5. Bandhan Bank, 6. Aditya Birla Capital, 7. IndusInd Bank, 8. Titan, 9. IDBI Bank, 10. Neni Hyundai, 11. NESOL, 12. Alian Virson, 13. Dawn-Lit Developers, 14. Mahindra Coaching, 15. Edupur Foundation, 16. DVRS India, 17. M/S Placement cum Security Agency, 18. Bajaj Finser, 19. North East Small Finance Bank, 20. LIC of India, 21. Royal Enfield, 22. Maruti Suzuki NEXA, 23. Tata Motors, 24. Mahindra Motors, and 25. Renault Motors. Dr. M.Q. Khan, Mr. Rintu Das, Director, NIELIT Itanagar, and others graced the event, which was coordinated by Mr. Botem Moyong, NSS PO-cum-Centre Coordinator, NIELIT.



(20) 24th to 25th Nov. 2023: The unit in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan organised State Level Yuva Utsav in the College Auditorium. Graced by Shri Mama Natung, Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, Water Resources and Environment & Forest, GoAP, as the Chief Guest and Dr. M.Q. Khan as the Special Guest, the event witnessed various competitions (with prizes and certificates) like Declamation, Young Artist's, Photography, Cultural Dance, and Young Writers'. NSS volunteer Mr. John Cheda secured 1st Prize in Photography Contest. POs Mr. Phuntso Gombu & Mr. Botem Moyong coordinated the event.



(21) 1st Dec. 2023: World AIDS Day was observed to create awareness among the students about the life-threatening disease HIV/AIDS- its causes, symptoms and prevention. Graced by Principal Dr. M.Q. Khan and PO Dr. Chello Lima, the event witnessed competitions such as Essay Writing and Quiz. The volunteers staged a drama showcasing how HIV is transmitted and the trauma that an infected person and their family members undergo.



(22) 26th to 31st December 2023: The unit organized the 26th National Integration and Youth



Leadership Camp and National Seminar cum Conference themed “Viksit Yuva-Viksit Bharat”, in collaboration with Central Calcutta Science & Culture Organisation for Youth (CCSCOY). On 28th December 2023, the event was graced by Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh, Hon’ble Minister of State for Education & External Affairs, Govt. of India, as the Chief Guest; Shri Jagannath Sarkar, Hon’ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha as the Special Guest; Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, DNGC, Shri N.C. Pramanik, Chief General Secretary of CCSCOY and other eminent distinguished guests. Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh advised the students to promote self-sustainable, self-reliance and self-resilience by encouraging Atmanirbhar Bharat. The event witnessed various programmes like yoga class, self-defense, parade, aerobics, singing, dancing, poem recitation, drama, seminars, space exhibition, etc. NSS POs Dr. Chello Lima and Mr. Botem Moyong, and NCC CTO Mr. Goke Riji coordinated the overall event.



(23) 3rd to 4th January 2024: POs Mr. Botem Moyong and Dr. Kipa Roni successfully conducted 2 days of Mass Social Service, along with the volunteers in preparation for the 7-day National Integration Camp (5-11 January 2024) organized at the DNGC campus. The team cleaned and cleared up all the garbage and jungle within the campus including playground, girls’ & boys’ hostels, road side from DNGC Main Gate to Shikshak Bhawan, Auditorium, etc.

(24) 5th to 11th January 2024: The 7 Day National Integration Camp (NIC) themed “Viksit Yuva, Viksit Bharat” organized by Regional Directorate of NSS, Guwahati, in collaboration with DNGC NSS Unit, and State NSS Cell, Directorate of Higher & Technical Education, Itanagar, GoAP in the college campus, wherein 15 states including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and 8 North-Eastern States of India participated. The National Integration stands for a vibrant platform that invites young vision, new ideas and innovations. It provides a platform where different sections of people across the country can exchange their rich cultures and traditions.

Shri Mama Natung, Hon’ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, Water Resources and Environment & Forest, GoAP, officially inaugurated the mega event on 6th January 2024 in the college auditorium. He encouraged the campers to become brand ambassadors of Arunachal Pradesh and promote tourism, which can boost the state’s economic status.

The team visited Ziro, one of the famous tourist hotspots of Arunachal Pradesh, and Arunachal Pradesh State Legislative Assembly Hall on the 4th and 6th day of camping. Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, flagged off the National Integration Rally on 9th January 2024, from DNGC campus to Ganga and back to DNGC campus. Many activities were organized, such as technical sessions,



cultural events, literary events, yoga, sightseeing, social services, etc. The Valedictory function was graced by Shri Amjad Tak, IAS, Commissioner (Education), GoAP as the Chief Guest on 11th January 2024. Organising Committee: Dr. A.K. Mishra (SLO), Mr. Botem Moyong (NSS PO) and Dr. Kipa Roni (NSS PO).



Great things are done by a series of small things brought together.” —Vincent van Gogh



(25) 30th Jan. – 5th Feb. 2024: The NSS & NCC units observed 5th Edition of FIT INDIA WEEK in collaboration with Sports' Authority of India (SAI) at DNGC Playground. The mega event was inaugurated on 30th January 2024, by Shri Tamme Phassang, the Hon'ble Mayor of Itanagar Municipal Corporation (IMC) as the Chief Guest and Principala DNGC, Dr. M.Q. Khan, as the Guest of Honour. Other dignitaries present were Mr. Inkamlak Newmai, the Itanagar Centre Head of Sports' Authority of India, faculty members and the organising committee headed by NSS PO Mr. Botem Moyong, NCC CTO Mr. Goke Riji and Mr. L.R. Singh. The week-long event witnessed different activities viz. fitness pledge taking, football matches, volleyball, yoga, literary activities like quiz competition, extempore speech, slogan writing, etc. The Chief Guest, Shri Tamme Phassang, advised the youth to keep themselves away from drugs and other hazardous and bad habits- only then can one ensure FIT ARUNACHAL and FIT INDIA.



(26) 10th Feb. 2024: NSS volunteers actively participated in the Road Safety Month Intercollege Literary Competition organized by DNGC in collaboration with the State Road Safety Lead Agency under the Directorate of Transport (Naharlagun), GoAP. The NSS volunteers helped the organizer make the event a grand success.



(27) 11th Feb. 2024: The NSS volunteers along with NCC cadets visited Raj Bhawan and interacted with the Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal-Pradesh. The governor's strong and kind words of encouragement highly motivated the volunteers and cadets.





(28) 19th Feb. 2024: The executive NSS volunteers conducted a mini social service on the college premises. They cleaned up NSS Garden, way to new academic block and decorated the adjoining areas of the NSS Office



(29) 22nd Feb. 2024: The unit organized an insightful Cancer Awareness Workshop under the banner of Cancer Mukta Jagarukta Abhiyan-Arunachal Pradesh, in collaboration with Mon Indigenous Cultural and Welfare Society (MICWS) and Chhabi Sahayog Foundation. The event was graced by Mrs. Tsering Wangmu Sinchaji, Chairperson of Sinchaji Foundation; Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal; two resource persons, Dr. Vishal Vinay Jha, Wadia Hospital, Mumbai and Dr. Priyanka Semwal, AIIMS, Rishikesh, and many other dignitaries. More than 500 students, including NSS volunteers, actively participated and availed the lecture on health benefits. NSS POs coordinated the programme- Mr. Botem Moyong and Mr. Phuntso Gombu.



(30) 4th March 2024: As part of the Campaign on “Mera Pehla Vote Desh Ke Liye,” the volunteers organized a Mini Integrated Communication and Outreach Program (ICOP) on Systematic Voters’ Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP), in collaboration with Central Bureau of Communication (CBC), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, GoI, Regional Office (RO) Itanagar, in the Conference Hall. The event, aimed to spread awareness about election, voters, and voters’ rights among the people, especially youth, was attended by around 200 students, including NSS volunteers and students from various departments. The programme’s main objective was to create ‘voter awareness among the youth’ and manifest the “Role of youth in the elections”. Dr. M.Q. Khan, exhorted the students to stay away from the temptations of money culture and not to compromise their votes and voting rights, but rather cast their valuable votes to the capable leaders. The Resource Person, Ms. Bar Yakar, Assistant Professor of Political Science, DNGC, captivated the students by imparting knowledge about elections, voting, voters, and their rights. The lecture and interaction session of the event was followed by Quiz Competition wherein Ms. Chaya Haji, a Political Science Major student, emerged as 1st prize winner while two NSS volunteers, Ms. Bamchiri Dabang and Mr. Sangha Apo bagged the 2nd and 3rd prizes, respectively.



(31) 19th March 2024: Volunteers helped the organisers of the D Creo Fest, the Arts and Literary Clubs, seamlessly conduct the event.



(32) 30th March 2024: As part of the campaign “Mera Pehla Vote Desh Ke Liye”, under the direction of Hon’ble minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, GoI, the DNGC NSS unit organized a Voter’s Awareness Rally and Street Play. The event witnessed the gracious presence of Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal and three NSS POs (PO) - Mr. Botem Moyong, Dr. Chello Lima and Dr. Kipa Roni. Around 100 NSS Volunteers of DNGC participated actively in the event. The Rally, starting from DNGC Campus towards Chandranagar tri-junction via Vivek Vihar and back to campus, was flagged off by Dr. Khan. The team also performed a captivating Street Play with its title “Voting Karna Bohut Jaruri” with slogans “Vote for Better Future”, “Me and My Vote are not for Sale”, “Think Twice, Vote Wise” at two different places of Itanagar viz. Vivek Vihar Tri-Junction and Chandranagar Tri-Junction, respectively, are used to spread awareness of the importance of voting and voting rights to the public.





(33) 1st April 2024: As a part of the Campaign “Mera Pehla Vote Desh Ke Liye”, under the direction of Hon’ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports, GoI, the NSS volunteers organized a Mass Cleanliness Drive within the campus. The team led by Dr. M.Q. Khan and two NSS Pos Dr. Kipa Roni and Dr. Chello Lima, collected 40 bags full of garbage.



(34) 2nd to 6th April 2024: Led by PO Mr. Botem Moyong, the volunteers participated in 5 days North-East NSS Festival, held at Art & Culture Complex, Berawtlang, Aizawl, Mizoram. The event, aimed to foster unity and a feeling of oneness among eight North Eastern States of India, was organized by Regional Directorate of NSS, Guwahati and State NSS Cell, Mizoram. It was officially inaugurated on 3rd April 2024 by Prof. Dibakar Chandra Deka, Vice Chancellor of Mizoram University (MZU), as the Chief Guest, in the gracious presence of Mr. Jangjilong, Regional Director, Regional Directorate of NSS (NER), Guwahati and other dignitaries.



(35) 8th May 2024: The unit successfully organized Certificate Distribution Ceremony in the Conference Hall of the college. The event was graced by four energetic POs of NSS Unit DNGC, namely Mr. Botem Moyong, Dr. Chello Lima, Mr. Phuntso Gombu and Dr. Kipa Roni. 134 senior NSS volunteers were recognised and awarded NSS certificates for their outstanding commitment and dedication. Also, the 20 most active and dedicated NSS volunteers were awarded Certificate of Appreciation.





(36) 9th May 2024: The NSS and NCC Units of Dera Natung Govt. College (DNGC), Itanagar, jointly conducted a Mass Social Service within the college campus. The mega event, led by two NSS Programme Officers (POs) namely Mr. Botem Moyong and Dr. Chello Lima, and one NCC CTO Mr. Goke Riji, saw active participation of 100 students comprising NSS Volunteers and NCC Cadets of the college. The team cleaned up the whole campus including the Playground and managed to pick up garbage of more than 30 bags, which were later on, disposed off by IMC truck.



(37) Apart from above-mentioned activities, the NSS Unit also partook in many other activities/events/programmes organized in/by the college during the session 2023-24. Some of these are: Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyan at Jollang, Help Desk during college Admission and Scholarship form fillup, etc

(II) SPECIAL CAMP:

The NSS Unit led by Mr. Botem Moyong, Dr. Chello Lima, Dr. Kipa Roni and Mr. Phuntso Gombu along with 100 NSS volunteers, successfully conducted 7-Days NSS special camping for the academic year 2023-24, from 14th to 20th June 2024 at its newly adopted village- Bedhi Bedha Village, Itanagar, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh, situated 7 km away from the college campus. The main aim of the camp was to help the people in the village, to know about their lifestyle, to help them improve their abilities and to create awareness among people about cleanliness, health and hygiene, importance of tree plantation, environment enrichment and conservation. And also to inculcate among the student participants social awareness, virtues of good citizenship, and render service to the community.

The week-long camping successfully concluded on 20th June with a plantation drive and a formal concluding ceremony. The team planted about 20 saplings of flower-bearing trees along the village's roadside, starting from main highway road to the end of the village, and installed proper metallic fencing net around every sapling. It was followed by a formal concluding programme organised in the house of Mr. Kipa Kalley, a senior member of the village, attended



The man who does not read books has no advantage over the one who cannot read them."

— Mark Twain



by the Smt. Techi Naka Kipa, Gram Panchayat Member (GPM) of Bedhi Bedha village, three NSS POs, Mr. Botem Moyong, Dr. Chello Lima and Dr. Kipa Roni, and other senior members of the village.

The GPM and other senior members of the village expressed their warm gratitude to the NSS Unit of DNGC for dedicating their selfless services to the society especially to Bedhi Bedha Village. Further, they solemnly promised the unit to offer better support and cooperation in the future.

Earlier, on 15th June 2024 i.e. the second day of camping, the event was officially inaugurated by Smt. Techi Naka Kipa, GPM, in the presence of other senior members of the village, wherein the team installed the Village Adoption Sign Board (metallic board) at the entrance of the village. Mrs. Naka, the GPM highlighted the tasks and activities that the unit could carry out in the village, such as construction of extremely deteriorated Hanging Bamboo bridge across Bedha river/stream connecting two colonies of the village, clearance of jungles and drainage system, plantation, etc. For better and effectively execution of the work, the volunteers were divided into different groups. One group of volunteers collected bamboos from the nearby hilly jungles to construct a bamboo bridge. The other group cleared the jungle near the bridge and the road connecting the two colonies of the village. They also cleaned up and collected all the garbage thrown in and around the Bedha river.

On the first day of camping, the unit led by NSS POs visited the house of GPM and surveyed the village. Accordingly, a detailed discussion was made with the GPM and other senior members of the village regarding the village development, infrastructure, environment and any help required from NSS Unit. Dr. Chello Lima, PO NSS Unit DNGC meticulously explained to the GPM and the villagers about NSS Unit, its motto, its role in adopted village, purpose of adoption of village, purpose and importance of Special Camping Programme. The Unit also submitted an application to the GPM, seeking permission to adopt the Village- Bedhi Bedha for five years starting from 2024 to 2028, which was excitedly accepted and granted by GPM. On the third day of camping (i.e. 16th June 2024), the team successfully constructed the bamboo bridge despite of incessant rain. Since the construction of the Bamboo Bridge was a huge and tough project for the unit, it took a whole day to complete. The bridge is the only lifeline of transportation and communication for the villagers, including school-going children residing on the left bank of the Bedha River.

On its fourth day of camping (i.e., 17th June), the NSS volunteers constructed the footpath road connecting the uphill colony of the village as there was no proper road connectivity between the uphill colony and another part of the village. The team also installed bamboo footsteps on the uphill footpath for comfortable walking and support, especially for the children and elderly. The volunteers executed some earth cutting and muck dumping during the construction of the uphill footpath. They concluded their work for the day by clearing the jungles near the uphill footpath. The 5th day of the camping saw a mass cleanliness drive, which was carried out by the NSS Volunteers, along with villagers, in every colony and river stream of the village. Some



villagers supported the volunteers by providing brooms and cold drinks. The mass cleanliness drive was followed by an informal class on cleanliness, health and hygiene, segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, pollution, etc., delivered by Dr. Chello Lima (PO NSS) to the villagers.

On day six, one group of volunteers cleared and cleaned the jungles and garbage in the adjoining areas of an 800m long road connecting the main highway to the village. The other group of volunteers was engaged in the reconstruction and cleaning of the drainage system in the village.

The DNGC NSS Unit, one of the largest units across the state, always stands firm and dedicated to its selfless service to society. Despite torrential rain, the volunteers showed their courage and never backed down, and finally completed the 7 days of camping full of experience and temperament.





Shoot for the moon. Even if you miss you'll land among the stars." —Les Brown



NCC

The NCC unit of Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, was established in 1991, with an aim to provide the students of the college an opportunity to join the largest youth organisation in India. The unit has a strength of 268 cadets, comprising 160 boys (SD) and 108 girls (SW), belonging to various streams and departments of the college. It is affiliated to the 1 AP Bn Naharlagun, under the NCC Group Headquarters Tezpur, and the NCC Directorate North Eastern Region. The unit is led by NCC Officer Mr. Goke Riji and Dr. Likha Eichir, Assistant Professors of the college, under whom regular parades, lectures, drills, and camps are conducted in the college, as well as cadets are encouraged to participate in various activities and events organised at the district, state, and national level.

Major Activities and Achievements.

Career Counselling-cum-Induction Programme (June 14, 2023)

The following cadets

1. CSM Porush Sharma
2. CQMS Tashi Dorjee
3. SGT Ayang Dao,
4. CDT Rohit Lama
5. SGT Rinyi Rongpharbi
6. SGT Midir Pangu Participated in career counselling programme and had the opportunity to demonstrate their piloting skills.





Combined Annual Training Camp (CATC) 2023



The CATC was held at NERIST, Nirjuli, Arunachal Pradesh from June 23rd, 2023, to July 2nd, 2023. DNGC NCC unit college was well-represented with participation from over 100 cadets.

Kargil Vijay Diwas at Raj Bhawan



On July 26th, 2023, the auspicious occasion of Kargil Vijay Diwas was celebrated at Raj Bhavan (Governor House). NCC cadets from DNGC were invited to attend this significant event.

Efforts and courage are not enough without purpose and direction. – John F. Kennedy



The DNGC NCC unit celebrated International Day of Yoga. The event was graced by the presence of Dr M. Q. Khan, Principal, DNGC. The program was organized by NCC CTO Assistant Professor, Goke Riji. Dr Ratna Tayeng, other staff members, and 60 NCC cadets attended the event. This celebration stands as a testament to the units commitment to holistic development and well-being.

77th Independence Day Celebration



On August 15, 2023, the college observed the 77th Independence Day. The event was organised by the NCC unit of the college. Who... displaying their discipline, dedication and determination.

Alumni Meet-cum-Felicitation Programme and Workshop on “Role of Alumni in the Development of Institution”

On September 5, 2023, the College organised an outstanding Alumni Meet-cum-Felicitation Programme and Workshop on “Role of Alumni in the Development of Institution”. The event was attended by Shri Pema Khandu; Honourable Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Tamme Phassang; Mayor of Itanagar and Professor Dhananjay Singh, Member Secretary of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, as esteemed guests. Several NCC cadets from the college were felicitated for their achievements and representation at the national level in Delhi. The felicitated cadets included:

Rank	Name	Camp	Year
S.U.O	Nabam Mima	TSC	2022
S.U.O	Amrita Rai	TSC	2022
U.O	Banu Lollen	TSC	2022
U.O	Tadar Ania	TSC	2022
U.O	Toyir Babla	IDC	2022
U.O	Jikke Anung	IDC	2022
U.O	Sachin Degio	IDC	2022
U.O	Taro Hanning	IDC	2022
U.O	Yader Talom	RDC	2023



U.O

Aniya Bagang

RDC

2023



Kindness is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see.” —Mark Twain



Mass Social Service Program - Teacher's Day



On the occasion of Teacher's Day, the NCC unit of Dera Natung Government College conducted a Mass Social Service Program. The college compound was cleaned and maintained, showcasing the unit's commitment to social responsibility. The program was successfully carried out under the supervision of CTOs Goke Riji and Dr. Likha Eichir.

Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment." – Jim Rohn



Puneet Sagar Abhiyan Competition



As a part of the Puneet Sagar Abhiyan , DNGC Itanagar hosted a series of competitions including Essay Writing, Lectures, Quizzes, and Poster Making. These events, conducted by 1 APBN NCC Naharlagun, saw enthusiastic participation of NCC cadets of DNGC and from various outer institutions.

The reading of all good books is like conversation with the finest of the past centuries."

—Rene Descartes

Awareness Rally and Nukkad Natak, 10th September 2023



DNGC cadets showcased their talent in Awareness Rally and nukkad natak, organized by 1 APBN NCC Naharlagun, by securing first place in the nukkad natak competition. Additionally, they participated in an awareness rally to educate the community on the prevention of plastic pollution, further highlighting their dedication to environmental issues.

Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan (NMBA) Inauguration, 22nd September, 2023

The inauguration of the “Nasha Mukht Bharat Abhiyan” (NMBA) was held at the Jubilee Hall of the College. The event was honoured by the presence of the Chief Guest, Hon’ble Governor Lieutenant General K. T. Parnaik, PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd). A ceremonial guard of honour and pilot were presented by the NCC cadets of 1 APBN NCC, Naharlagun, showcasing the discipline and respect ingrained in the cadets.

Guard of Honour	Pilot
SUO Jikke Talo	CSM Niri Yani
UO Liken Gongo	SGT Riinyi Rongpharpi
UO Rahul Pegu	CPL Pratima Barman
UO Techhi Takap	CDT Kushi Lochung
CDT Giogi Tama	
CDT Tojom Ete	
CDT Ramashankar Sah	



CDT Onil Paying



Keep your face towards the sunshine and shadows will fall behind you.' —Walt Whitman



Gandhi Jayanti Cleanliness Initiative: Swachhta Hi Seva, 2nd October, 2023

In commemoration of Gandhi Jayanti, the College undertook a significant cleanliness initiative titled ‘Swachhta Hi Seva’. The drive aimed at promoting hygiene and tidiness within the campus precincts. The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from approximately 500 students and faculty members across various departments. Additionally, the presence of around 50 NCC members played a pivotal role in the successful execution of this cleanliness drive.



Felicitation and Participation in All India Thal Sainik Camp (AITSC) 18th September, 2023 – 30th September, 2023

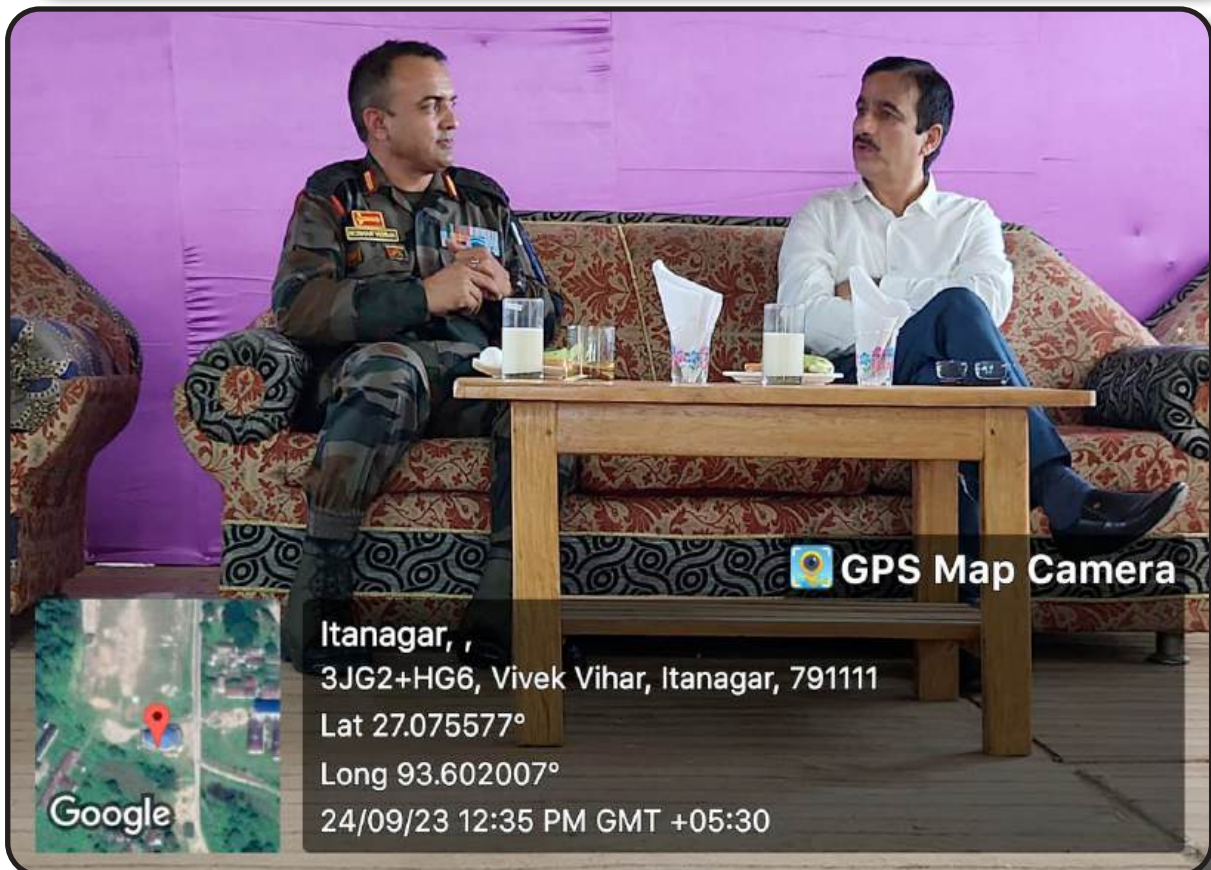
Dr M. Q. Khan, Principal of Dera Natung Government College, proudly felicitated SW cadet Mary Paksok, BA 5th semester (Geography) for her distinguished participation in the prestigious All India Thal Sainik Camp (AITSC). From 18th September, 2023 – 30th September, 2023 representing the North Eastern Region at the DG NCC Cariappa Parade Ground in New Delhi.





NCC New Enrolment (2023-24), 9th September, 2023

The DNGC NCC unit conducted the new enrolment selection process for the academic year 2023-24 on 25th September 2023. The selection, under the aegis of 1 AP Bn NCC, Naharlagun, comprised three stages: a physical test, a written exam, and a viva interview. A total of 170 students participated in the selection process, with successful candidates being chosen for enrolment. The event was graced by the presence of C.O. Lieutenant Roshan Verma of 1 AP Bn NCC NLG; Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal DNGC, and several other PI staff members.



In this life we cannot do great things. We can only do small things with great love we don't know what to do." — John Holt



The 3rd Edition of Inter-Batch Futsal Championship - DNGC NCC Unit, 7th October, 2023

The 3rd Edition of the Inter-Batch Futsal Championship was a thrilling event, successfully hosted by the 20th batch of the DNGC NCC unit. The tournament saw spirited participation from the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd batches. The matches were particularly gripping, featuring the seasoned energy of the former cadets (18th, 19th and 20th batches) against the fresh and unwavering determination of the 21st and 22nd batches. The championship concluded with the 22nd batch clinching the title in the Senior Wing (SW) category, while the 18th batch emerged victorious in the Senior Division (SD) category.



Traffic Management by NCC Cadets

NCC cadets contribute to traffic management on campus, effectively reducing congestion and facilitating smoother vehicular movement.





Trekking Camp Participation, 30th October, 2023 – 8th November, 2023

Cadets U.O. Sapan Sarkar and can be included Tadar Polu from 1 APBN NCC Naharlagun embarked on a trekking expedition from Naharlagun to the camps in Bihar and Jharkhand, from 30th October, 2023 – 8th November, 2023. They represented DNGC NCC with distinction.



Participants	Reg No
U.O. Sapan Sarkar	AR21SDA100031
Cdt. Tadar Polu	AR21SDA100036

Car Rally Camp Participation

Cadets Prag Jyoti Deori, Minguhn Haisa, and Sonam Dema Yamnojee embarked on a journey from Naharlagun to Shillong to participate in a Car Rally Camp on 5th Nov, 2023. They represented the DNGC NCC unit from 1 APBN NCC NLG with zeal.



Unless you are continually improving your skills, you are quickly becoming irrelevant
- Ralph Waldo Emerso



Participants	Reg No
Cdt. Prag Jyoti Deori	AR21SDA100049
Cdt. Sonam Dema Yamnojee	AR21SWA100927
Cdt. Minguhn Haisa	AR21SWA100956

Children’s Day Mass Social Service by NCC Cadets, 14th November, 2023

NCC cadets from the College actively participated in a mass social service initiative on the occasion of Children’s Day.



NCC Cadets lead the March Past at the 43rd Annual College Week Celebration, 15th November, 2023

NCC cadets proudly led the march past at the 43rd Annual College Week Celebration of DNG College, setting a disciplined precedent for the contingents from 14 departments and the NSS unit. Commanded by Parade commander SOU Jikke Talo and 2IC SOU Lesum Dema Marphew.

Visit by Major General Gagandeep of NCC NER Directorate

Major General Gagandeep from the NCC North Eastern Region (NER) Directorate honored Dera Natung Government College with his visit on 17th November, 2023. During his time at the college, he interacted with the NCC cadets, the Principal, and the CTOs.

No one would have crossed the ocean if he could have gotten off the ship in the storm
– Charles Kettering



Mock Drill Participation by DNGC NCC Cadets, 26th November, 2023

NCC cadets from the College participated in a Mega Mock Exercise simulating an earthquake scenario, organised by the District Disaster Management Office (DDMO). The cadets effectively assumed roles as victims and first aid responders, collaborating with the NDRF and SDRF teams across various locations in the Itanagar Capital Region.





NCC Day Celebration, 25th November, 2023

The NCC Day, observed annually on the fourth Sunday of November, was celebrated with great pride and enthusiasm by the cadets of Dera Natung Government College.



Representation at Republic Day Camp (RDC) 2024, 26th January, 2024

The Republic Day Camp (RDC) is a distinguished national event that selects the finest NCC cadets from all 17 directorates based on their physical and mental prowess. For RDC 2024, two Senior Wing (SW) cadets from DNGC, UO Tago Yaya and UO Nangram Yaniong, were chosen to represent the unit, 1 AP BN, NCC NLG. Principal, Dr. M. Q. Khan, felicitated both the cadets at his office chamber. Expression joy and great satisfaction.





National Integration Camp (NIC) Participation, 24th to 31st December, 2024

Fifty NCC cadets from DNGC, comprising 24 Senior Division (SD) and 26 Senior Wing (SW) members, actively participated in the National Integration Camp (NIC). Organized by the Central Calcutta Science and Culture Organization for Youth, the camp was held for the first time in Arunachal Pradesh from 24th to 31st December, 2024 at DNGC, Itanagar. Cadets received training in diverse areas including leadership, karate, voice modulation, dance, yoga, and singing, enhancing their skills and cultural integration.



Best Institute Award at CATC - DNGC Itanagar, 18th to 27th January, 2024.

The Combined Annual Training Camp (CATC) held at DNGC Itanagar from 18th to 27th January 2024 saw robust participation from various NCC institutes under the Tezpur Group. DNGC's NCC cadets distinguished themselves by earning 'Best Institute' at the camp.



One of the deep secrets of life is that all that is really worth the doing is what we do for others." —Lewis Carroll



75th Republic Day Celebration at DNGC, 26th January, 2024

Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, commemorated the 75th Republic Day with a grand celebration. The event was attended by the DNGC fraternity, officials from the 123rd Combined Annual Training Camp of 1AP Battalion Naharlagun, including Lt. Col. Roshan Verma, and NCC cadets from various colleges across Arunachal Pradesh. A march past by the cadets added to the patriotic fervor of the day. Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal of DNGC, graced the occasion and delivered an inspiring speech, urging the youth to fulfil their responsibilities with integrity and zeal.



Felicitation of DNGC NCC Cadets by the Governor, 7th February 2024

The Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, Lt Gen Kaiwalya Trivikram Parnaik, PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd), felicitated two Senior Wing NCC cadets from Dera Natung Government College. Under Officer Tago Yaya, B.A. 6th semester, Department of Political Science and Under Officer Nangram Yaniong, B.A. 6th semester, Department of Hindi. The cadets were acknowledged for their participation in the Republic Day parade at Kartavya Path, New Delhi, on 26th January 2024. The felicitation took place at Raj Bhavan, Itanagar, in the presence of Group Commander Tezpur Brig. SS Gill, Commanding Officer 1AP BN Naharlagun Col. Roshan Verma, and the parents of the cadets.



Fit India Week Celebration, 30th January, 2024

Fit India Week was celebrated at Dera Natung Government College, orchestrated by the NCC and NSS UNIT. The program commenced with a ribbon-cutting ceremony by the Hon'ble Mayor IMC, Shri Tamme Phassang, who also delivered an inspiring speech on the Fit India movement. The event included a fitness oath, setting a proactive tone for the week, complemented by an encouraging address from Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal of DNGC. The week concluded with an exhilarating football match between the NCC and NSS teams, marking a fitting end to the celebrations.



Best Cadets Awards

On 8th February 2024, at D.K Convention Hall, cadets U.O. Navin Kumar Roy, U.O. Jikke Pina, and S.U.O. Lesum Dema Marphew were honored with the Best Cadet Awards for the year 2023-24. Shri Marken Kadu, Director(Secondary Education), Government of Arunachal Pradesh, presented the awards in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the DNGC NCC.



Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where there is no path and leave a trail."
- Ralph Waldo Emerson



Traffic Awareness Program by DNGC NCC Cadets

NCC cadets of Dera Natung Government College participated in a traffic awareness rally on 10th February 2024. The event was aimed at educating the public on vital safety measures for driving, understanding traffic regulations, and more. The rally started at Ganga, proceeded through Akash Deep, and concluded at the tennis court in Itanagar.



Raj Bhawan Visit, Date: 11th February, 2024

Raj Bhawan opened its doors to the public for the first time, and the DNGC NCC cadets were among the invitees. The visit to Raj Bhawan was a remarkable experience, providing the cadets with a unique insight into the official residence of the state's governor.





Recognition for Best College in Arunachal Pradesh for NCC Activities, 14th March, 2024

On 14th March 2024, Dr. M.Q. Khan was honored with the recognition for ‘Best College in Arunachal Pradesh for NCC Activities’ by the DG NCC NER Directorate at Narangi, Guwahati. This distinction is a testament to the outstanding NCC activities at Dera Natung Government College and its impactful role in nurturing cadets.



Best Institution Award for NCC - Flag Unveiling Ceremony, 23rd April, 2024

The NCC cadets of DNGC Itanagar celebrated the prestigious Best Institution Award for NCC with a special ceremony. The highlight of the event was the unveiling of the award flag by Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal of DNGC Itanagar, and Col. Roshan Verma, C.O. of 1AP BN NCC, NLG. This ceremony was a proud moment for the cadets and the institution, symbolizing their commitment to excellence in NCC activities.



Mass Social Service Conducted by DNGC NCC and NSS Units, 9th May 2024

A Mass Social Service was carried out by the NCC and NSS units of Dera Natung Government College. The cadets displayed commendable dedication and teamwork, cleaning the campus thoroughly in the early morning. The service extended from the college gate to the auditorium, including all departments.





Participation

Batch	Participants
21st Batch	S.U.O Jikke Talo, U.O Navin Kumar Roy, U.O Rahul Pegu, U.O Liken Gongo, U.O Techi Takap, U.O Sapan Sarkar, Cdt Tadar Polu
22nd Batch SW	CSM Niri Yani, CQMS Mesam Riang, SGT Riinyi Rongpharpi, CPL Pratima Barman, Cdt Ancila Sonam
22nd Batch SD	CQMS Tashi Dorjee, SGT Tok Tadar, CPL Jajosa Yobin
23rd Batch SD	Ajay Singh, Akom Collin Baja, Kuku Rilo, Bhuban Chetry, Rahul Payun, Riya Kanun, Fengdu Doka, Taka Duchok, Chaling Fachang, Nyai Tatu, Sahil Thapa, Kangdir Langne
23rd Batch SW	Nabam Yallar, Techi Yassari, Taba Sara, Mata Sarke, Miangro Tungi, Eli-za Barla, Chera Meya, Reena Cheda, Rinjin Dream Kigar, Lhakpa Drema Kigar, Junaki Weshi, Drema Gyana, Pooja Sharma

Rank Test for NCC Cadets at DNGC, 28th April 2024

The annual Rank Test for the session 2023-24 was successfully conducted at Dera Natung Government College. The test was administered in the esteemed presence of CTO Goke Riji for the Senior Division (SD) and the newly appointed CTO Nyabi Bagra for the Senior Wing (SW), along with former cadets from the 20th batch. A total of 36 SW and 30 SD cadets from the 22nd batch, as well as 30 SW and 45 SD cadets from the 23rd batch, participated in the Rank Test. The assessment included a drill test and a viva voce.





Blood Donation Camp, Date: 04/10/2023

More than 100 NCC cadets participated in the Mega Blood Donation Camp organized by the NCC and NSS unit of DNG College in collaboration with the Arunachal Life Saving Foundation. The event saw over 500 participants contributing to the noble cause.





****Overview of Key NCC Cadet Camps****

IMA – Attachment, Dehradun, 17/12/2023 to 28/12/2023

Cadet	Regimental No.
SUO Jikke Talo	AR21SDA100043

Special NER NCC Camp Vibrant Village, Zimithang, Arunachal Pradesh, 18/09/2023 to 28/09/2023

Cadets	Regimental No.
U.O Navin Kumar Roy	AR21SD100044
U.O Chukhu James	AR21SDA100020

All India B&J Directorate Trek-Rajgir, 31/10/2023 to 07/11/2023

Cadets	Regimental No.
U.O Sapan Sarkar	AR21SDA100031
Cdt. Tadar Polu	AR21SDA100036

Republic Day Camp (RDC) 2024, 01/01/2024 to 29/01/2024

Cadets	Regimental No.
U.O Nangram Yaniong	AR21SWA100926
U.O Tago Yaya	AR21SWA100923

Thal Sainik Camp, 19/09/2023 to 23/09/2023

Cadet	Regimental No.
U.O Mary Paksok	AR21SWA100932

Conclusion

- The NCC unit of Dera Natung Government College Itanagar has successfully completed another year of remarkable service to the nation, by imparting valuable training and education to the students of the college.
- The unit has also contributed to the social and national development, by participating in various initiatives and programs of the government and the society.
- The unit has also showcased its excellence and achievements, by representing the college and the state of Arunachal Pradesh at various platforms and events.
- The unit has also fulfilled its motto of “Unity and Discipline”, by fostering a sense of patriotism, brotherhood, and harmony among the cadets and the citizens of India.
- The unit is committed to continue its mission of creating a strong and vibrant youth force, that is ready to serve the nation in any situation and circumstance.

CAREER COUNSELLING AND PLACEMENT CELL



A one-day workshop on “Various Career Opportunities” was organised by the Career Counselling Cell, DNGC, on 6th April 2023. As resource person, Mr. Talo Potom (IAS), Deputy Commissioner ICR, Jimmy Chiram (IPS), the Superintendent of Police, Capital Complex, and Dr. M.Q. Khan, Principal, DNGC attended the programme. As many as 200 students participated in the workshop, having largely benefitted from the sessions.



Career Counselling Cell, DNGC, organised a one-day Counseling and Motivational Talk programme on 28th September 2023. The programme was graced by Shri Robin Hibu, IPS (President-Helping Hands NGO) as resource person and Shri Manish K. Gautam, Executive Director, Alternative Learning Systems, (ALS) also attended the programme.

It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters.” - Edmund Burke



LITERARY CLUB

Literary Club logo launch



Dr M.Q Khan, Principal, DNGC, formally launched the logo of the ‘Literary Club’ of the college on the 6th of March, 2023. There existed a Poetry Club earlier which was dissolved for a few years. The club was revamped as the Literary Club in this session making it inclusive and with a holistic approach for all genres of creative writing expressions like poetry, short stories, plays, novella’ etc.

Members of the Literary Club: Mr Nending Ommo, Convenor; Ms Mema Chiri, Co-convenor and Ms Joram Renu, Co-convenor.



Workshop on creative writing process



On 17th September 2023, the Literary Club of Dera Natung Government College organised a workshop on “The Intrinsic Process of Writing,” with the aim to provide students with deeper insights into the creative writing process. Renowned Tibetan writer and activist Shri Tenzin Tsundue was the keynote speaker. He emphasised the importance of three key pillars in creative writing: observation, a change in perspective and articulation, besides guiding the participants through various stages of creative process.

The workshop was skilfully coordinated by the members of Literary Club along with assistance from DNGSU Literary Secretary Tana Bai and Assistant Literary Secretary Gyamar Ana.

National Road Safety Week observed





In a spirited commemoration of National Road Safety Month, Dera Natung Government College hosted a dynamic array of inter-college competitions, igniting the intellectual fervour among 170 students from 13 esteemed institutes of ICR, on 10th of February, 2024. The event was organised by the Directorate of Transport, GoAP, and Traffic Police, ICR, in collaboration with DNGC’s Literary Club and Literary Committee.

D Creo Festival, 2024



The Literary Club and Arts Club of DNGC, in collaboration with Arunachal Pradesh Literary Society (APLS), organized the 4th edition of D Creo Festival on 19 March 2024.



Drawing talent from eight higher education institutions across Itanagar Capital Region, the festival served as a platform for creative expression through painting, poetry composition, recitation, short story writing and narrating, both in English and Hindi. The festival provided a nurturing ground for artistic growth with a painting workshop led by RGU Fine Arts & Music Department Assistant Professor Mr. Punyo Chopin. The valedictory ceremony was attended by, among others, APLS President Padmashree YD Thongchi, who urged the students to emerge themselves in reading and writing.

A gender-equal society would be one where the word ‘gender’ does not exist: where everyone can be themselves.” – Gloria Steinem

ANTHROPOLOGY

Field study



A 15-day field study by third semester students of the Anthropology department, Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar as a part of their curriculum on the paper “Public Health and Epidemiology” was conducted for 15 days starting from 3rd October and completed on 16th October 2023 under the supervision of Ms. Miti Boko Asst. Prof., Dept of Anthropology. During the field study, the students participated in different awareness program on the topics: 1. Hand washing techniques. 2. Homemade ORS and 3. Rabies Awareness to school students in the peripheral area of PHC Chimpu, orphanage and hearing-impaired schools. Almost 10 schools benefited from awareness program by the 3rd semester Anthropology students under the supervision of Medical Officer Dr. Kipa Jitu, PHC Chimpu.

Ethnographic fieldwork at Lapnan Village



The Department of Anthropology conducted ethnographic fieldwork at Lapnan Village, Khonsa, Tirap District. A team of 68 Anthropology 5th-Semester Anthropology students was led by Dr. Mibi Riba and Ms. Gopi Riba, assistant professors, Dept. of Anthropology. The field study lasted for 14 days, from January 3 and to January 16, 2024.

The day the power of love overrules the love of power, the world will know peace.”

– Mahatma Gandhi

“Outreach program”



The Department of Anthropology organised a social service at Lapnan Village, Khonsa, Tirap district, on 13th January 2024. The students cleaned the Raja colony, Govt Primary School campus of Yinyokong colony, Hamsa colony, community hall area and Monyokong colony of Lapnan village, with the active participation of villagers. Mr Chajut Suyang provided the brooms and plastic bags; Mr. K. K. Chimyang, Head Gaon Bura of Lapnan village, provided the refreshments, and Mr. Yangpong Tesia, along with several youths of Lapnan village, participated in social service program. The social service programme was attended by the head Gaon Bura of Lapnan village, Mr. K. K Chimyang; Mr. G. Bangyang, G.P.C. of Lapnan village; Mr. Bamin Chimyang, General Secretary of Lapnan Youth Association; Mr Kali Kamum, JE PHE Khonsa, who attended the programme and expressed their appreciation for noble endeavour.

“World Anthropology Day”



World Anthropology Day 2024 was celebrated at Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar, on 15th February 2024. Altogether, 68 students in the BA final semester of Anthropology shared their experiences and findings of their fieldwork at Lapnan village. The topic included birth, marriage and death ceremonies, customary law, folklore, political institutions, economic institution, family and kinship systems, indigenous knowledge, fairs and festivals, beliefs and practices, conservation of natural resources, health and folk medicine, etc. As many as 212 students participated in the celebration of World Anthropology Day.

One-day International Seminar on “Climate Change, Resilience and Sustainability Connecting Arctic with Third Pole” 12th March 2024



Prof. Kamrul Hossain, Director, North Eastern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law Arctic Chair, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland, attended as a resource person for the seminar. Dr. Suman Chakraborty, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyapith Birati, Kolkata, West Bengal, attended the seminar as a special invitee. Prof. Sarit Kumar Chaudhury, Dean, Faculty of Social Science, Rajiv Gandhi University, attended as chairman of the seminar. As many as 300 participants including faculty from various departments and students, participated in the seminar.

BOTANY



The students of B.Sc. IV Semester, Dept. of Botany, attended a two day' workshop on Taxonomy & Ecology of Floral Elements of the Eastern Himalayan Region & Hands-on Training on Systematics of Different Plant Groups from 19th to 20th March' 2024.

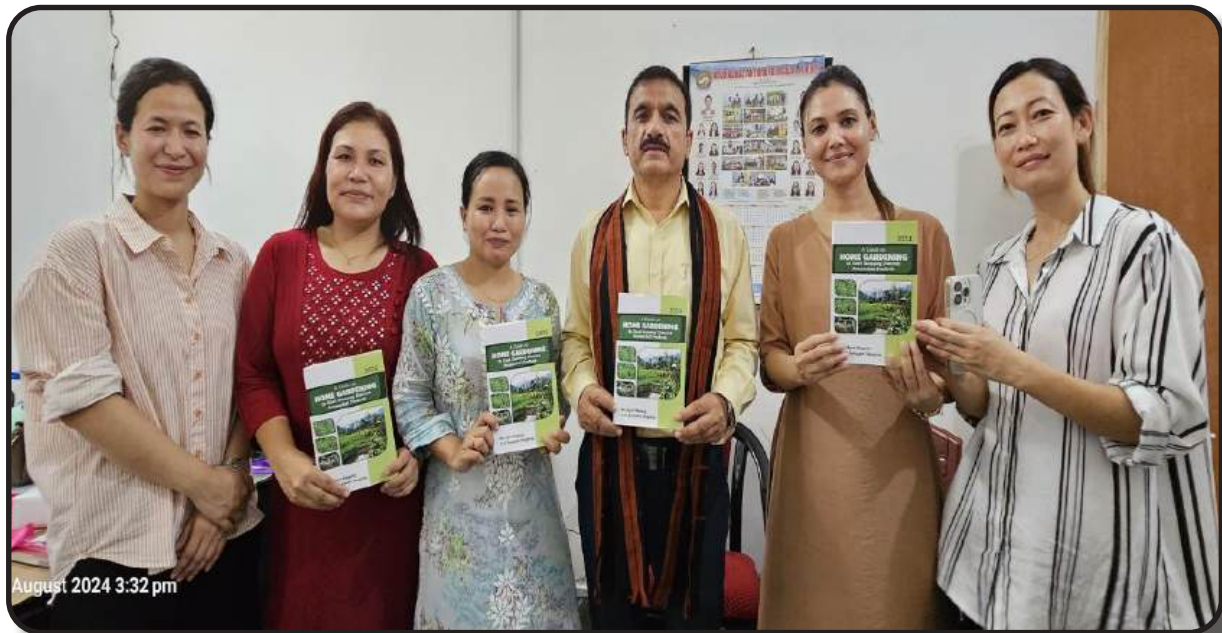


World Environment Day was celebrated on 6th June 2024 by the Dept. of Botany in collaboration with Eco Club, DNGC Itanagar, with a plantation drive around the department.

Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful." – Samuel Johnson



Departmental seminar conducted on 21st & 22nd March' 2024. The students of IVth and VIth semesters actively participated and displayed their presentation on various important topics.



‘A Guide on Home Gardening in East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh’ by Mrs Ajum Bagang, Assistant Prof., Department of Botany, DNGC Itanagar, was released by Dr M. Q. Khan, Principal, DNGC, Itanagar and in the presence of Faculty members of the department on 23rd August 2024 at Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar. The author has extensively surveyed the home gardens in East Kameng District of A.P., and her work contributes to the conservation and sustainability of the home gardens maintained by the locals of that region. She is currently pursuing her Ph.D. from Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Arunachal Pradesh.



EDUCATION

Outstanding Performance in March Past : With the joint effort of faculty members and the students, Past during college week celebration. Because of the superb dress sense, discipline, exceptional zeal and extraordinary performance exhibited by them, department was adjudged as the best in March Past.



Little Library: A very beautiful little library was purely donated, and installed in 2019 in the midst of nature in order to enable the students to utilise their leisure time wisely. Initially, it was designed by VI semester students of 2019 batch but the present beautiful shape of the little library is the outcome of the strong effort put in by the VI semester students of 2024 batch. However, it is being maintained on a daily basis by the department.



Extension Lecture: Extension lecture was organised for VI semester students on environmental education in order to arouse interest; imbibe and inculcate the new knowledge in mind of youngsters on environment. One young and dynamic educationist, Prof. Tage Rupa from the Department of Geography, Rajiv Gandhi University was the resource person who delivered a very beautiful and fruitful lecture.



Road Show: An excellent road show on environmental awareness was organised on 22.3.24 with the joint collaboration of Donyi Polo B.Ed. College and the Department of Education. The said programme was made successful and highly appreciable by onlookers only because of enthusiastic students and faculty members with their excellent banners, slogans and placards.

Orientation Programme at departmental level: Strong initiative was taken by each faculty member to conduct orientation programme for newly admitted B.A. I semester students. Accordingly, it was organised enthusiastically in order to help new students feel comfortable and be able to acquaint themselves with the newly introduced syllabus of NEP-2020; adjust to new college environment; inculcate the ethos and culture of the institution; help build beautiful bonds with other students and faculty members and expose them to a sense of larger purpose and self/exploration in a realistic manner.

Field/work for project: Since it was mandatory for skill enhancement course, all major students were directed to collect data from field for writing their project report.

Celebration of teachers' day, picnic, etc.: Every year, teachers' day is celebrated in a very colorful manner. For the first time a grand departmental picnic was organised by the leaders of VI semester involving all the students belonging to II, IV and VI semesters. In front of department building and major class/room, social service was done wholeheartedly several times by the students of education in order to keep them neat and clean. Hiking and Trekking was also organised for the V semester students in order to make them mentally and physically fit as well as to boost their mood and improve excellent mental health. Moreover, spending



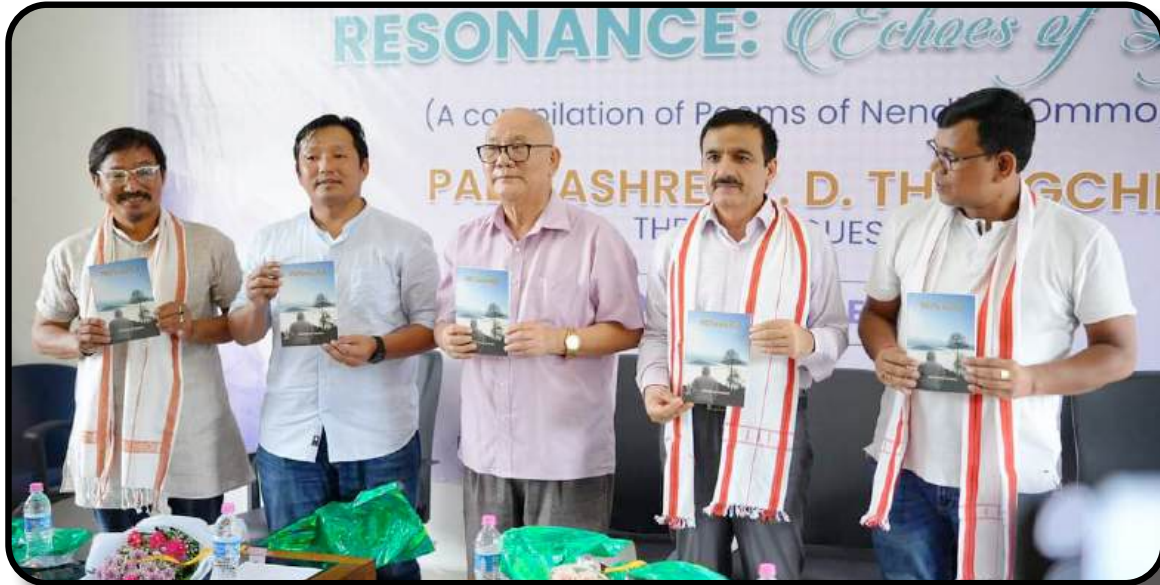
quality time in the great outdoors can reduce stress and calm anxiety and lead to a lower risk of depression.



We are what our thoughts have made us; so take care about what you think. Words are secondary. Thoughts live; they travel far. – Swami Vivekananda

ENGLISH

Book release ‘Resonance: Echoes of Life’



Mr. Nending Ommo, Assistant Professor, Department of English, DNGC released his poetic venture titled *‘Resonance: Echoes of Life’* amidst the gracious presence of APLS President Padmashree YD Thongchi, Dr MQ Khan, Principal DNGC, APLS General Secretary Shri Mukul Pathak, Arunachal Front Editor; APLS Adviser Shri Nani Kojin, Shri Techu Upen Tara, Vice Principal, GCY and a host of other guests.

The book, according to the author is a heartfelt collection of sixty-four captivating poems that have been carefully crafted over the years, polished by HSRA Publication, Bengaluru.

Book release ‘Folktales for children’



‘Folktales for Children: Get Back to Your Roots’ a captivating book authored by Dr Nasir Koje, Assistant Professor, DNGC was released by the then State Legislative Assembly speaker Shri PD Sona, Hon’ble MLA, Shi Yomi in the august presence of Padmashree Shri YD Thongchi, Dr MQ Khan, Principal DNGC, Shri KC Mishra, HOD English, RGU and Shri Tsering Naksang, former DRO & APPSC Member.

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

Dr Koje's book is aimed at fostering a deeper connection with cultural heritage and traditions through the enchanting world of folktales. With its fantastical elements the book is step toward an attempt to spark imagination, providing readers, especially children, with a mental playground filled with whimsical characters and captivating narratives.

Workshop on Language Lab

Department of English, DNGC conducted a One-day Workshop on the 'Importance of Language Lab in higher education,' on 28th of March, 2024. The main objective of the workshop was to give the students exposure to e-learning environment to practice English in an entertaining way. The workshop was attended by Dr DS Gupta, Assistant Professor, RGU and Dr K Vijayakumar as resource persons. The former delivered a lecture on 'the relevance of language lab in higher education in the present-day context,' whereas the latter highlighted 'the role of language lab in development of LSRW skill.' Assistant Professors Mr. Nending



I have decided to stick with love. Hate is too great a burden to bear.” – Martin Luther King



Ommo and Ms. Yitu Murtem explicated the subject ‘language lab: Orientation on language learning software.’

The benefits of using language lab software are substantial. It offers an immersive learning environment, combining audiovisual materials and interactive activities that make language learning engaging and effective.

The workshop sponsored by Higher & Technical Education, GoAP was coordinated by Ms. Yitu Murtem and Ms. Joram Renu as Coordinator and Joint coordinator. More than 60 students participated.





MATHEMATICS



The Department of Mathematics progresses diligently each day. Having been recognized as the best department during the 2019-2020 academic session, it continues to serve as a cornerstone in fostering an optimal environment for educational endeavors, facilitating student admissions to prestigious institutions of higher learning.

Throughout the year, students from the department actively participated in a diverse array of sports and cultural events and competitions. Notably, Miniyon Ingu and Thupten Eton clinched the top two positions, respectively, in a quiz competition organised by the Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency (APEDA) under the auspices of the Retailer Training Program (RTP). Participants from various schools, colleges, and universities within the Capital Complex Region contributed to the competitive spirit of these events. Remarkably, a student from the Department of Mathematics also secured the first position in the quiz.

The department orchestrated five competitive events on both the 18th and 20th of December 2023 in celebration of National Mathematics Day. Looking Ahead department is poised to repeat the feat in 2024.



“Someone’s sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree a long time ago.”
—Warren Buffet



The Department of Mathematics celebrated National Mathematics Day in 2022 by organising a plethora of enriching learning experiences. Students from across the Itanagar Capital Region actively participated in the event, contributing significantly to its success.

Capturing the essence of the National Mathematics Day celebration on December 22, 2023, Dr M.Q. Khan, Principal of Dera Natung Govt. College, Itanagar (A.P.), and Dr Joram Begi, former Chief Information Commissioner and erstwhile Director of Higher and Technical Education for the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, provided expert guidance. Dr K.K. Rai, Head of the Department of Mathematics at DNGCI, orchestrated the event in collaboration with the APSCST of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, while Deputy Director P. Lomby graced the occasion as the distinguished guest of honour.





PHYSICS

1. The live telecast of the success mission of Chandrayaan 3 has been witnessed in the conference room of D.N Govt. College Itanagar on 23rd August from 5 pm to 7 pm. Dr M Q Khan, Principal of the college, senior science faculties Dr P. Nanda, HOD Zoology, Dr K. K. Rai, HOD Mathematics, Madam Shashi Ranjan and more than 100 students participated in the program. Students cheered up and chanted 'Bharat mata ki jay' when the mission became successful by the soft landing of Chandrayaan 3 on the moon surface. India has become world's first country to successfully engineer the soft landing on the south pole of moon which was less studied till now. All congratulated the ISRO team for their tireless hard work and to make India proud. Dr Bandana Gogoi, HOD Physics coordinated the program successfully.
2. World Rabies Day 2023 was observed in the conference hall of D. N. Govt College, Itanagar to create awareness among the youth about the 100% fatal yet easily preventable disease. The program was organised by District Medical Office, ICR, Naharlagun in association with D.N. Govt. College Itanagar. A group senior doctors shared valuable information regarding the spreading of rabies virus. The program with the welcome address by Dr Giri Tali, DSO, ICR followed by the very interesting and informative presentation by Dr Nido Taylor, Senior doctor, SVO Veterinary Dispensary, Itanagar. He spoke exhaustibly on the exposure of Rabies virus and its impact on human health. besides pointing out how vaccination can save our life and the responsibilities of pet owners to take preventive measures by vaccinating their pets. Another senior doctor Dr Dominic Lokam, DLO-cum-DPO, DVBDGP gave valuable presentation on spreading of Dengue virus and its preventive measures. Dr Giri Tali also highlighted important facts regarding the precautionary measure that people should take to control the spreading of Rabies virus. Dr M Q Khan, Principal of D. N. Govt college appreciated the approach of the medical team and highlighted many important facts about different viral diseases. The program was a successful one. Nearly 100 students participated in the awareness program and benefited from the program. Department of Physics lead by Dr Bandana Gogoi and her team coordinated the program in a successful way. Many learned faculty members like Dr K.K Rai, Dr Hage Doley, Dr Karsing Megu, Dr B K Mishra were present in the program.
3. The IQAC unit of Dera Natung Govt. College (DNGC) in collaboration with the VIBHA and NESAC, Shillong organized a program on SPACE ON WHEELS on 5th and 6th October, 2023. Over 300 participants consisting of students, faculty members, NSS volunteers, NCC cadets enthusiastically took part on this significant event. Dr Bandana Gogoi, head of the department of Physics welcomed the gathering, facilitating the chief guest and the other dignitaries. The Director cum Member Secretary Mr C. D. Mungyak, of Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology inaugurated the program by flagging off the bus. Addressing the occasion Dr M. Q. Khan, Principal D. N.G.C, Itanagar shared the importance of this program and encouraged the students to inculcate their interest in the field of space and technology. The highlight of the event was the display of models related to initiatives and achievements of ISRO inside a bus. The exhibit was open to all denizens of ICR. Dr

"If you really want to do something, you'll find a way. If you don't, you'll find an excuse."

-----Jim Rohn



Vivek Kumar, Curator, Science and Technology Center highlighted the contribution of the center in Itanagar and motivated the students to take part in such activities and broaden their knowledge in space technology. Scientist SD Rosley B Lyngdoh, NESAC, Shillong also encouraged students from various disciplines to come forward to explore the field of space technology. Another Scientist Shri Rahul Pratap also contributed his part in the important event. A vote of the thanks was given by Dr Priyanka Dutta, Co-convenor of the program and Assistant Professor of department of Botany.





4. Department of Physics D.N. Govt. College Itanagar in collaboration with APEDA (Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency) organized a one-day Retailer Training cum Workshop under the standards of labelling program of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power on Monday 20th November 2023, in the Conference Hall of the college. Organizer Er Asi Linggi, Dy. Director, APEDA, Itanagar inaugurated the program by highlighting the objectives and aim of the training program. She mentioned the importance of star labelling in electronic appliances and mentioned that whatever electronic appliances available in the market should be star labelled. She further mentioned that the whole world is targeting net zero emission by 2070. It is to make our life sustainable on earth and to make earth a safer place for our next generations. Addressing the gathering Chief Guest Dr M Q Khan, Principal DNGC, appreciated the approach of APEDA for organizing the event and making students aware about energy conservation and energy saving. He mentioned how energy is important in our day-to-day life. Resource person of the program Rana Pratap Poddar, Energy Auditor, iVENCO EWSA SERVICES presented a very effective session, wherein all participants interacted enthusiastically with the resource person. In his interestingly informative session, he introduced the standards and labelling of the electronic appliances available in the market following the BEE star labelling and star rating of the electronic appliances. There were three interactive technical sessions. All the sessions were very successful and informative from the consumer point of view. The program ended up with a Quiz competition where the students participated very enthusiastically. Three students Thupen Eton, Minyir Ingo, Chello Nimey were awarded with 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize respectively. Dr Hage Doley coordinated the program successfully. Nearly 100 students participated in the training program. Many faculties from various departments of the college were also present in the training program.
5. Cleanliness cum Plantation Drive: The Department of Physics, DNGC organized a cleanliness cum plantation drive on 13th June, 2024. Along with the faculty members, students of the department cleaned the front and back garden area of the department. They also planted around 30 saplings of various tree species at different areas of both the gardens. On the occasion, Dr M. Q. Khan, principal DNGC visited the plantation site and encouraged the gathering.
6. National Science Day 2023 was celebrated in the department of Physics in association with Indian Association of Physics Teachers on 28 February 2023. A quiz competition was organized among the students to mark the day.



DEPARTMENT WISE VI SEMESTER RESULT ANALYSIS-2024

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total number of students enrolled	Total number of students appeared	Total number of students passed	Pass percentage
1	Anthropology	68	68	57	83.82%
2	Economics	80	80	50	62.50%
3	Education	137	136	117	86.03%
4	English	126	125	113	90.40%
5	Hindi	71	71	52	73.24%
6	History	136	136	111	81.62%
7	Geography	112	112	88	78.57%
8	Political Science	191	191	173	90.58%
9	Commerce	123	122	97	79.51%
10	Botany	42	42	41	97.62%
11	Chemistry	15	15	13	86.67%
12	Mathematics	16	16	15	93.75%
13	Physics	14	14	10	71.43%
14	Zoology	46	46	42	91.30%











DEPARTMENT TOPPERS

Department	Name of student and RGU Roll No.	Total Credit Point	Total Course Credit	CGPA	Students' Photograph
Anthropology	RIYA SANCHITA 21ANT02007	926	108	8.57	
Economics	CHUKU JAMES 21ECO02032	744	108	6.89	
Education	YANIA LUNGTE 21EDU02023	810	108	7.50	
English	PENGKE NAMPE 21ENG02077	660	108	6.11	

"I do not try to dance better than anyone else. I only try to dance better than myself."

—Arianna Huffington



Hindi	YIRKUM TELI 21HIN02002	708	108	6.56	
History	VISHAL KUMAR 21HIS02169	738	108	6.83	
Geography	CHHOTEN 21GEO02070	792	108	7.33	
Political Science	LANGPU DADA 21POL02075	738	108	6.83	
Commerce	ANU NAKSANG 21COM02014	888	108	8.22	
Botany	TENZING DROMA 21BOT02002	880	108	8.15	
Chemistry	PYAGANG SUNKU 21CHE02023	836	108	7.74	
Mathematics	BUSARA REHMAN 21MAT02054	870	108	8.06	
Physics	SUBASH CHANDRA NATH 21PHY02004	938	108	8.69	
Zoology	SIMRAN JABOJU 21ZOL02027	972	108	9.00	



RGU TOPPERS

Department	Name of student	RGU Roll NO.	Subject Wise Rank/Position	Overall Rank/Position
Anthropology	RIYA SANCHITA	21ANT02007	2	3
	TECHI JOHN	21ANT02049	5	9
	YAKAR MENGNIA	21ANT02099	5	9
	KOTUNG SANGYU	21ANT02090	6	-
	KALOM YIRANG	21ANT02081	7	-
	GEORGE NATUNG	21ANT02059	8	-
	TADAK GYAMA MAYING	21ANT02087	9	-
	DOBIAM TAKAM	21ANT02039	10	-
Education	YANIA LUNGTE	21EDU02023	3	-
Hindi	YIRKUM TELI	21HIN02002	6	-
History	VISHAL KUMAR	21HIS02169	6	-
	AMI CHELLO	21HIS02216	8	-
	GICHIK YANAM	21HIS02068	9	-
	PEM DREMA	21HIS02103	9	-
	NANGRAM TUTU	21HIS02136	9	-
	MUDANG MODEY	21HIS02020	10	-
Botany	TENZING DROMA	21BOT02002	1	8
	NGAWANG CHOTTEN	21BOT02001	3	-
	DEVI JOKHIO	21BOT02065	7	-
Mathematics	BUSARA REHMAN	21MAT02054	1	-
	TIKAM RUTTUM	21MAT02004	2	-
	PHEBO WANGPAN	21MAT02008	3	-
	GIOGI PICKU	21MAT02007	5	-
	TRISHNA SHARMA	21MAT02041	5	-
	ANA KILO	21MAT02009	6	-
	NABAM KAMING	21MAT02053	7	-
Physics	SUBASH CHANDRA NATH	21PHY02004	1	2
	TAMO MAYING	21PHY02001	2	-
	KAGO NADO	21PHY02032	4	-
	ROSMIKO TIKHAK	21PHY02003	6	-
	DONDU WANGMU	21PHY02039	7	-
	HAGE JARJO	21PHY02019	8	-
Zoology	SIMRAN JABOJU	21ZOL02027	1	1
	KOLEM WANGSA	21ZOL02025	3	4
	BHAWANA KUMARI	21ZOL02070	4	5
	ANJU KHATUN	21ZOL02006	5	6



GLIMPSES OF 2023-2024





“Make sure your worst enemy doesn’t live between your own two ears.” —Laird Hamilton





“Setting goals is the first step in turning the invisible into the visible.” —Tony Robbins



"Someone's sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree a long time ago."

—Warren Buffet



“Keep your eyes on the stars, and your feet on the ground.” -----Theodore Roosevelt





"The pessimist sees difficulty in every opportunity. The optimist sees opportunity in every difficulty." —Winston Churchill



"Perfection is not attainable. But if we chase perfection we can catch excellence."
—Vince Lombardi



COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION



Dr. M.Q. Khan
Principal



Dr. Kumar Tok
Vice Principal

FACULTY MEMBERS OF DERA NATUNG GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, ITANAGAR

ENGLISH



Dr. Jnan Ranjan Padhi
(HoD)



Mr. Nending Ommo
Asst. Prof.



Ms. Yitu Murtem
Asst. Prof.



Ms. Joram Renu
Asst. Prof.



Mr. Goli Nyodu
Asst. Prof.



Ms. Tamo Yanga
Guest Faculty



Dr. Nasi Koje
Guest Faculty



Ms. Yasu Tawe
Guest Faculty

HISTORY



Mrs. Tsering Yangzom
(HoD)



Mrs. Joram Rina Rijju
Associate Prof.
(on Deputation)



Mr. Jimmy Camdir Tok
Asst. Prof.



Mr. Mongol Libang
Asst. Prof.



Dr. Pill Moni
Guest Faculty



Dr. Tuting Borang
Guest Faculty

*The tree laden with fruits always bends low. If you wish to be great, be lowly and meek.”
– Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa*



ECONOMICS



Dr. A. I. Singh
(HoD)



Dr. Toku Chokio
Asst. Prof.



Mrs. Gepi Jini
Asst. Prof.



Ms. Suman Dignium
Guest Faculty



Ms. Marter Nyodu
Guest Faculty



Ms. Rubi Das
Guest Faculty



Mr. Sauravh Kalita
Guest Faculty

POLITICAL SCIENCE



Dr. S. Bhattacharjee
(HoD)



Dr. Kago Gambo
Associate Prof.



Dr. Genya Eshi
Asst. Prof.



Ms. Bar Yakar
Asst. Prof.



Dr. Joba Riba
Guest Faculty



Dr. Chalak Lowang
Guest Faculty

EDUCATION



Dr. D. K. Padhi
(HoD)



Dr. M. Mohanty
Associate Prof.



Dr. Bige Yomgam
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“What you do speaks so loudly that I cannot hear what you say.” —Ralph Waldo Emerson



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Mr. Tai Tana,
Night Chowkidar

"If you really want to do something, you'll find a way. If you don't, you'll find an excuse."

-----Jim Rohn



Mr. Likha Ribia,
Night Chowkidar



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तमश्नो मा ज्योतिर्गमय।
मृत्योर्मा मृतं गमय ॥

DERA NATUNG GOVERNMENT COLLEGE ITANAGAR

Arunachal Pradesh

Estd: 1979

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