

Tales of Time

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

RABINDRANATH THAKUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA, HOJAI

Vol-II, Issue-2, 2025

ইক টুৰিজিম আৰু অসমত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা

Message from Vice Chancellor

Prof. Manabendra
Dutta Choudhury

It gives me great pleasure to convey my warm congratulations to the Department of History, Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya, on the publication of the second issue of their departmental periodical, *Tales of Time*. This scholarly initiative marks a commendable step forward in encouraging research engagement, academic writing, and a deeper appreciation for historical inquiry among students and faculty alike.

History, as a discipline, is not just about recording events—it is about interpreting evidence, questioning narratives *Cont.2*



ইক টুৰিজিম হৈছে পৰ্যটন ক্ষেত্ৰখনত জেনিফ্ৰা টেৰণপী নকৈ সংযোজিত হোৱা এক পৰ্যটন। এই ষষ্ঠ বাৰ্ষিক পৰ্যটনৰ প্ৰধান উপাদান তিনিটা হৈছে পৰিৱেশ-প্ৰকৃতি, পৰ্যটন আৰু স্থানীয় বাসিন্দা। ইক টুৰিজিম হৈছে তুলনামূলকভাৱে *Cont.4*

Nature's Paradise: Exploring West Karbi Anglong's beauty



MONDIP BORDOLOI, 6th Semester
Karbi Anglong, a picturesque district in Assam, is an ideal destination for nature lovers and adventure seekers. The district's rolling hills, dense forests, and quaint towns offer breathtaking *Cont.6*

Message from Registrar i/c

Dr. Shekhar
Kanti Sarkar

I am delighted to note that the Department of History is bringing out the second issue of its annual periodical *Tales of Time* for the year 2025. Such *Cont.2*

From the Desk of HoD

History, Public
Memory and the Role
of History Students
Dr. Pallabita Das

It is a proud and happy moment for the dept. of History, for its publication of second volume of dept. periodical *Tales of Time*. The main aim of this Periodical is to provide our students with a platform where they can *Cont.2*

Aturson Timung : Our Pride

Rujmai Begum, Guest faculty
Bijelji Devi, Guest faculty

Aturson Teron, the dynamic CEO of Atur Bamboo Industry, stands as a powerful example of how tradition and innovation can walk hand in hand. Born in *Cont.6*



TALES OF TIME, VOLL-II, ISSUE- 2, 2025

Editorial

It gives me immense pleasure to present the second issue of our departmental annual periodical, *Tales of Time*, brought out by the Department of History, Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya. This endeavour seeks to explore, record and reflect on the many facets of our past and present, weaving together narratives of history, archaeology, environment, tourism, culture and more.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to the university authorities for their constant encouragement and guidance, which inspire us to strive for excellence in academic and creative pursuits. We are deeply indebted to our respected Head of Department, whose vision, unwavering support and patient mentorship have been a beacon for this initiative.

Our sincere thanks also go to all the faculty members of the department for their cooperation, suggestions and warm involvement throughout the publication process. We extend our special appreciation to all contributors, both students and research scholars, whose writings have enriched these pages with their knowledge, insights and creativity. Their enthusiasm to engage with diverse themes and contribute meaningfully to the discourse is truly commendable.

We convey our gratitude to Rainsoft Publication for publishing our periodical and helping us bring this collective effort to fruition in such an elegant form. This issue of *Tales of Time* features an array of articles and essays that delve into the realms of history, archaeology, environment, tourism, culture and beyond, offering fresh perspectives and thought-provoking analyses.

We hope that these contributions will not only inform and engage readers but also inspire further exploration and dialogue within and beyond our academic community. We look forward to your feedback and continued support in our future endeavours. May *Tales of Time* continue to grow as a platform that celebrates curiosity, critical thought and the timeless quest for understanding the world around us. Happy reading!

Gautam Sarmah
Editor, *Tales of Time*
Department of History
Rabindranath Thakur Vishwavidyalaya, Hojai

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Message from Vice Chancellor

and understanding the human experience across time. As historian Marc Bloch once wrote, "Misunderstanding of the present is the inevitable consequence of ignorance of the past." In a world increasingly influenced by rapid change and complex global issues, historical thinking provides the essential context needed to make informed judgments and responsible decisions.

The debut of *Tales of Time* demonstrates the department's sincere commitment to fostering a vibrant academic culture. By offering a platform for exploring regional histories, marginalized voices, and interdisciplinary perspectives, this periodical holds the promise of becoming a space for meaningful scholarly engagement. Whether it is examining the lesser-known resistance movements of Northeast India or tracing the cultural transformations of local communities, such efforts help preserve and deepen our collective understanding.

I am confident that this publication will grow in depth and diversity with each edition, inspiring young historians to think critically, write purposefully, and engage confidently with the broader academic world.

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Message from Registrar i/c

initiatives reflect the department's commitment to nurturing critical thinking, creativity and research aptitude among students and faculty alike.

This periodical not only preserves and promotes historical understanding but also serves as a platform for young minds to express their ideas and engage with the past in meaningful ways. I believe that such constructive academic practices strengthen the intellectual fabric of our University and inspire others to undertake similar endeavours.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team and the entire Department of History for their dedication and positive efforts. May *Tales of Time* continue to grow and enlighten many more in the years ahead.

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From the Desk of HoD

express their creativity, critical thinking and create memory for the future. History is not merely a subject; it is a way of understanding the surroundings around us. A student of history is not only a learner but also a participant in present-day events. This participation helps in creating

Cont.4

The Tragic Tale of Amara and Faris: A Haunting at Feroz Shah Kotla Fort



Sanskriti Mishra, 4th Semester

The ruins of Feroz Shah Kotla Fort whisper secrets of a forgotten past. By day, it's a relic of history; by night, a realm of shadows and djinns. A tragic love story unfolds, set in 1356. *Cont.9*

এজন ৰাষ্ট্ৰনিৰ্মাতা হিচাপে চাওলুং চুকাফা

শিল্পা ৰাইজুং
ষষ্ঠ পাঠ্যসিক

মধ্যযুগৰ অসমত প্ৰায় ছশ বছৰীয়া সুদীৰ্ঘ আহোম ৰাজত্বৰ পাতনি মেলোৱা চাওলুং চুকাফা আছিল এক অনন্য, অতুলনীয় ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী। অসীম সাহস, অদম্য আকাংক্ষা, অপৰাজেয় *Cont.8*



প্ৰকৃতি আৰু বন্ধুত্ব



ললিত সোণোৱাল, গৱেষক ছাত্ৰ

মানুহৰ কামনাৰ অন্ত নাই, অন্তহীন কামনাই মানুহে আজি প্ৰকৃতিৰ বুকুৰ সৰ্বস্ব উদঘাটন কৰি নিজৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠতাক প্ৰতিপন্ন কৰাত সদাব্যস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে প্ৰকৃতিক মানুহে প্ৰত্যাহান জনাইছে। যাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত বহু ন-ন সমস্যাই সম্প্ৰতি সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বখনকে অসুস্থ কৰি তুলিছে। আজি সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বখনেই বহুত ব্যস্ত হৈ পৰিছে দেশীয় তথা আন্তৰ্জাতিক কৰ্মসূচীসমূহত। *Cont.9*

Chojun: The Sacred Festival of the Karbis

Prakash Teron
Ex-student

Assam is a land rich in tribal religions and cultures. The Karbis are one of the oldest and most prominent indigenous communities of Karbi Anglong. Their religion and beliefs are deeply rooted in nature, ancestors and *Cont.10*

Science and Technology in Vedic period

Abhijit Kemprai
4th Semester

The Vedic period, spanning 1500-500 BC, is often perceived as an era of religious and philosophical development. However, it also witnessed significant advancements in *Cont.12*



Youth in the AI Era

Kasturima Das
Ex-Student

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in the lives of today's youth, reshaping how they learn, communicate, and engage *Cont.12*

The Legend of Dombé Wari

Projita Marak
6th Semester

Long ago, in the beautiful Garo Hills of Meghalaya, there lived a woman named Dombé. She was renowned for her stunning beauty and resided happily with her husband, *Cont.12*

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FROM THE DESK OF HOD

memory and identity.

The simplest idea about History is that it is a record of the past, speaking about tales from different times. History is also considered public memory, remembered by a group of people together. It is not always an individual memory. We can also say that History is not just what we read in textbooks; it is the collective memory of people, places, and events that shape who we are today. Public memory is how society remembers the past through monuments, stories, songs, festivals, and oral traditions. Public memory is shaped by communities, institutions, monuments, and traditions. Although what is remembered is not the full story, because sometimes some voices are left out or forgotten, public memory is deeply emotional, symbolic and sometimes contested.

This is where the role of a history student becomes important. A student of history must go beyond popular beliefs and ask deeper questions: What really happened? Whose story is being told? Whose story is missing? Through research, reading, and reflection, students can uncover hidden truths and challenge one-sided narratives. By understanding both documented history and public memory, students become more aware of past events, able to think critically, respect diverse perspectives, and contribute to building a more informed and just society.

Studying history alongside public memory invites students to question dominant narratives and engage more consciously with our heritage. While historians try to study the past using facts and evidence, public memory is shaped by emotions, beliefs, and traditions. Sometimes, the way people remember an event may differ from what actually happened. That's why it's essential for students of history to think critically. By understanding both history and public memory, we can see how the past influences our identity, society, and current events. It helps history students become more thoughtful and aware of the world around them.

Let "Tales of Time" be a mirror of your curiosity, your questions, and your growing understanding of the past. I hope this edition inspires you to explore more, think deeper, and contribute meaningfully to the rich tapestry of historical knowledge.

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ইক'টুৰিজিম আৰু অসমত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা

অক্ষুণ্ণ হৈ থকা বনাঞ্চলত প্ৰাকৃতিক সৌন্দৰ্য উপভোগৰ লগতে সেই অঞ্চলটোৰ উদ্ভিদ আৰু বন্যপ্ৰাণী দৰ্শন কৰিব পৰা সুবিধাৰ লগতে অঞ্চলটোৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীয় লোকসকলৰ পৰম্পৰা তথা সংস্কৃতিৰ অৱলোকন আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ ওপৰত ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নেৰে তথ্য আহৰণ কৰিবলৈ কৰা ভ্ৰমণ। পৰিৱেশৰ ওপৰত একো ধৰণেৰে ক্ষতিসাধন তথা প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ নকৰাকৈ পৰিৱেশৰ লগতে ইয়াৰ স্থানীয় লোকসকলৰো যাতে উন্নতি সাধন হয় তাৰ প্ৰতিও লক্ষ্য ৰাখি প্ৰাকৃতিক সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু সম্পদেৰে চহকী ঠাইসমূহত পৰ্যটকসকলৰ আগমনৰ যোগেদি যি প্ৰকাৰৰ পৰ্যটন গঢ়ি উঠে সেয়াই হৈছে মূলতঃ ইক'টুৰিজিম অৰ্থাৎ পৰিৱেশ পৰ্যটন। ইক'টুৰিজিমৰ প্ৰধান লক্ষ্যসমূহ হৈছে: পৰিৱেশ সংৰক্ষণ প্ৰচেষ্টাত সহায় কৰা, স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীক উপকৃত কৰা, পৰ্যটকক পৰিৱেশ আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ বিষয়ে জ্ঞান দিয়া, দায়িত্বশীল ভ্ৰমণ পদ্ধতিক উৎসাহিত কৰা, পৰিৱেশৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ কম কৰা, স্থানীয় সংস্কৃতি আৰু পৰম্পৰাক সন্মান কৰা, স্থানীয় অৰ্থনীতিক সহায় কৰা, সংৰক্ষণ আৰু বহনক্ষমতাক প্ৰসাৰ কৰা আৰু শিক্ষা প্ৰদান আৰু সজাগতা বৃদ্ধি কৰা।

বিশ্বৰ যিবোৰ দেশে ইতিমধ্যে বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ তথা ঔদ্যোগিকৰণৰ নেতিবাচক দিশসমূহৰ সৈতে মুখামুখি হৈছে, তেনে দেশসমূহৰ বাবে এটা শেহতীয়া মন্ত্ৰ হৈ পৰিছে ইক'টুৰিজিম অৰ্থাৎ পৰিৱেশ পৰ্যটন। সম্প্ৰতি বিশ্বৰ বিভিন্ন দেশসমূহে এই পৰ্যটনক নিজ নিজ দেশসমূহত থকা বিভিন্ন ইক'জনসমূহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰয়োগ কৰি এইসমূহক পৰ্যটনৰ সম্ভাৱনাময় ক্ষেত্ৰ হিচাপে গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে। ইক'টুৰিজিমৰ গুৰুত্বতা উপলব্ধি কৰি ভাৰতেও সমগ্ৰ দেশখনতে সিঁচৰিত হৈ থকা ইক'জনসমূহক মুঠ ৬টা ভাগত বিভক্ত কৰিছে: তাৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চল হৈছে এখন উল্লেখযোগ্য ক্ষেত্ৰ। ইয়াত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ প্ৰধান ঠাইসমূহ হৈছে গুৱাহাটী, কাজিৰঙা, মাজুলী, তেজপুৰ, শিৱসাগৰ, ভালুকপুং, শ্বিলং, চেৰাপুঞ্জী, ক'হিমা আৰু টাৱাং।

সমগ্ৰ উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ লগতে অসমখন হৈছে জৈৱ-বৈচিত্ৰ্যতাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অত্যন্ত এক চহকী ক্ষেত্ৰ আৰু বহু স্পৰ্শকাতৰ পৰিৱেশতন্ত্ৰৰ আলয় হিচাপে খ্যাত। ৫ খন ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান, ১৮ খন অভয়াৰণ্য, ৪৬ খন পক্ষীৰ আবাসভূমি আৰু ৩১২ খন প্ৰস্তাৱিত সংৰক্ষিত বনাঞ্চলেৰে ৰাজ্যখনৰ মুঠ মাটিকালিৰ প্ৰায় ৩৫% সেউজীয়া অৰণ্যভূমিয়ে আগুৰি আছে। এই অৰণ্যভূমিৰ লগতে ইয়াৰ নৈসৰ্গিকতা আৰু জৈৱ-বৈচিত্ৰ্যতাই স্থানীয় আৰু দেশী-বিদেশী পৰ্যটক আৰু প্ৰকৃতিপ্ৰেমীসকলকো সদায় আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছে। অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনত ইক'টুৰিজিম তথা পৰিৱেশ পৰ্যটনৰ প্ৰভাৱ আমি ইতিমধ্যেই লক্ষ্য কৰি আহিছোঁ। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৌপাশে উপলব্ধ এই প্ৰচুৰ সম্পদৰাজীলৈ চাই ৰাজ্যখনত পৰিৱেশ পৰ্যটনৰ প্ৰসাৰতা যেনেদৰে হ'ব লাগিছিল তেনেদৰে হোৱা নাই যেন আজিও আমাৰ অনুভৱ হয়। ইয়াৰ বাবে আমাৰ অজ্ঞতা, উপযুক্ত আঁচনি, প্ৰচাৰ আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ অভাৱ, পৰিৱেশ-প্ৰকৃতি সুৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি থকা আমাৰ অদায়বদ্ধতাই মূলতে জগৰীয়া। আকৌ

Cont.6



Problems and Prospects of Heritage Tourism in Assam

Assam, with its rich tapestry of history, culture, and architectural marvels, holds immense potential for heritage tourism. From the Ahom monuments of Sibsagar to the temple ruins of Da-Parbatia, and from the Kamakhya Temple to colonial-era

Arche Timung
Ex-Student

bungalows in tea estates, the state offers a diverse heritage landscape. Heritage tourism, if properly planned and promoted, can significantly boost Assam's economy, *Cont.10*

Interview with Prof. Rajib Handique

By Pankaj Singha
2nd Semester

Q.1:How has the course of history changed due to the environment?

Ans: Today, we face two major contradictions. One is between humans and individual groups, limited to humans. The other is between humans and the environment, where humans have exploited the environment to an unsustainable extent. Environmental history studies human engagement with the physical environment. *Cont.11*



Panimur as Tourist Destination

Urmi Teronpi
6th Semester

Dima Hasao, the second largest district of Assam, is known for its serene beauty and cultural diversity. Home to several indigenous tribes such as Dimasa, Zeme Naga, Hmar, Kuki, Karbi, and Khasi, it is also the least populous district of *Cont. 12*

History and Heritage of the Kapili-Yamuna Valley

Selenson Rongphar
4th Semester

The Kapili-Yamuna Valley, located in the central region of Assam, holds a significant position in the historical and cultural map of Northeast India. Flanked by the Kapili and Yamuna rivers, the valley forms a part of the ancient Kamarupa

Kingdom, known for its rich socio-political and religious developments. This valley stretches across parts of present-day Nagaon, Hojai, and West Karbi Anglong districts, and is marked by a fertile plain interspersed with low hills and forested tracts, offering an ideal location for early settlement and cultural growth. *Cont. 15*

Unveiling the Ahom Legacy: Charaideo Maidams

Serdihun Kropi, 6th Semester

The Charaideo Maidams, located in Charaideo District, Assam, India, are a sacred site reflecting the funerary traditions of the Tai *Cont. 14*



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Aturson Timung : Our Pride

Chingri Bey Gaon, Dongkamukam, West Karbi Anglong, Assam, to craft master Dilip Teron and Robika Tissopi, he was raised amidst creativity and hard work. From an early age, he absorbed the values of craftsmanship, which later bloomed into a full-fledged bamboo-based enterprise. Founded in 2008, Atur Bamboo Industry has grown into a symbol of sustainable living and responsible forestry. Specializing in bamboo furniture and eco-friendly products, the workshop not only promotes green alternatives but also uplifts rural artisans. His work earned him the “Dedication as a Budding Entrepreneur on Bamboo” award by the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council in 2024.



What makes his story especially inspiring for our academic community is that Aturson Teron is a proud former student of Hojai College. His transformation from a young learner in our classrooms to a successful entrepreneur and cultural ambassador serves as a beacon of hope for today's students. With earlier schooling at DBS, Sojong, and higher secondary studies here at Hojai College, Teron proves that regional institutions can nurture global dreams. His life journey is a reminder that commitment, creativity, and courage can open the door to success, regardless of one's background. He also encourages students to opt for entrepreneurship as a profession rather than waiting for a government job, showing them that self-reliance and innovation can be equally rewarding paths.

Apart from his entrepreneurial success, Teron is also a celebrated poet and lyricist. His books Atur and Ason reflect his poetic depth, and his song lyrics, including hits like Nang Birta and Simlir Apirbi, resonate with the cultural pulse of the Karbi people. His poem Sengve is now

Cont.8

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ইক টুৰিজিম আৰু অসমত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা

বানপানী, ভূমিকম্প, ভূমিস্থলন, বৃষ্টিপাত আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক সমস্যাসমূহৰ লগতে প্ৰকৃতিৰ সন্তুলন ৰক্ষা নকৰাকৈ মানুহে জৰ্জৰিত গঢ়ি তোলা কৃত্ৰিম সমস্যাবোৰো অসমত ইক টুৰিজিম বিকাশৰ প্ৰধান অন্তৰায় হিচাপে চিহ্নিত হৈছে।

যদি আমি এই সমস্যাসমূহক সুপৰিকল্পিতৰূপত সমাধানৰ চেষ্টা কৰোঁ তেন্তে নিশ্চিতভাৱে অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিত এই পৰ্যটনে এক সুদূৰপ্ৰসাৰী ইতিবাচক প্ৰভাৱ পেলাবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব। ইক টুৰিজিমৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণে প্ৰকৃতিৰ সন্তুলন তথা ভাৰসাম্যতাক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাটো যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব। লগতে ই আমাৰ পৰিৱেশকো নিকা আৰু প্ৰদূষণমুক্ত কৰি ৰখোৱাত সহায়ক হ'ব। ইয়াৰ অনুৰূপধৰণে এই পৰ্যটনে স্থানীয় অধিবাসীসকলৰ আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক, সাংস্কৃতিক, শৈক্ষিক ইত্যাদি দিশসমূহকো সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। যিহেতু ইক টুৰিজিম বা পৰিৱেশ পৰ্যটন হৈছে এনে এক বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা য'ত পৰ্যটকসকলে পৰিৱেশৰ সৈতে এক ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰাখিব, পৰিৱেশক উপভোগ কৰিব আৰু পৰিৱেশৰ অলপো ক্ষতি নকৰাকৈ ইয়াৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে জ্ঞান আহৰণ কৰি ইয়াৰ সংৰক্ষণক লৈও চিন্তা-চৰ্চা কৰিব। পৰ্যটন হৈছে দুয়োফালে ধাৰ থকা এখন তৰোৱালৰ দৰে। সেয়েহে প্ৰকৃতি-পৰিৱেশক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰিয়েই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনতো পৰ্যটন উদ্যোগটোক নিৰ্ধাৰিত তথা সুপৰিকল্পিত নিয়মৰ মাজেদি আমি ভালদৰে আগবঢ়াই নিলে ই নিশ্চিতভাৱে পৰিৱেশ, দেশ তথা জাতি-জনজাতিৰ উন্নয়নৰ সোপান হোৱাৰ লগতে প্ৰকৃতি সংৰক্ষণতো এক অভূতপূৰ্ব বৰঙনি যোগাব পাৰিব বুলি আমাৰ বিশ্বাস।

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Nature's Paradise: Exploring West Karbi Anglong's beauty

views and a serene atmosphere. The monsoon season is the best time to visit, with numerous small waterfalls dotting the roadsides, making it a perfect spot for picnics and treks.

One of the district's most famous attractions is the 'Tai Ikkpi Waterfall', which flows round the year, but visiting during summer is especially refreshing. The waterfall is a popular spot for local tourists, surrounded by lush green rainforests and nature's beauty. Another must-visit destination is the 'Hemtap Resort', which offers small cottages and the thrilling Karbi Rock Sport, where visitors can climb massive rocks, some stretching 20-30 meters wide and 30-40 meters tall.

The Karbi Langpi Hydro project is another fascinating spot, where visitors can explore the river's beauty and the powerhouse. During the monsoon season, the area takes on a different charm, with the dense forests and cool, fresh air making it an ideal getaway. As you

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Pena: A Timeless Musical Instrument of Manipur



Mysterious Stone Jars of Assam

Pritina Hojai
4th Semester

The Dima Hasao district in Assam, formerly known as North Cachar Hills, is home to one of Northeast India's most intriguing archaeological mysteries: massive prehistoric stone jars. First reported by J.P. Mills and J.H. Hutton in 1932, these monolithic vessels are scattered across several hilltops, including Bolasan, Derebore, Molongpa, and Kobak. Carved from local sandstone, the jars vary in size and shape, with some

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Omkar Dev Sharma, Ex-Student

The Pena is one of the oldest known traditional musical instruments, originating in ancient Manipur. It is a mono-stringed folk instrument that has been an inseparable part of Meitei society, deeply rooted in history and spirituality. The Pena consists of two main components: the main body, called Maru, made out of a 10-inch-long bamboo fixed on a

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The Significance of Local History in a Globalized World

Gurucharan Kour
PhD Scholar



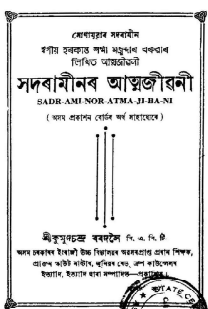
In an increasingly globalized world, the study of local history may seem less significant to some. However, local history plays a vital role in shaping our understanding of the present, our identity, and our place

in the world. It highlights that global narratives comprise countless local stories, each adding depth, diversity and meaning. Local history focuses on past events, people, culture, and social developments

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‘Sadaraminor Atmojivoni’: Assam’s first Autobiography and its Historical Echoes

Dr. Parishmita Hazarika, Assistant Professor



History and autobiography are two distinct fields of study that share numerous characteristics. Both assert the ability to narrate historical events. However, history records people in general, whereas autobiography focuses on an individual's life. A utobiographies are historical in both

their approach and how they portray the self within and through its interactions with the outside world. The earliest Assamese autobiographical account was written by Harakanta Baruah, whose diary was preserved. He completed his autobiography in the

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‘Sadaraminor Atmojivoni’: Assam’s first Autobiography and its Historical Echoes

latter half of the 1800s. In 1960, this work was published under the title “*Sadaraminor Atmojivoni*”, edited by Kumudchandra Bordoloi. Hem Chandra Baruah too took the same route, penning an impetuous autobiographical piece for the journal “Jonaki.” Lakshminath Bezbaruah (1846–1932) began publishing his autobiography chapter-by-chapter under the title “*Mor Jivon Suworon*” in 1922, marking the beginning of the formal autobiography. In 1944, it was published as a book. The Assam Sahitya Sabha sponsored the printing of the illustrated version in 1966, and Jatindranath Duarah edited it. Thus the journey of autobiography in Assamese language was started,

Harakanta Barua (1815-1901) depicts nineteenth-century Assam with clarity. This autobiography, which covers both the rural and newly urbanized histories of Assam, is a valuable source of historical material. His autobiography also sheds light on the declining royal scene in Ahoms. The autobiographical aspects necessary for an autobiographical narrative are also included in Harakanta Baruah’s diary-based life story. His autobiography is rich in chronological maintenance, clearance in expression and definite in the statements. K. P. Basu praised this autobiography in his book, ‘*Historical biography in Indian Literature*’ that the chapters of his book divided year-wise began with the administrative heads like commissioners and deputy commissioner and then went on recording date wise

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Aturson Timung : Our Pride

part of the Class 10 Karbi MIL textbook. As a speaker on AIR Guwahati, TV shows, and educational platforms, he continues to inspire the youth. His contribution to the Karbi community is remarkable in the sense that he has offered jobs to unemployed youths through his workshop, thereby transforming lives while preserving culture. Through his craft, words, and leadership, Aturson Teron is truly making a lasting impact on both community and environment. We look forward to seeing many more “Atursons” emerge in the future, carrying forward this legacy of innovation and service. We wish him all the best.

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Nature’s Paradise: Exploring West Karbi Anglong’s beauty

drive through the hills, you’ll pass through winding roads, sharp turns, and scenic views of bamboo trees and high hills.

The district is home to a diverse population, with various tribes such as Karbi, Tiwa, Garo, Dimasa, Bodo, Rabha, Nepali, Assamese, and Bihari, each with their unique culture. Despite their differences, the locals embody the spirit of “Unity in Diversity”, and many can speak Assamese and Hindi, making it easy for tourists to communicate. The local people are friendly and welcoming, and shops along the roadside cater to tourists’ needs.

While some parts of the road can be rough, the tourism department is working to improve infrastructure and services. With its natural beauty, adventure activities, and warm locals, West Karbi Anglong is a perfect destination for those seeking a tranquil and thrilling experience.

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এজন ৰাষ্ট্ৰনিৰ্মাতা হিচাপে চাওলুং চুকাফা

মনোবলেৰে অতব্য অৰণ্য, পৰ্বত-পাহাৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰি সম্পূৰ্ণ এখন অচিনাকি ঠাইত আহোম ৰাজ্যৰ দৰে এক শক্তিশালী ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱাতেই মানুহজনৰ সফল জীৱনৰ সকলো কাহিনী উহা আছিল। অসম তথা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত উপস্থিত হৈ চুকাফাই পোনপ্ৰথমে মৰাণ আৰু বৰাহীসকলৰ প্ৰতি লোৱা সম্প্ৰীতিৰ নীতিতেই তেওঁৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দূৰদৰ্শিতা আৰু কূটনৈতিক প্ৰতিভাৰ প্ৰথম পৰিচয় পৰিস্ফুট হৈছিল। দূৰদৰ্শী চুকাফাই এটা কথা ভালদৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিছিল যে এই দুইৰ স্থানীয় শক্তিৰ সহযোগিতাৰ অবিহনে এক স্থায়ী ৰাজ্য স্থাপন আৰু প্ৰতিপালন কেতিয়াও সম্ভৱপৰ নহ’ব। সেয়েহে তেওঁ পোনতেই স্থানীয় লোকসকলৰ লগত যুঁজ-বাগৰ কৰাৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্কৃতি, ভাষা, ধৰ্ম, কৰ্ম আদি আয়ত্ত্ব তথা আদৰ-সাদৰ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ মাজৰে এজন হিচাপে নিজকে পৰিচয় দিবলৈ নিজকে সাজু কৰিছিল।

ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে তেওঁ জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ মাজত ঘূৰি ফুৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ ভাষা শিকিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ ধৰ্মবিশ্বাসক শ্ৰদ্ধা কৰিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ কন্যাৰ পাণিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল (বিয়া কৰাইছিল), তেওঁলোকৰ দৰে সহজ-সৰল জীৱন-যাপন কৰিছিল আৰু নিজে নাঙল ধৰি খেতি কৰিছিল। স্থানীয় লোকসকলক তেওঁ নিজৰ সমাজৰ ভিতৰুৱা কৰি লৈ বিনাদ্বিধাই তেওঁলোকৰ আপোনাত্ম আদায় কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল। চুকাফাৰ এনে সমিশ্ৰণ নীতিৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰভাৱিত হৈ স্বাভাৱিকতেই স্থানীয় লোকসকলে স্বতঃস্ফূৰ্তভাৱে আহোমসকলৰ লগত সহযোগিতা কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিছিল। আৰু এককথাত ক’বলৈ গ’লে তেতিয়াৰ পৰাই

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এজন ৰাষ্ট্ৰনিৰ্মাতা হিচাপে চাওলুং চুকাফা

Ahomisation প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত আৰম্ভ হয়। যি প্ৰক্ৰিয়াইদি সমগ্ৰ উত্তৰ-পূবত অসম নামৰ এখন স্বতন্ত্ৰ শক্তিশালী ৰাজ্যৰ উত্থান ঘটি সমগ্ৰ বিশ্ববাসীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছিল।

পাটকাই পাৰ হৈ অসম তথা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত প্ৰৱেশৰ আগমুহূৰ্ত্তত খামজাং অঞ্চলত চুকাফাই দুৰ্দান্ত নগাসকলৰ প্ৰতি লোৱা পাশৰিক নীতিয়ে তেওঁৰ নাম-কামত কলংক সানিছিল বুলি বহু ঐতিহাসিকে ক'ব খোজে। কিন্তু তেওঁৰ সেই কৰ্ম তথা আদৰ্শক মধ্যযুগৰ দৃষ্টিভংগীৰে বিশ্লেষণ কৰিবলৈ গ'লে তেনেই সাধাৰণ যেনেই অনুমান হয়; যিটো সেইসময়ৰ ৰাজতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ অন্যতম এক প্ৰধান বৈশিষ্ট্য আছিল। চুকাফাই সেই পাশৰিকতাৰ আশ্ৰয় নোলোৱা হ'লে হয়তো তেওঁ অসমত প্ৰৱেশ কৰি আহোম ৰাজ্যৰ ভেটি বান্ধিব নোৱাৰিলেহেঁতেন। তদুপৰি সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ সেই দুৰ্ধৰ্ষ নগাসকলক স্থায়ীভাৱে নিজৰ বশলৈ আনি এক কঠোৰ নীতি প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰাটো চুকাফাৰ বাবে সেইসময়ত এক বাস্তৱ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল। যি প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা বুকুত উহা আছিল ভৱিষ্যত এখন স্থায়ী শক্তিশালী আহোম ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ পথ প্ৰশস্ত কৰা।

চুকাফা কেৱল এজন অসাধাৰণ বীৰ, সাহসী তথা দূৰদৰ্শী ৰাজনীতিজ্ঞই নাছিল, তেওঁ এজন দক্ষ প্ৰশাসকো আছিল। কোনো এক নতুন অঞ্চল জয় কৰাৰ পাছতেই তেওঁ সেই অঞ্চলটোত নিখুঁত শাসন ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ প্ৰতিও সচেতন হৈছিল। ১২৫৩ চনত চৰাইদেউ পাহাৰত আহোম ৰাজ্যৰ স্থায়ী ৰাজধানীখন প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ পিছতেই তেওঁ পশ্চিমে নামদাং নদী পৰ্যন্ত বিস্তৃত হোৱা নকৈ স্থাপিত সমগ্ৰ আহোম ৰাজ্যখনৰ এক স্থায়ী প্ৰকৃতিৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছিল। নিজৰ আদি বাসস্থান মাওলুঙৰ আৰ্হিত চুকাফাই তেওঁৰ লগত অহা সম্ভ্ৰান্ত বংশীয় ব্যক্তি বুঢ়াগোহাঁই আৰু বৰগোহাঁইক পাত্ৰমন্ত্ৰী হিচাপে নিয়োগ কৰি ৰাজ্য পৰিচালনাৰ বহুখিনি ভাৰ অৰ্পণ কৰি ৰাজ্য বিস্তাৰৰ নীতিক আৰু অধিক ফলপ্ৰসূ ৰূপ দিছিল। এনেদৰেই অসীম ধৈৰ্য, দূৰ্জয় সাহস, প্ৰখৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দূৰদৰ্শিতা আৰু সুদক্ষ এক প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যৱস্থাই চুকাফাই এক মজবুত আহোম ৰাজ্যৰ ভেটি বান্ধিছিল। যিখন ৰাজ্যক তেওঁৰ পৰৱৰ্তী চুহুংমুং, প্ৰতাপসিংহ, চক্ৰধ্বজ সিংহ, গদাধৰ সিংহ, ৰুদ্ৰসিংহ আদি প্ৰবল পৰাক্ৰমী আহোম ৰজাসকলে বিস্তাৰ আৰু উন্নতিৰ চৰম শিখৰলৈ লৈ গৈছিল।

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The Tragic Tale of Amara and Faris: A Haunting at Feroz Shah Kotla Fort

Amara, a royal dancer, and Faris Imran, a victorious knight, fall deeply in love. However, their happiness is short-lived, as the Sultan, who harbors secret feelings for Amara, discovers their relationship and orders their execution.

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'Sadaraminor Atmojivoni': Assam's first Autobiography and its Historical Echoes

important political, administrative, fiscal and social development during the early British days and the change that had taken place during each year. Basu also praised the writer because he did not fail to give his own views and comments on the important events and developments of his time.

His detailed explanation also helps us to revive the women's history of Assam. When we go through these life narratives we can understand the deep-rooted patriarchal notions. The authors themselves followed those benchmarks of society which were harsh towards women. As the first compiled autobiography, Sadaraminor Atmojivoni (1960) gives us a colonial picture of Assam's history, with a glimpse of the Ahom royal family. This autobiography is the historical milestone of Assamese social culture. He was a scion of old gentry. He entered colonial bureaucracy at an early age and joined in 1835 as a copyist in the collector's office at Guwahati. For his dedication and earnestness service, he was promoted and retired as Deputy Collector in 1877. Therefore, apart from criticisms of literary and autobiographical style, it is the finest indigenous document of Assam history. The author mentions the dates, names, values of goods of that era along with

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বিজ্ঞান-প্ৰযুক্তি, ব্যৱসায়-বাণিজ্য, সমৰসজ্জা আহৰণ আদি বিশেষ দিশসমূহ বিকাশৰ লগতে অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ আজি সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বই বহু গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আঁচনিসমূহক খুৰ ক্ষিপ্ৰতাৰে সফল ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস চলাইছে। দেশৰ ৰজাৰ পৰা পজালৈকে আজি সকলো ব্যস্ত কেৱল নিজ নিজ জগতত, নিজ নিজ স্বাৰ্থত। কিন্তু কাৰোৰে অকণমানো সময় নাই তেওঁলোকে জীয়াই থকা সেউজীয়া পৃথিৱীখনৰ বিষয়ে ভাবিবলৈ। ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধিত ভয়ংকৰ পৰিৱেশ পদুষণে, নিৰ্বনিকৰণে, বিজ্ঞান-প্ৰযুক্তিৰ অভূতপূৰ্ব বিকাশৰ স্বাৰ্থত মানুহে সম্পন্ন কৰা কেতবোৰ কামৰ বাবে দিনক দিনে বৃদ্ধি পাই অহা প্ৰবল উষ্ণতাই আজি আমাক জ্বলা-ক'লা খুৱাইছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে সঘন জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনে বহু উদ্ভিদ-প্ৰজাতিলৈ ভয়ানক বিপন্নতা নমাই আনিছে।

স্বাধীনোত্তৰ কালত আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰশাসনিক ব্যবস্থাৰ তত্ত্বাবধানত প্ৰকৃতি সুৰক্ষা আৰু সংৰক্ষণত, বনানিকৰণৰ নামত বহুবোৰ আঁচনিকে ইতিমধ্যে ৰূপায়ণ কৰা হৈ গৈছে আৰু এতিয়াও চৰকাৰী সহায়্যৰে উক্ত বিষয়ত বহু অভিযান

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চলাই থকা হৈছে। শেহতীয়াকৈ, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনতেই চৰকাৰী উচ্চ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত নামভৰ্তি কৰা আগত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীসকলে মাজত গছপুলি ৰোপণ কৰাৰ যি মানসিকতাক গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে সেয়া আমাৰ সকলোৰে বাবে সুখবৰ। পিছে প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থত এইসমূহ অভিযান, কাৰ্যসূচী কিমানদূৰ কাৰ্যকৰী হৈছে সেয়া বহু সন্দেহৰ আৰত।

এতেকে আমি ক'ব খুজিছোঁ, পৰিৱেশ সুৰক্ষা, সংৰক্ষণ, বনানিকৰণ আদি অভিযানবোৰক সকলোৰে আজি সফল অৰ্থত ৰূপায়ণ কৰিবলৈ শিকক, চেষ্টা কৰক; ভেৰোভাওনাৰে নহয়। নহ'লে অনাগত আৰু কুৰি বছৰৰ পাছতেই আমাৰ এই ধুনীয়া পৃথিৱী খনৰপৰা বহুত কিবাকিবি আমি হেৰুৱাব লাগিব আৰু ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধিত উষ্ণতাই কিমান ডিগ্ৰী চেলছিয়াছ অতিক্ৰম কৰিব তাৰ কোনো ঠিক নাই। সময় থাকোতেই সাম্প্ৰতিক সভ্যতালৈ নামি অহা এই ভয়ংকৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সকলোৰে আমি মাৰবান্ধি থিয় দি সেউজীয়া পৃথিৱীখনক সুৰক্ষাৰ স্বার্থত একেলগে হাত উজান দিয়া উচিত। নহ'লে এই সভ্যতাৰ পৰাজয়ৰ গ্লানি হঠাতে কোনে মূৰপাতি ল'ব লাগিব তাৰ কোনো নিশ্চয়তা নাই।



প্ৰকৃতিৰ পৰা বিচ্ছিন্ন হোৱা বাবেই আমি আজি বহুজনেই পক্ষুত্বৰ জীৱনকো আঁকোৱালি লব লগা হৈছে। প্ৰখ্যাত জীৱবিজ্ঞানী চাৰ্লছ ডাৰউইনে এদিন কৈছিল “বিজ্ঞানে মানুহৰ চিন্তা শক্তি এনেভাৱে বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে আৰু শাৰীৰিক শ্ৰম এনেভাৱে কমাই তুলিছে যে এসময়ত মগজুৰ বৃদ্ধি হৈ হৈ মানুহৰ মূৰটো ডাঙৰ হৈ পৰিব আৰু হাত-ভৰিৰ চলন নোহোৱাৰ বাবে চিয়া হৈ কেংগেৰুৰ আগ ঠেং দুখনৰ দৰে হ'বগৈ; শেষত মানুহ হৈ পৰিব কুপ্পাও সদৃশ।” ডাৰউইনৰ এই মন্তব্য তেতিয়া বহুতেই হাঁহি-উৰুৱাই দিলেও ইয়াৰ সত্যতাক আমি আজিও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ। প্ৰকৃতিক নিলগাই, প্ৰকৃতিক নিঃশেষ কৰি বিজ্ঞানে আজি পৃথিৱীখন চমকপ্ৰদ আৰু সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰি গঢ়ি তুলিছে সঁচা, দৈনন্দিন জীৱনযাত্ৰা, আমি বিচৰা বস্তুবোৰ আৰামদায়ক আৰু সহজসাধ্য কৰি তুলিছে সঁচা কিন্তু অত্যধিক অমৃততও বদহজমীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ দৰে, প্ৰচুৰ আৰাম, আমোদ-প্ৰমোদ, বিলাসিতাৰ সামগ্ৰীয়ে মানুহক ভাৰাভ্ৰান্ত কৰি তুলিবলৈও বোধহয় আৰু বেছিপৰ নাই! গাড়ী-মটৰৰ আৱিৰ্ভাৱে মানুহক এলেহুৱা কৰিছে; দুখোজ বাটো মানুহে খোজ কাঢ়ি যাবলৈ আজি-কালি ইচ্ছা নকৰে। মানুহৰ যুক্তি- নিজৰ ভৰি দুখনক কিয় কষ্ট দিওঁ? সেই ভৰি এদিন পংগু নহৈ থাকিবনে, সেই গাড়ীৰ পৰা ওলোৱা ধোঁৱাই বায়ুমণ্ডল প্ৰদূষিত নকৰিবনে? যন্ত্ৰৰ দ্বাৰা উৎপাদিত সামগ্ৰীবোৰ পাই আমি ঘৰতে

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The Tragic Tale of Amara and Faris: A Haunting at Feroz Shah Kotla Fort

As they die in each other's arms, a djinn, who had watched over Amara, curses the kingdom, condemning it to wither and die. Centuries pass, but the heart-wrenching end of the two young lovers still echoes through the fort's walls. Visitors can feel the lingering sadness and the presence of an entity, consumed by sorrow yet filled with love and kindness.

The tale is woven from imagination, inspired by the fort's whispers. The story of Amara and Faris serves as a haunting reminder of the devastating consequences of unchecked power and jealousy. Even today, the fort's ancient stones seem to whisper their tragic tale.

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Chojun: The Sacred Festival of the Karbis

spiritual forces. While influences of Hinduism, Christianity, and reformist movements like Lokhimon are visible, the Karbis' main and oldest faith remains Honghari, an animistic tradition. The Karbis believe in reincarnation, honor their ancestors, and worship household, territorial, and supreme deities (Sining Recho). Their pantheon includes Hemphu, Sining Recho, Sar, Hi-i, Ampartok, Hatara, Birme, and Arni, representing different aspects of life and nature. Rituals for the dead (Karhi) and ancestor worship (Tirim) form an essential part of their spiritual life. Cont.11

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generate employment, and foster cultural pride and conservation awareness among local communities. However, despite such vast potential, heritage tourism in Assam faces multiple challenges. One of the major problems is the lack of infrastructure. Many historical sites are located in remote or poorly connected areas with inadequate roads, transport, signage, sanitation, and accommodation facilities. This deters both domestic and international tourists from visiting these heritage destinations.

Another critical issue is the lack of preservation and maintenance of heritage monuments. Several historical

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Interview with Prof. Rajib Handique

Q.2:How did the British Forest laws disrupt the traditional relationship Indians had with the environment?

Ans:Before the British era, forests were considered common land, accessible to people for their needs. The Ahom state in Assam regulated certain forest products, like Alowjute and Agar, to some extent. However, the British took control of large forest areas, subjecting them to exploitation through agriculture, tea plantations, and the forest department's trade in timber and other resources. This transformation from open access to regulated forest use created a sense of alienation among people towards the forest.

(About Prof. Rajib Handique is currently working as Academic Registrar, Gauhati University cum Professor and Former Head, Department of History, Gauhati University. He is a popular Environmental historian of North East India. His notable work on Environmental history is *British Forest Policy in Assam*.)

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Chojun: The Sacred Festival of the Karbis

Chojun Amei, the most sacred festival of the Karbis, originates from the legend of two prophets—Hon Kuru and On Kuru. They encountered a mysterious boy by the river who revealed himself to be the Almighty and commanded them to worship him through sacrifice. This marked the beginning of the Chojun tradition, honoring deities and ancestors. Chojun is celebrated during winter and is traditionally performed three times in one's lifetime (Vophong Kethom). The festival lasts three days Phongrong Kechor, Kechopi, and Hanbor Anbor Kelang. After seeking permission from the priest (Kurusar), the family prepares offerings like pigs, cocks, fish, and wine. Invitations are extended to relatives, elders, and dignitaries, strengthening communal bonds. Ceremonies are held at a specially prepared altar facing east, with designated spaces for the priest, maternal uncles, and village elders. Ritual sacrifices and prayers are offered to Hemphu, Sining Recho, Sar, Ampartok, Hatara, Birme, and Arni, symbolizing devotion to the divine forces that sustain life.

Chojun beautifully reflects the Karbis' spiritual worldview reverence for ancestors, nature, and deities. Through this sacred festival, they preserve their identity, cultural heritage, and the bonds of their community with devotion and faith.

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প্রকৃতি আৰু বন্ধুত্ব

হাতেৰে তৈয়াৰ কৰি ল'ব পৰা সামগ্ৰীবোৰক অৰহেলা কৰিছোঁ, পাহৰি গৈ নিচিনা হৈছোঁ। প্রকৃতিপ্ৰদত্ত, পৰিবেশৰ অনুকূল সামগ্ৰীসমূহৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ ফলত যে আমাৰ পৰিবেশ-প্রকৃতিখন নিকা হৈ থাকিব সেই কথাকো আমি আজি একেবাৰে পাহৰি গৈছোঁ। আজি আমাৰ নতুনপ্ৰজন্মই আমাৰ সংস্কৃতিৰ বহু আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদ, সামগ্ৰীক চিনি নাপায়, যিবোৰ চিনিবলৈ আৰ্কাইভৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লগা হৈছে। অৰহেলাই আনি দিয়া অজ্ঞতাই সম্প্ৰতি বহু প্রকৃতিগত কুটীৰ শিল্পকো কালৰ বুকুত চিৰদিনৰ বাবে বিলীন হৈ পৰিছে। যিবোৰ দিশৰ প্ৰতি চিন্তা কৰাৰ আজি বিশেষ সময় আহি পৰিছে। মুঠৰওপৰত, প্রকৃতি আমাৰ মিত্ৰ এই নীতিয়েই আমি আমাৰ গতি, প্ৰগতিক আগুৱাই নিব লাগিব।

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Problems and Prospects of Heritage Tourism in Assam

sites are in dilapidated condition due to neglect, natural decay, vandalism, and encroachment. While the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and state bodies are responsible for conservation, the number of protected monuments is limited, and many important sites remain outside formal protection. Insufficient awareness and promotion is another drawback. Assam's heritage sites are rarely marketed effectively at the national or international level. Many tourists visiting Northeast India are unaware of the state's historical treasures. Heritage tourism lacks integration with local festivals, museums, folk traditions, and cultural circuits.

On the brighter side, the prospects of heritage tourism in Assam are promising. The increasing interest in cultural and experiential tourism provides an opportunity to develop sustainable heritage circuits. The inclusion of sites like Charaideo Maidams in the tentative UNESCO list is a positive step. Additionally, projects like "Swadesh Darshan" and "Adopt a Heritage" by the Ministry of Tourism can be leveraged for funding and development. Community participation and academic collaboration can also play a key role. Involving local communities in tourism planning, training guides, promoting homestays, and incorporating history departments and universities into heritage mapping and documentation can help preserve and promote Assam's rich legacy.

In conclusion, while the road ahead for heritage tourism in Assam is full of challenges, it also holds tremendous scope for development. With the right mix of conservation, infrastructure, policy support, and awareness campaigns, Assam can emerge as a major hub for heritage tourism in eastern India.

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Youth in the AI Era

with the world. As digital natives, young people are at the forefront of adopting AI-powered tools in education, social media, entertainment, and even mental health support. These technologies offer opportunities for personalized learning, creative expression, and global connectivity. However, the deep integration of AI into daily life also raises concerns about dependency, data privacy, and the potential loss of critical thinking and interpersonal skills.

While benefiting from AI-driven innovation, the youth must navigate challenges like misinformation, algorithmic bias, and digital isolation. Moreover, the rapid advancement of AI is altering the job landscape, demanding new skills and adaptability, which places additional pressure on young individuals preparing for uncertain futures. Nevertheless, this generation has the unique potential to lead ethical AI development, champion digital responsibility, and bridge the gap between technology and humanity.

In this evolving society, empowering the youth with AI literacy, moral awareness, and inclusive participation is crucial for shaping a future where technology serves as a tool for progress, not control. The intersection of AI and youth thus defines a pivotal moment in building a balanced and equitable digital age.

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Panimur as Tourist Destination

the state. Nestled between the Brahmaputra Valley and the Barak Valley, Dima Hasao offers pristine landscapes, with its headquarters, Haflong, famously called the Mini Switzerland of Northeast India. One of the most enchanting attractions of Dima Hasao is Panimur Waterfall, also known as the Niagara of Assam. Located on the Kopili River, Panimur dazzles visitors with its gushing white cascades over rugged rocks, set against a backdrop of lush greenery. On one side of the river lies Panimur, and on the other side is Koka Picnic Spot—together forming a single scenic destination.

Panimur is not just a visual delight but also holds deep cultural significance for the Dimas community, who consider it a sacred site. Every year during Magh Purnima (mid-January), devotees gather here to take holy baths and pay homage to their spiritual traditions. The Dimas tribe regards Panimur as a place of pilgrimage, *Cont.15*

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The Legend of Dombe Wari

Joreng, near the Rongdik River. One day, Joreng boasted about his wife's beauty to his friends, and his words reached a merman, a magical water spirit who dwelled in the river.

Intrigued and enchanted, the merman decided to see Dombe for himself. He used his magic to trick her and took her deep into his underwater kingdom. Despite being taken, Dombe was not mistreated. The merman gave her freedom and cared for her, but Dombe longed to see her baby. She requested the merman to allow her to return to feed her child, and he agreed, though he was reluctant to let her go.

When Dombe rose to the surface to feed her baby, Joreng spotted her. Brave and determined, he plunged into the water with his dagger and fought the merman. After a fierce battle, he rescued Dombe and brought her back home.

To ensure Dombe's safety, Joreng built a treehouse on a massive banyan tree and warned her never to venture near the river again. However, one stormy night, the enraged merman returned with creatures like snakes, crabs, and crocodiles. They attacked the treehouse, and Dombe, Joreng, and their children vanished forever.

Even today, locals claim that Dombe still resides in the waters of Dombe Wari, a deep pool in the hills. They believe it's a place of magic and mystery.

I made some minor changes to improve the narrative flow and corrected a few spelling errors. Let me know if you'd like any further changes!

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Science and Technology in Vedic period

science and technology. Vedic texts like the Vedas, Brahmanas, and Upanishads reveal a sophisticated understanding of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. The term "Ganita" encompassed arithmetic, geometry, algebra, astronomy, and astrology. Vedic mathematicians knew methods for calculating squares, cubes, and roots and used zero in calculations. Astronomers accurately predicted planetary movements, solar and lunar eclipses, and developed calendars.

The Atharvaveda describes medical practices, including herbal remedies and surgical procedures, as seen in the Susruta Samhita. Vedic science integrated with religious philosophies, *Cont.13*

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Science and Technology in Vedic period

influencing architecture, calendar systems, and daily life. The understanding of mathematics and geometry helped construct architectures with accurate dimensions. The Vedic calendar system showed the exact position of planets and their influence on life. Modern scientists have validated many Vedic concepts, demonstrating the relevance of ancient Indian science. The Vedic period's scientific achievements showcase the ingenuity and knowledge of ancient Indian civilization, making it a remarkable era in the history of science and technology. Vedic science remains relevant today.

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Pena: A Timeless Musical Instrument of Manipur

coconut shell cut in half; and another part, called Cheijing, which is a bow traditionally strung with horsehair. When the bow is drawn across the string on the body, the friction produces a resonant note. The music produced by the union of these two components symbolizes creation, evolution, and the heartbeat of life.

The Pena holds a special place in Meitei society and is an important aspect of Meitei folk culture, used in festivals, religious rites, and storytelling, playing a vital role in preserving oral traditions. Traditionally, the Pena was not just a musical instrument; it played a central role in royal courts, sacred ceremonies, and healing rituals. In the olden days, Meitei Kings used to patronize Pena artists, who often accompanied the King during distant journeys. It was played at dawn to wake the King and at sunset to lull him to rest. It was also believed to have healing abilities for ailments in the human body.

Today, the Pena is widely used in the Lai Haraoba festival and played by Penakhongba or Pena Asheiba, who narrate oral traditions, creation myths, ancestral tales, love legends, and heroic epics like Khamba-Thoibi. However, in this era of modernization, with limited patronage and support, the art of Pena is in a vulnerable state, enduring the fear of disappearing. Keeping this fear in mind, various efforts have been taken to preserve this endangered culture. The Ministry of Culture has recognized the Pena tradition on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Notable Pena artist Padma Shri Guru Khangembam

Cont.14

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'Sadaraminor Atmojivoni': Assam's first Autobiography and its Historical Echoes

a glimpse of the transportation system and socio-economic customs of that era. Harakanta Baruah's book is an informative one in many ways. The women's history portrayed in this book is scanty yet important. His life cycle was around the women including his mother, wives, daughters, daughters-in-law and a couple of royal women. As a family man, his book not only represents the power structures of society but also the social institutions and especially marriages. The essence of women's discourse in the nineteenth century lies in social gatherings. The long lists of jewellery and other tools for marriage is a treasure to revive the history of matrimonial understanding. Marriages were agonistic for women and meantime a status symbol for men and lack of necessary resistance led to a bureaucrat like Harakanta Barua to marry three or four wives. In this book, the pang of widowhood is also seen which is described in the next 64 chapter. Though this diary-based autobiography gives us a lump sum depiction of existing women's position, this cannot access the whole women's history of that nineteenth-century Assam. Though this book was the first of its kind, it gives fine observation of cost of goods, expenditure on marriages, the salary of government officials as well as the servants of the early and middle of the nineteenth century. In fact, Harakanta Barua's autobiography serves the purpose of the realistic and intimate history of Assam of the 19th century and future scholars will have to turn to it again and again when they take up the work of compiling a critical and scientific reconstruction of the period.

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The Significance of Local History in a Globalized World

within a specific geographical area. While mainstream history often emphasizes national or international events, local history captures the experiences of ordinary people who rarely find a place in grand historical narratives.

One of the most significant values of local history is that it fosters a sense of identity and belonging. By learning about their region's past, people develop pride and an emotional connection to their roots. This emotional tie

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Pena: A Timeless Musical Instrument of Manipur

Mangi Singh established the Laihui Center, which organizes research and training in indigenous performing arts and popularizes the Pena art. Notable Pena artists like Mayanglambam Mangangsana and her daughter Mangka Mayanglambam have successfully elevated the art of Pena to global outreach.

The Pena is not a mere musical instrument; it is an integral part of Meitei history, artistry, ritual, and identity, woven into a single string. As modernization threatens local arts, protecting the art of Pena is essential to preserving ancient culture and sustaining its emotional resonance for coming generations. Supporting its revival through institutions, education, and patronage will ensure the timeless echoes of its rich heritage.”

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The Significance of Local History in a Globalized World

helps communities stay connected, especially during rapid change. In places like Assam, with its rich cultural diversity and complex historical layers, local history is especially important. Every region has stories that need to be preserved and passed on, from the tales of Ahom kings and local resistance movements to the settlement of various communities. These stories add to state history and challenge dominant narratives by presenting alternative perspectives.

Local history also supports academic research by providing fresh insights. Oral traditions, archival materials, folk songs, or inscriptions can lead researchers to uncover lesser-known facts. Local temple records, land grants, or family archives can offer clues about social, economic, or religious developments overlooked in national records. Moreover, local history plays a key role in education and heritage preservation. Local case studies can make history more relatable to students, while museums, heritage walks, and community-led archives can promote public awareness about local monuments and traditions. In the digital age, local history can reach global audiences, promoting cultural exchange and preserving fragile histories. To conclude, while global history provides a broad picture, local history adds color, emotion, and humanity to that picture. By uncovering, protecting, and celebrating local histories, we honor the voices and stories that shaped our land.

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Mysterious Stone Jars of Assam

reaching up to 180 cm in length and others measuring 200 cm in diameter.

Chisel marks on the inner surfaces suggest the tools used in their creation. The primary function of these jars remains a subject of research, but the prevailing theory suggests they were used for ancestral bone repositories in secondary burial practices, supported by local oral traditions and parallels with similar sites in Southeast Asia. Some local communities refer to them as “lung zubels,” or rice beer jars, hinting at ritualistic use. Recent surveys and excavations are shedding more light on these enigmatic structures, identifying new sites and documenting their distribution. The stone jars represent a crucial link in understanding ancient migration patterns and cultural connections between Northeast India and Southeast Asia. Their preservation is vital for future archaeological endeavors.

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Unveiling the Ahom Legacy: Charaideo Maidams

Ahom dynasty. Situated at the foothills of the Patkai ranges, this royal burial site and necropolis is about 28 kilometers east of Sivasagar. The Moidams showcase distinctive architectural styles, with earth and brick structures adorned with terracotta figures and sculptures depicting mythology and daily life. The Ahom dynasty’s burial customs involved specific rituals, including cremation and burial in Moidams, often with goods indicating a belief in an afterlife.

The site’s unique blend of indigenous animistic beliefs and Hindu influences is evident in its iconography and symbolism. Recently recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Charaideo Moidam provides a glimpse into the history, myth, culture, and architecture of the Ahom Kingdom. The Tai Ahom people, who migrated from China in the 13th century, built these tombs with expertise comparable to royal tombs in China and Egyptian pyramids. Excavations have revealed insights into the socio-economic structure of the Ahoms, with findings of royal insignia, pottery, and other artifacts. As a cultural landmark and archaeological treasure, Charaideo Moidam remains crucial in understanding the complex societal dynamics of the Ahom dynasty in Northeast India.

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History and Heritage of the Kapili-Yamuna Valley

Historically, the valley finds mention in early epigraphic sources, including copper plate inscriptions of the Varman and Pala dynasties of Kamarupa (5th–12th century CE). The region was a vital part of the ancient Davaka Kingdom, an early political entity mentioned in Chinese sources and confirmed by the Nidhanpur copper plates of Bhaskaravarman. This kingdom, which flourished around the 4th–6th century CE, had its capital near modern-day Hojai or Doboka, indicating the antiquity of organized settlement in the Kapili-Yamuna region.



Archaeological evidence also supports the valley's importance. Ancient temple ruins, stone sculptures, and brick foundations found in places like Akashiganga, Mikirati, Gastal, Devasthan, Moudanga, Rajbari, Sankhadevi, Na-nath, Warigedeng, Kenduguri, Sivpur, Amtal etc. to the existence of Shiva, Shakta, Vaishnava, and Buddhist practices. The presence of Vishnu and Shiva images carved in sandstone, terracotta figurines, and temple bases suggests a vibrant religious life and artistic tradition in the valley during the early medieval period. The region's historical continuity is reflected in the survival of local rituals, place names, and folk legends that connect the modern communities with their ancient roots.

During the medieval period, the valley came under the influence of the Kachari and later the Ahom Kingdoms, serving as a strategic frontier between the Brahmaputra Valley and the hill tracts of the south. The Ahoms established military outposts and administrative centres in the region,

further integrating it into the larger Assamese polity. Trade routes connecting the Brahmaputra valley with the hills passed through the Kapili-Yamuna corridor, making it a crucial area for economic and cultural exchange.

The heritage of the Kapili-Yamuna Valley is also reflected in its living traditions like Bihu festivals, Namghars, Sattras, and ancient tribal practices of the Karbi, Tiwa, and Dimasa communities co-exist, creating a diverse cultural landscape. The religious reform movements led by Srimanta Sankardeva also left their mark, as evidenced by the presence of several old Sattras and Namghars in the region that still function as centres of Assamese Vaishnavite culture.

In recent years, there has been a growing academic interest in documenting the archaeological and cultural wealth of the Kapili-Yamuna Valley. However, many ancient sites remain unexplored or are under threat due to encroachment and lack of conservation. With its deep historical roots, architectural relics, and diverse cultural expressions, the Kapili-Yamuna Valley stands as a living testimony to Assam's ancient civilization and deserves more focused research and heritage preservation efforts.

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Panimur as Tourist Destination

intertwining their history and folklore with the site. Tourists flock to Panimur to witness its unspoiled beauty, especially during and after the monsoon when the river is at its fullest. The misty spray and thunderous roar of the falls create a magical, soothing atmosphere— perfect for photography, picnics, or simply enjoying nature. The surrounding forests and rocky terrains also attract trekkers and adventurers, offering opportunities for hiking and exploration.

Basic amenities, small tea stalls, and guides are available, though visitors are advised to carry essentials and respect the environment. With its rich biodiversity and spiritual heritage, Panimur exemplifies eco-tourism and cultural tourism at its best. The ideal time to visit Panimur is from October to March, when the weather is pleasant and the terrain safer. Its majestic charm, cultural depth, and adventurous appeal make Panimur a must-visit gem of Dima Hasao — blending nature, tradition and thrill into one unforgettable experience.



মহাকাশ অভিযানত ভাৰতবৰ্ষ

প্ৰণামী দাস, দ্বিতীয় ষাণ্মাসিক

ভাৰতৰ মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ সাফল্যৰ মূলতে হ'ল এজন ভাৰতীয় বিজ্ঞানী তথা সুসন্তানৰ দূৰ-দৃষ্টিৰ ফল। তেওঁ হ'ল ড° বিক্ৰম ছাৰেভাই। তেওঁ এজন অতিশয় দূৰ-দৃষ্টিসম্পন্ন বিজ্ঞানী যিজনে এই মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ সপোন দেখি সেই সপোন বাস্তৱত পৰিণত কৰাৰ পথ মুকলি কৰি এক ইতিহাস ৰচনা কৰিলে। এনেধৰণৰ অভিযানৰ গুৰিবাঁঠা ধৰোতা আন এজন বিজ্ঞানী হ'ল, প্ৰফেছৰ সতীশ ধাৱন। তেখেতে ভাৰতীয় মহাকাশ অভিযানত থলুৱা প্ৰযুক্তি উদ্ভাৱন তথা ব্যৱহাৰৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিছিল। ভাৰতত মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ সূচনা হয় ১৯৬২ চনত। ভাৰত চৰকাৰে মহাকাশ অধ্যয়ন, গৱেষণা তথা অভিযানৰ বাবে 'National Committee on Space Research' নামৰ এখন সমিতি গঠন কৰে। এই সমিতি গঠন হোৱাৰ ঠিক এবছৰৰ পাছত ১৯৬৩ চনত ২১ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখে, আমেৰিকাত নিৰ্মিত 'Nike Apache' নামৰ ২৫ ফুট দীঘল এটা ৰকেট উৎক্ষেপণ কৰি এনে অভিযানৰ সূচনা কৰে। এই ৰকেটে আমাৰ পৃথিৱীৰ বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ উচ্চ স্তৰৰ বতাহৰ গতিবিধি অধ্যয়নৰ বাবে ফ্ৰান্স দেশত নিৰ্মিত এটা বৈজ্ঞানিক আহিলা কঢ়িয়াই নিছিল। এটা সৰু ৰকেট উৎক্ষেপণ কৰি মহাকাশ অভিযান আৰম্ভ কৰা ভাৰতে সৌ সিদিনা (২০১২ চনৰ নৱেম্বৰ ২১ তাৰিখে) এটা PSLV—C21 (PSLV- Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) ৰকেট উৎক্ষেপণ কৰি ১০০টা অভিযান সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিলে। PSLV—C21এ ফ্ৰান্স আৰু জাপানত নিৰ্মিত ৭৫০ কে.জি. ওজনৰ একোটাকৈ কৃত্ৰিম উপগ্ৰহ কঢ়িয়াই নি নিৰ্দিষ্ট কক্ষপথত উপস্থাপন কৰাত সক্ষম হ'ল। ১৯৬২ চনৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৫০ বছৰত ১০০টা মহাকাশ অভিযান চলাই ভাৰতীয় বিজ্ঞানীসকলে এনে এক মাত্ৰা প্ৰদান কৰিলে যে সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বৰ দৃষ্টিত ভাৰতবৰ্ষ মহাকাশৰ একোটা ভোটা তৰা হৈ উজলি উঠিছে।

১৯৬৩ চনত 'Nike-Apache' উৎক্ষেপণ কৰি সফল হোৱাৰ পাছত বাংগালোৰত ভাৰতীয় মহাকাশ গৱেষণা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান, চমুকৈ ইছৰ' (ISRO— Indian Space Research Organisation) প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হয়। ১৯৬৯ চনৰ ১৫ আগষ্ট তাৰিখে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱা ইছৰ' (ISRO)ৰ প্ৰথম অধ্যক্ষ আছিল ভাৰতীয় বিজ্ঞানী বিক্ৰম ছাৰেভাই। এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ হ'ল— মানৱ জাতিৰ সেৱাত মহাকাশ প্ৰযুক্তিৰ উদ্ভাৱন তথা ব্যৱহাৰ। খুব কম দিনৰ ভিতৰতে ইছৰ'ৰে ভাৰত প্ৰথমটো কৃত্ৰিম উপগ্ৰহ আৰ্য্যভট্ট নিৰ্মাণ কৰি উলিয়াইছিল। এই উপগ্ৰহটো ১৯৭৫

চনৰ ১৯ এপ্ৰিল তাৰিখে ছোভিয়েট যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সহযোগত সফলভাৱে উৎক্ষেপণ কৰা হয়। এই উপগ্ৰহটোৰ ওজন আছিল ৩৬০ কে.জি., আনহাতে ইয়াক পৃথিৱীৰ উপৰিভাগৰপৰা প্ৰায় ৬০০ কি.মি. দূৰত্বত উপস্থাপন কৰা হয়। তাৰ ঠিক ৫ বছৰৰ পাছতেই ১৯৮০ চনত 'ৰোহিণী' নামৰ দ্বিতীয়টো উপগ্ৰহ উৎক্ষেপণ কৰা হয়। ৰোহিণী হ'ল প্ৰথমটো উপগ্ৰহ যিটো প্ৰথমবাৰৰ বাবে ভাৰতীয় প্ৰযুক্তিৰে নিৰ্মিত ৰকেটৰ দ্বাৰা সফলভাৱে উৎক্ষেপণ কৰা হয়। পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত ইছৰ'ৰে মহাকাশ গৱেষণাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যথেষ্ট সফলতা অৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়। ইয়াৰে ভিতৰত ১৯৭৯ চনত ছোভিয়েট যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সহযোগত পঠোৱা কৃত্ৰিম উপগ্ৰহ ভাস্কৰ-১, ভাস্কৰ-২, ইউৰোপিয়ান মহাকাশ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ সহযোগত (European Space Agency) উৎক্ষেপণ কৰা APPLE (APPLE হ'ল ভাৰতত নিৰ্মিত প্ৰথমটো যোগাযোগ সৰবৰাহকাৰী কৃত্ৰিম উপগ্ৰহ), ১৯৮৩ চনত উৎক্ষেপণ কৰা INSAT, IRS উপগ্ৰহ, KALPANA-1, GSAT, EDUSAT ইত্যাদি। আনহাতে সকলোবোৰ ভাৰতীয় মহাকাশ অভিযানৰ ভিতৰত ২০০৮ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ ২২ তাৰিখে চন্দ্ৰ অভিযানে পঠোৱা 'চন্দ্ৰায়ন-১' আৰু ২০১৩ চনৰ নৱেম্বৰ মাহৰ ৫ তাৰিখে মংগল গ্ৰহৰ অভিযানে পঠোৱা 'মংগলায়ন' বিশেষভাৱে উল্লেখযোগ্য। আমাৰ সৌৰজগতৰ সূৰ্যৰ চতুৰ্থ নিকটতম গ্ৰহ হ'ল 'মংগল'। সূৰ্যৰপৰা ক্ৰমিক দূৰত্ব অনুসৰি পৃথিৱীৰ পাছতেই মংগলৰ স্থান। অতীজৰেপৰা এই গ্ৰহটোৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ আগ্ৰহ, কৌতূহল তথা জল্পনা-কল্পনাৰ অন্ত নাই। বাতিৰ আকাশত শুক্ৰ গ্ৰহৰ পাছতে উজ্জ্বলতম জ্যোতিষ্ক হিচাপে মংগলক স্থান দিব পাৰি। সেইয়েহে এই গ্ৰহটোৰ ভুল'বলৈ অতীজৰেপৰা সৰ্বসাধাৰণ লোকৰপৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি বিজ্ঞানীসমাজলৈ বিভিন্নধৰণৰ কৌশল অৱলম্বন কৰিছে। কিন্তু যোৱা ষাঠিৰ দশকৰ আগভাগলৈকে এই গ্ৰহটোৰ বিষয়ে ধাৰণা বিজ্ঞানীসকলে মাথোঁ দূৰবীক্ষণেৰে লাভ কৰা জ্ঞানৰ মাজতে সীমাবদ্ধ আছিল বুলি ক'ব পাৰি।



The Call From My Roots

Preety Kropi, Ex student

My roots, my guiding light
My culture, my heart's delight
A daughter of my tribe, raised with pride
Where forefathers' wisdom and stories reside

I connect with elders, hearing tales of old
A heritage of love, forever to be told
In Karbi Anglong, my heart forever unfolds
With every breeze, I hear their call

To stand tall, like warriors of all
My roots, my guiding light
My culture, my heart's delight

News | Reports of Departmental activities



National Seminar by the Department of History, RTU (14th & 15th March 2024)

The Department of History at Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya organized a national seminar on “Nationalism and Nationalist Upsurge Against Colonial Rule with Special Reference to the Unsung Heroes of North-East Bharat.” The seminar, sponsored by the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) in collaboration with the *Itihas Sankalan Samiti*, Assam, took place on March 14th & 15th, 2024. The inaugural ceremony began with a welcome address by Amalendu Chakrabarty, Vice-Chancellor of Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya. Dr. Utpal Phukan, Director of IQAC, provided an overview of the university, while Dr. Pallabita Das, Convener and Head of the Department of History, explained the seminar’s purpose. Prof. Rajib Handique, Head of the Department of History at Gauhati University, attended as the chief guest and delivered a persuasive speech highlighting the contributions of unsung heroes from Northeast India and Rabindranath Tagore’s role in the nationalist movement. The keynote speech was delivered by Subhajit Choudhury, Assistant Registrar at the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, who discussed Rabindranath Tagore’s contribution to the Indian national movement and the role of unknown heroes from Northeast India in the freedom struggle. During the ceremony, Rajib Handique also inaugurated the first volume of the department’s annual periodical, *Tales of Time*, edited by department faculty members.

The technical sessions, conducted both online and offline, featured presentations and discussions of over 55 papers. Resource persons included Prof.

Rajib Handique, HoD, History, Gauhati University, Dr. Uttam Bathari, Associate Prof, History, Gauhati University, Dr. Subhajit Choudhury, Assistant Registrar, IIT, Guwahati, Late Dr. Sagar Barua, Retired Principal, Khagarijan College, Nagaon, Joint Secy, NEIHA and Dr. Kamal Nayan Patowary, Principal, Nalbari College. The seminar received papers from various institutions across Assam, Northeast India and other parts of the country. The valedictory session began with an address by Registrar Tilak Chandra Kalita. Nitin Kumar, Assistant Director of ICHR (Research), delivered the valedictory speech, discussing the work of freedom fighters from Northeast India and the facilities offered by ICHR for research. A book exhibition cum sale center was also inaugurated during the seminar.

BOS Meeting : (24th May, 2024)

The Board of Studies (BOS) meeting for the Department of History, Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya, was convened on 24-05-2024 to develop an undergraduate syllabus for the university and its affiliated colleges. Dr. Indrajit Bezbaruah - Principal, Samaguri College, a member of BOS, was invited to contribute his expertise. The meeting focused on crafting a comprehensive and engaging syllabus that would cater to the needs of students, incorporating diverse perspectives and historical themes. Through collaborative deliberations, the BOS aimed to create a robust framework for the undergraduate History program, ensuring academic excellence and relevance. The syllabus prepared



after the BOS, was sent to Prof. Rajib Handique, the subject expert and member of BOS for his expert opinion and further modifications, if needed.

Department Annual Lecture (18th September, 2024)

Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya's History Department organized its annual lecture on 18th September, 2024, in collaboration with IQAC, RTU. The subject of the lecture was *Bhaskar Varman and His Times: A Pan-Indian Perspective*, delivered by an invited speaker by Dr. Gajendra Adhikari, a Historian, Academician cum Head, North-East Study Centre, Mahapurush Srimanta Sankaradeva Viswavidyalaya, Guwahati Campus. The lecture highlighted Bhaskar Varman's achievements, alliances, and influence on all-India politics during his reign as king of ancient Kamrup. Dr. Adhikari discussed Bhaskar Varman's expansion of territory in alliance with King Harshavardhana and his conquests in present-day Bangladesh. The event was attended by faculty members and students, who appreciated the insightful discussion on ancient Assam's history.

Educational Tour to Tezpur (16th November, 2024)

The Department of History, Rabindranath Tagore University, organized an educational tour to Tezpur on 16th November, 2024, for 1st-semester students as part of their Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) paper project. Students visited historical sites, including Mahabhairab Temple, Agnigarh, Daparbati, and Bamuni Pahar, exploring the region's rich cultural heritage. A visit to Chitrallekha Udyan provided insights into the area's artistic and historical significance. The tour aimed to supplement theoretical knowledge with practical exposure, enabling students to gather valuable information and insights for their project, while fostering a deeper understanding of Assam's history and heritage.

Inauguration of Gautam Sarmah's Book *Uttor-Purbancholor Oitihāsik Pojyoton* (18th November, 2024)

The latest book by our faculty member, Mr. Gautam Sarmah, "*Uttor-Purbancholor Oitihāsik Pojyoton*," was successfully launched on November 18th, 2024. A general meeting of the university was held with the invited esteemed guest Nandita Garlosa, Cabinet Minister, Government of Assam, in the presence of Professor Manbendra Dutta



Chaudhury, Vice-Chancellor of Rabindranath Tagore University, along with teaching and non-teaching members of the university. In that gracious platform the inauguration ceremony of the Gautam Sarmah's book was held.

World Heritage Week Celebrations at Hojai (21st November, 2024)

The Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam, and the Department of History, Rabindranath Tagore University, organized a heritage awareness program on November 21st, 2024, at Rajmohan Nath Archeological Park, Hojai. The event was attended by teachers and students from various institutions. Dr. Pallabita Das, Head of the History Department, RTU, delivered a speech on the importance of heritage preservation. Other speakers, including Dr. Parishmita Hazarika and Gautam Sarmah, highlighted the significance of heritage studies and its potential in developing Hojai's tourism sector. Chandra Kumar Singh, a prominent heritage lover, shared his views on preservation. The meeting also remembered Conservation Officer Rajmohan Nath and Krishna Kumar Singh, who worked tirelessly to preserve ancient archaeological sites in Hojai. The event aimed to raise awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage.



Educational Tour to Sibsagar and Charaideo (1st March, 2025)

The Department of History, Rabindranath Tagore University, organized an educational tour to Sibsagar and Charaideo on 1 March, 2025, for 6th-semester students. The tour included visits to historical sites such as Karenghor, the Maidams, Ranghar, Talatalghor, and Shiva Doul. These sites provided valuable insights into the region's rich cultural and architectural heritage, particularly the legacy of the Ahom dynasty. The tour aimed to enhance students' understanding of Assam's history through hands-on experience and exposure to historical monuments, supplementing their academic learning with practical knowledge.

Varsity Week 2025 Achievements (Last week of March - 1st week of April, 2025)

The students of our department showcased their exceptional talents and skills in the Varsity Week 2025 events, held in the last week of March and the first week of April 2025, achieving remarkable success in various competitions. Our Kho Kho boys' team create the history by snatching championship trophy consecutively three times, while our teams also excelled in intellectual pursuits, securing second place in the quiz competition, mime competition, and wall magazine competition. Individual talents were showcased by Urmi Teronpi (6th Sem), who was a runner-up in carrom board and table tennis, and Rajib Sorong (6th Semester) demonstrated remarkable athletic prowess, securing first place in the 400m race and 400m relay race, and third place in long jump. Additionally, Priyabarta Singha showcased strategic brilliance, winning first place in the chess competition, and Abhijit Kemprai's eloquence earned him second place in the debate competition, reflecting the department's commitment to fostering well-rounded



individuals who excel in academics, sports, and extracurricular activities.

Departmental Seminar on Medieval Indian History (30th April, 2025)

The Department of History, Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya, recently organized a departmental seminar on 30th April, 2025 on various topics of Medieval Indian History, specifically organized for 4th semester students. The seminar provided a platform for students to engage in thought-provoking discussions and presentations on significant aspects of medieval Indian history, fostering a deeper understanding of the period's complexities and nuances. With active participation from students the seminar showcased diverse perspectives and scholarly insights, highlighting the department's commitment to academic excellence and historical inquiry.

Farewell Program for 6th Semester Students (17th May, 2025)

The Department of History, Rabindranath Thakur Viswavidyalaya, bid farewell to its UG 6th semester students on May 17, 2025, in a program organized by their juniors (UG 2nd and 4th semester students). The event was a heartfelt celebration of the seniors' academic journey, marked by nostalgic moments, memories, and well-wishes. Faculty members and students shared fond memories, and the outgoing students were showered with good wishes for their future endeavors. The event strengthened bonds and provided a sense of closure, as the students prepared to embark on new paths.



Photos of faculty members



Dr. Pallabita Das



Dr. Parishmita Hazarika



Mr. Gautam Sarmah



Ms. Rujmai Begum



Ms. Bijelly Devi

ALL CURRENT SEMESTERS



2nd Semester



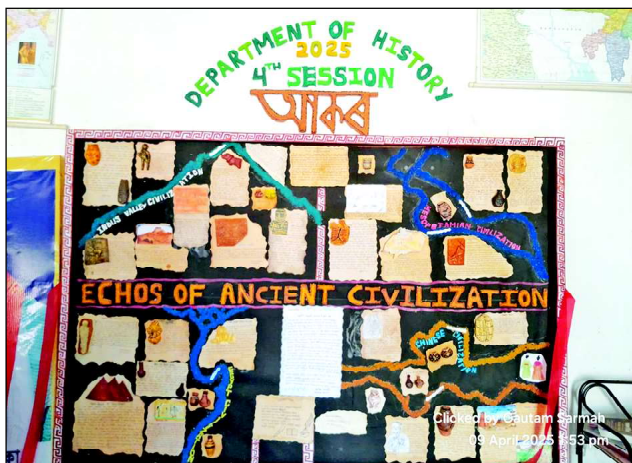
4th Semester



6th Semester

Glimpse of Past









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