

Queue

THE INSIGHT MAGAZINE



SPECIAL FEATURE:
THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS



ISSUE: 01

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Queue

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Message from Principal



Dr. Amarendra Kalita

I am pleased to know that the 'Debate & Quiz Club' of the College has taken an initiative to publish an e-magazine by the name 'Queue'(the Insight Magazine.) It's really a good effort that one Club of the College has thought of publishing an e- magazine.

I believe that the students have creativity and many more ideas and they just need the environment and atmosphere for exposure. With the aim of giving the environment to do practice and get exposure in own fields of interest various Clubs were formed in the College. In the last few months almost all the Clubs have done good work. I have observed some students have proved their leadership in various fields which is needed for the growth of the society.

I extend my Best Wishes to all the office bearers of the Clubs in general and the 'Debate & Quiz Club' in particular. I do hope in coming days each student will try to get involved with the Clubs and an competitive environment will be created in the campus.

Amarendra Kalita
Principal

From the Chairperson



Dr. Adrita Gogoi

The biggest joy for any teacher is when their students show up, no matter how big or small a project is. This e-magazine displays the passion my students have, in expressing their voice, their concern on pressing issues of our society which are often overlooked in our busy schedule of earning and living. These articles in the form of opinion pieces not only makes the students formulate and express their concerns but makes me optimistic of the future, where I can still cultivate some positive hopes. I wish them all the very best for their future, and hope they continue to make this place a better place to live in. Let's strive for righteousness, goodwill, positivity and to make each voice count. Long live Democracy!

Adrita Gogoi

From the pen of the
Chairperson, Debate and
Quiz Club. (Dr. Adrita Gogoi)



From the Editor

Hey everyone,

I'm super excited to introduce you to Queue, our Insight magazine's first issue. We chose maroon and midnight blue as our main colors because they vibe with our personality - midnight blue is chill and sophisticated, while maroon brings back some nostalgic feels. I'm a bit of a perfectionist, so I was really picky about getting the colors just right.

This issue is all about "The Right to Express," and we're featuring some awesome opinion pieces from our college students. It's not perfect, but I'm stoked to have started something that'll hopefully inspire future club members.

Inside, you'll find articles about economics, politics, and society, as well as some trends and events happening in India. We've also got an "Insight Gallery" with some good memories from our club activities. Finally, we've included some thoughts and comments from contributors and me, the debate and quiz club secretary.

We know our magazine has a ton of potential, but we didn't have enough content to fill all the pages (yet!). Still, we're hyped to get this first issue out there and see where it takes us.

Cheers,

Subham Ray

Editor-in-Chief, Insight Magazine

From the Secretary's Diary

So I need to start this with a sorry to my chairperson ma'am (ऋ ॐ ऋ). I acknowledge the magazine was delayed for too long, but I alone myself couldn't do everything in a fast pace. Anyway here I'll share something from my inner thoughts and my diary. I thought this would connect me to the readers well.

Last year, around September, I was elected as the secretary of the Debate and Quiz Club. When I say this, all I remember is, that awkward speech I gave in the conference hall and how principal sir expressed his approval by saying that I fit the role. I also met Dr. Adrita Gogoi ma'am, my chairperson, after the meeting. It was all so rushed that I only recall a glance of her face. Nevertheless, I loved the position I got, but at the same time, I felt unworthy. To be the secretary of the Debate and Quiz Club, one has to be very knowledgeable and sophisticated, but I come across as someone who's loud, expressive, and not very knowledgeable. Regardless of how I perceived myself, I was filled with ideas and resolutions about the things I'd do or could do. You know how teenagers are - we love to imagine, create ideas, and fill them with more details, which become clearer and clearer the more we think about them. It's like a melody that gets better and better, like "Ahead of Us" by Akira Kosemura, or a three-layered ice cream reaching for the strawberry center jelly.

Although I had creativity and ideas, I lacked the manpower, as the executive members elected in a rush eventually got scattered. None of them showed up for any events or took responsibility. I hope things get better next club year session, so a single person isn't overwhelmed with all the pressure.

Despite the obstacles, we successfully organized a quiz competition and a creative consultation session. I tried to keep the group active by sending news or articles frequently, which I read or shared, thinking it would help make people aware. I also participated in several competitions, which made me hyper-aware of the mistakes I shouldn't make and how to perform better. Not a single activity went to waste. I have many ideas and methods to propose to make the clubs more active and engaging. For that, I'd want cooperation from every other club secretary and reliable executive members. As I type this, I sit here restless, eager to make things better and heavily contribute to this college.

Special thanks to Nishita, who has been a great help to me and a college gossip bestie. Without her, I wouldn't have been able to procrastinate or be lazy. Thanks for the ease she provided me. And thanks to my radiant chairperson, Dr. Adrita Gogoi ma'am, for tolerating me all this time. I hope she breathes peacefully as this is being published.

FROM SUBHAM RAY
SECRETARY, DEBATE AND QUIZ CLUB

The Right to Express

-The opinion pieces



Lack of financial awareness among people of India



In India, financial awareness remains a challenge, impacting personal stability and the nation's economic growth. Many prefer traditional savings methods such as fixed deposits and gold, often shying away from stocks or mutual funds due to perceived risks. The concept of 'budgeting' is often overlooked, leading to debt due to a lack of cost understanding. Digital finance tools like 'UPI' and online banking are gaining traction, yet rural areas fall behind, hindered by access issues and scam concerns. Furthermore, a gap in knowledge about tax savings and retirement planning means missed opportunities for future security. The underutilization of 'insurance policies' leaves families exposed financially

Varun Konwar

during emergencies, with many considering insurance an unnecessary expense rather than vital protection. Enhancing financial literacy in budgeting, savings, and insurance can empower better decision-making for a secure future.

Additionally, a trend is emerging in India where people purchase costly items such as high-end smartphones, bikes, or electronics on long-term EMIs, often to elevate social status or seek validation in relationships, even at the expense of their financial health. This pursuit of perceived success can lead to debt. Educating individuals about the value of wise financial choices over societal pressures can aid in avoiding unnecessary debt, focusing on long-term stability, and making life-enhancing decisions.

Exploitation of children in the begging system in India



Children are solely used for the sympathy of people in the system of begging as an act for them to survive. This issue has seen growth rather than a decline in India. As those kids are deprived of their human rights to education or a healthy living. At their age, they should be provided a safe childhood, schooling, and a bright future, but unfortunately, they are dragged into a tunnel of some shady dark culture of work environment. Part of this reason, I blame the government and us as a society. Firstly, the government for not providing strict enforcement to regulate this kind of child exploitation, instead of wasting taxes and funds on the comfort of their officials, which was supposed to fix all those issues. And the society, for turning a blind eye to all those injustices and not taking any action against these causes.

SK Ouary



Arpita Roy

Young people from the Northeast frequently relocate to other states for higher education and career prospects, leaving the region with a shortage of skilled workers. This cycle radiates a low employment rate, making it difficult to retain talent locally.

Geographic isolation and underdeveloped infrastructure are also barriers. Poor road connection, limited rail networks, and inconsistent internet access makes it tough.

For the youth, limited job opportunities create disillusionment and frustration, often leading to higher rates of unemployment. This lack of opportunity has a effect on social issues, as young people without stable careers may experience a sense of hopelessness.

Additionally, the strong reliance on government jobs as a primary employment option has led to intense competition and limited career advancement opportunities, further discouraging young people from staying in the region.

Northeast India's Employment Crisis

Northeast India had huge potential for economic growth. Yet, despite these , the we face a critical employment gap that affects economic stability. Many educated young people migrate to other parts of India for better opportunities, while companies hesitate to invest due to infrastructure and accessibility challenges. It's time to address these employment challenges that can create a brighter future for the youths as well as the city. There is lack of diversified industries. The region's economy is heavily reliable on agriculture, tea, oil, and tradition and crafts, which, do not generate enough jobs to support everyone. Northeast India lacks a strong presence in technology, finance limiting the job market.



Subham Ray

The Over-generalization of Social norms

Thanks to the biologists who classified the plant kingdom and categorized it into Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms, etc., for its complexity and extensive research, which any student discovers after studying biology. Humans yearn for knowledge and love to understand. That's why we classify and categorize things and information - to make them more manageable. Perhaps this classification didn't stop at science alone; it also extended into our society, where today we refer to it as "social norms."

However, it's fascinating to note how these social norms, much like scientific theories, are subject to revision and sometimes even invalidation over time. What was once considered acceptable or true can eventually become outdated or even problematic. This process of reevaluation and refinement is a natural part of human progress, reflecting our growing understanding of the world and our place within it. As we continue to learn and grow, our social norms adapt, sometimes shedding old conventions and embracing new perspectives.

Some of these social-norms I am covering here:

1. Women's Roles

Women were confined to domestic roles, deemed unfit for public spheres. Ritu Bhatia author of "Manspotting " pen down the same issue in her chronicles. Though she had done masters just like her husband and published research papers, She was never given appreciation or attention the way her husband used to get. The guests were usually interested in what her husband is doing, which really pissed her off all the time. Now though Education and employment are challenging this, societal critique persists, yet opportunities expand steadily.

2. Caste Hierarchy

Caste stratified society-upper castes privileged, lower castes excluded. And this was really ugly that it eventually made india dysfunctional. Exploitation of poor and lower class for hundreds of years had created conflicts and prejudice against eachother. Legal reforms under Ambedkar opposed it; discrimination endures, though integration advances.

3. Mental Health

Mental illness was stigmatized as weakness or superstition, often concealed. Resulting in undiagnosed disorders deteriorating one's life over time. Awareness initiatives promote treatment; rural resistance remains, but acceptance grows.

4. Educational Prestige

Professions like medicine and engineering were deemed superior, narrowing ambition. For which youths are pressured persuing something they dont want to. Resulting stress and anxiety and suicides in many cases. Diverse careers now gain respect; parental pressure lingers, but options broaden.

5. Gay Rights

Homosexuality was condemned as unnatural and illegal under colonial law. Love that people make song about, love that people glorify in movies and poems, was seen as crime. The 2018 decriminalization shifted norms; although prejudice remains, yet visibility and acceptance rise.

India's social norms, like scientific classifications, begin as tools to order complexity, yet often overreach, binding individuals to outdated molds. From caste to gender, education to identity, these examples reveal a pattern: rigid norms falter under scrutiny. Progress—through law, awareness, and courage—unravels them, proving society thrives not by enforcing sameness, but by embracing the diverse, ever-shifting blend of human experience.



Swity Chowdhury

Workers shouldn't fear technology instead..they must be empowered with the skills to use it to their advantage

Technology is changing how we work everywhere & Assam has no exception...many traditional jobs in Assam... like those in farming or local industries are at risk as machines & automation make some tasks quicker & cheaper..... this change can leave many workers feeling uncertain about their future, especially if their skills aren't easily transferable to other fields..... but Assam can turn this challenge into an opportunity by focusing on education & skill development.

For example..as online shopping grows, new job roles in delivery...similarly, online services are creating roles in many aspects of

things which can be managed remotely...by training people in digital skills, Assam can adapt/ attract new industries...it'll make some changes into it...it's about helping our workforce prepare for the types of jobs that technology is creating rather than fearing what it takes away..

Mental and spiritual preparation of students

In India, I wish there is Gurukul System again, although there is but in few parts of India. Today's education system has so much of drawbacks, it just emphasises over academical achievements majorly, no mental preparation, no spiritual preparation that's why due to pressure in studies over 13,000 students die annually. They are not taught how to handle life with proper emotional intelligence. Even to escape reality most goes in the direction of "few moments of happiness". Humans are totally living in ignorance, lol.



Sanchari Ghosh

Purpose of Marriage

The purpose of marriage, both historically and culturally, has shifted and changed since the concept emerged. Until recently, the primary focus of marriages has mostly been on distributing property, securing alliances, acquiring power and status, or producing heirs. Throughout history, marriage has largely been influenced by the social role it had to fulfill, including property, power, status, and securing alliances between rulers.



Nishita Deka

Overconsumption of reels and youtube shorts are affecting our attention span.

The rapid rise of digital media has changed how people consume information and entertainment, with short-form videos such as reels on Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, YouTube, and Snapchat dominating the scene. These clips, typically lasting from 15 to 60 seconds, are designed to grab attention quickly using visually appealing and often algorithmically curated content. Given the popularity of these platforms, understanding their effect on cognitive functions, particularly attention, is crucial.

Frequent consumption of short videos has notably impacted our attention spans. When scrolling through reels or shorts, it is common for viewers to quickly skip any content that doesn't immediately capture their interest. This habit of instant scrolling encourages shallow engagement and harms the ability to focus on one task for an extended period. We often find ourselves endlessly scrolling from one video to another until we feel drained or run out of data. Despite the illusion that these platforms provide free entertainment and social interactions, they profit by monetizing user engagement. The more we use these platforms, the more revenue they generate from our time and attention. Our time is their money, the more we use it, the more money they will make out of our engagement with their platforms.

Developers craft algorithms that suggest videos tailored to our interests by analyzing data from our chats, comments, voice notes, and browsing history. These recommendations lead to mindless content consumption under the guise of entertainment. Human brains naturally seek novelty, excitement, and social connections, pushing people to install such apps. This repetitive behavior is fueled by dopamine, the "feel-good" hormone, which makes us crave activities that bring pleasure.

While dopamine release has positive sides, such as motivation from productive activities like solving problems or socializing, but excessive short-video consumption can lead to issues like Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). ADHD makes difficult for people to:

- Manage their behaviour
- Pay attention
- Concentrate
- Stay organized
- Follow direction
- Sit still
- Regulate their mood

To counteract the harmful effects of excessive short-form video consumption, it is essential to first recognize the toll these fleeting moments of entertainment can take on our attention and productivity. Engaging in activities that demand deep concentration offers a powerful remedy to rebuild focus. For example, playing strategy-based games like chess encourages critical thinking and patience, while immersing oneself in reading helps improve comprehension and the ability to focus for longer periods. Solving complex math problems or engaging in creative writing for uninterrupted durations trains the brain to resist the urge to be distracted. Even

daily practices such as mindful meditation, exercise, or setting strict boundaries for social media usage can significantly aid in improving our mental endurance and attention span.

By being mindful of how we use digital platforms and deliberately choosing activities that challenge our cognitive abilities, we can reclaim control over our focus. The time has come to channel our energy into meaningful, fulfilling pursuits that enrich our lives rather than drain them. In doing so, we can protect and strengthen our capacity to think deeply, create effectively, and lead more intentional lives.

Impact of social media on society and politics of Assam



Dupahee Nath

Social media is a computer based technology and an internet based communication system. In this digital tool the people are allowed to share content quickly and engage with the public. The social media sites create an environment where user can reach the maximum number of people without sacrificing the intimacy of person to person communication.

Man is a social animal. A society is existence on some rules and regulations created by society and the social value is emerged from these social rules. Today, almost every person is addicted to social media. There are variety of social networking sites i.e. Facebook, Whatsaap, Youtube, Instagram, Twitter etc. In this sites of social media people can share photo, video, write their thoughts and it can share to the friends in distance place of the world.

But the sites of social media have both positive and negative aspects. In both the aspects of society and politics social media has a great impact we have seen in the present time. The political leaders are like to engage with

social media because it is open platforms where they can be know what people are taking about and why. After the rise of the internet in 1990, the people have greater access to information and opportunities. Now social media has become a fact of life for every human being. Social media is the communal interaction among the people where they can create and exchange their ideas virtually. As social being men always want to connect with the society by difference means. It is a mode of communication. Now the social networking websites create a great revolution in the whole universe where the people can exchange and sharing their ideas to others as highly interactive platforms. In the field of society and politics; social media now a most important factor as trends. Social media have also influenced on education and culture. Most of the people take it as important source of news.

It is the time of internet; truly the age of social media. Most of the people are using social media through which they can share their thoughts by a post or an article. It is easy to create public opinion by posting an article or a post on the sites of social media. Social media deeply rooted on both the field of society and politics. By using the sites of social media the people can socialize their thoughts by positive means. It is a way to build a strong opinion on various aspects. It has mainly affects on the educational process of a student. All the social media sites affects on a society because it has a common goal to create positive vibes for the social change positively. Social networking sites are widely used by the students for learning and social interaction. They can exchange any information with others. The students afforded multiple opportunities to improve their knowledge with latest information of the world. But someone has been used the social networking sites for the nonacademic purposes as their habitual behavior. They spent a lot of time on the sites of social media and it has impact on the mental health i.e. emotions, psychological etc. Like this way it has also impact on the society.

In the field of politics social media is the most important factor as trends. Social media also impact on politics in many ways. Through these online platforms the people are able to know about the all recent news. As very powerful tool of communication and a revolution it has changed the livelihood system. It has deeply influenced on active politics basically on the election. In the time of election the importance of a political representative is focused through social media. By using the sites of social media the political leader share their political view and it has rapidly touch the heart of the people. In politics social media sites are use as an open platform where the

political leaders. The political news gets through social media primarily. The sites of social media play an important role in electoral process of politics. The newcomers in the field of politics can get support by using social media. All these sites of social media are using as their platforms to voice their opinions, engage with a wide network and to connect with the individuals. The active participant of social media user has been increasingly as important element in political communication. During political campaign the politicians use social media and it has some advantage also i.e. they can engage directly to the public through live video. Live video on facebook or any other sites of social media is especially very powerful tool; where the politicians can directly share their views, directly communicate to the public and can create public opinion and all the politicians taking advantage of.

We all know that social media has some positive and negative aspects. Both the positive and negative aspects of social media depend on its uses and the thoughts of the users. There are many different ways to use social media for education. We all believe that some sites of social media make the people educate in different aspects. In today's societies, the use of social media has become necessary and daily activities. If the user use all the sites of social media positively it may have some positive advantage. Through social media platform the people can build relationship, can use it as awareness campaign and can connect to the people all over the world. In the sites of social media the people get opportunity about they know and what they want to know. The positive side of social media can educate the people. The dark side of social media includes cyber bullying, addictive news, fake news and privacy abuse etc. Misuse and heavy use of the social media sites is risk for depression, anxiety, loneliness etc. thoughts. It is important to know for everyone understands the proper use of the social media sites.

In conclusion we would say that social media is a big platform through which the people make aware of what is happening in our surrounding. Social media plays an important role in both the field of society and politics.

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Jintu Das

শিশু

/বাল্য বিবাহ হৈছে ১৮ বছৰ বয়সতকৈ কম বয়সৰ ছোৱালী আৰু ২১ বছৰ বয়সতকৈ কম বয়সৰ ল'ৰাৰ বিবাহ। অসমত এই সমস্যাটো বহুকালৰ পৰাই বিদ্যমান। যদিও চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, তথাপি এই প্ৰথাটোৰ সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু শিক্ষাগত কাৰণবোৰে ইয়াক জীয়াই ৰাখিছে। শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহৰ ফলত বেছি ভাগ ছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ সুযোগৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব লগা হয়, শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক বিকাশ ব্যাহত হয় আৰু স্বাস্থ্যজনিত সমস্যা সৃষ্টি হয়।

চৰকাৰ'ৰ ভূমিকা:

ভাৰতীয় আইনৰ অধীনত, ২০০৬ চনৰ "প্ৰহিবিচন অৱ চাইল্ড মাৰিজ" আইনৰ অধীনত শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহ নিষিদ্ধ কৰা হৈছে। এই আইনে ১৮ বছৰ বয়সতকৈ কম বয়সৰ ছোৱালী আৰু ২১ বছৰ বয়সতকৈ কম বয়সৰ ল'ৰাৰ বিবাহক

বেআইনী বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছে। কোনো ব্যক্তিয়ে যদি এই আইন ভংগ কৰে, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকক জৰিমনা বা কাৰাবাস দিয়া হয়। অসম চৰকাৰে এই আইনৰ যথাযথ ব্যৱহাৰ নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে বিভিন্ন অভিযান আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। ২০২০ চনত অসম চৰকাৰে শিশুবিবাহৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লৈ বহু কেইজন লোকক গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰিছিল। ইয়াৰ উদ্দেশ্য আছিল সমাজত ইয়াৰ নেতিবাচক প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে জনসচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি কৰা আৰু লোকসকলক আইন মানিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰা।

এনজিঅ'ৰ ভূমিকা:

অসমত এনজিঅ' সকলেও শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহ ৰোধ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছে। এনজিঅ' সকলে সমাজৰ মাজত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচাৰ কৰি আৰু শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি সক্ৰিয়ভাৱে কাম কৰি আহিছে। এনজিঅ'বোৰে সচেতনতা শিবিৰ, স্থানীয় সভা আৰু মিডিয়াৰ যোগেদি মানুহৰ মাজত সজাগতা বৃদ্ধি কৰাই। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও, এনজিঅ' সকলে সমাজত ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা আৰু স্বাস্থ্যক অধিক গুৰুত্ব দি, তেওঁলোকক স্বাৱলম্বী হ'বলৈ সহায় কৰে।

সমাজৰ ভূমিকা:

অসমত শিশুবিবাহ ৰোধ কৰাত সমাজৰ মুখ্য ভূমিকা আছে। বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে শিশুবিবাহৰ প্ৰথাটো ধৰ্মীয় আৰু সামাজিক বিশ্বাসৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি অব্যাহত আছে। গাঁৱলীয়া এলেকাত বিশেষকৈ ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱ, দাৰিদ্ৰ্য আৰু শাৰীৰিক সুৰক্ষাৰ অভাৱৰ বাবে শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহৰ প্ৰচলন দেখা যায়।

তথাপি, লাহে লাহে সমাজৰ মাজত পৰিবৰ্তন আহি আছে। অধিক সংখ্যক পৰিয়ালে তেওঁলোকৰ ছোৱালীৰ বাবে শিক্ষাক গুৰুত্ব দিছে। মিডিয়াৰ ভূমিকা, শিক্ষাৰ বাঢ়নী আৰু সচেতনতা শিবিৰবোৰে সমাজত এক নতুন দিশ উন্মোচন কৰিছে। তদুপৰি, যুৱ সমাজো এতিয়া এই প্ৰথাটোৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মাত মাতিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে।

ল'বলগীয়া সিদ্ধান্ত:

শিশু/বাল্য বিবাহ এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা যাৰ গভীৰ প্ৰভাৱ সমাজৰ ওপৰত পৰে। যদিও চৰকাৰে কঠোৰ আইন আৰু ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, এনজিঅ' সকলেও নিজ নিজ স্থানত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছে। কিন্তু একমাত্ৰ আইন আৰু এনজিঅ'ই এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সমাজৰ লোকসকলো ইয়াৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। সামাজিক আৰু ধাৰ্মিক ধৰ্মবিশ্বাসৰ পৰা ওলাই আহি শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি গুৰুত্ব দি এই প্ৰথা আঁতৰাব পাৰি।



প্ৰাচীন কালৰ পৰা ভাৰতবৰ্ষ নিজৰ কলা সংস্কৃতিৰ বাবে গোটেই বিশ্বতে বিখ্যাত যিয়ে ভাৰতবৰ্ষক অন্য দেশ সমূহৰ পৰা পৃথক কৰে। তীব্ৰ গতিত পাৰ হৈ গৈছে আছে ভাৰতবৰ্ষ বিজ্ঞান প্ৰযুক্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িলে বহু বিকাশ হল যে নিজৰ কলা - সংস্কৃতি উৎসৱ পৰ্বন সকলো পাহৰি থাকিলে সকলো নিজৰ কাষতে নিমজ্জিত।

আজিৰ নৱ- প্ৰজন্মই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যত পালন কৰা সকলো সৰু ডাঙৰ উৎসৱৰ গুৰুত্ব পাহৰিলে। নৱ প্ৰজন্মৰ ইয়াত কোনো বিশেষ দোষ পৰিলক্ষিত নহয় কাৰণ মানুহে এই উৎসৱ সমূহৰ কোনো তথ্যই নামানে যিয়ে আমাৰ বাবে অতি দুখৰ আৰু চিন্তনীয় বিষয় নহয় নে! এতিয়া মানুহে ভাৱে যে উৎসৱ সমূহ যদি নিজৰ মোবাইল ফোনৰ WHATSAPPত STATUS লগাই দিলে বা এজনে আনজনক মোবাইল ফোনত উৎসৱৰ শুভেচ্ছা জনাই দিলে

Kartic Choudhury

উৎসৱ উৎযাপন হোৱা বুলি ভাৱে বৰ্তমান সময়ত উৎসৱ সমূহ WHATSAPP মোবাইল ফোনলৈ হে সীমিত হৈ যোৱা যে হৈছে। মানুহে পাহৰি গৈছে সংস্কৃতিয়ে সমাজৰ প্ৰাণ। যিকোনো উৎসৱ সেই সময়ত সফল ৰূপে পালন কৰা হয় যেতিয়া সেই উৎসৱক নিৰ্দিষ্ট ৰীতি - নীতি দ্বাৰা পৰিয়াল বৰ্গৰ লগত উৎসাহ - ফুৰ্টিৰে পালন কৰা হয়। আমি শুনি থাকো যে দেশত জীৱ - জন্তুৰ প্ৰজাতি বিলুপ্ত হৈ আছে। কিন্তু আপুনি সুনিছে নে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত উৎযাপন কৰা বহু সৰু - ডাঙৰ উৎসৱ বিলুপ্ত হৈ আছে। এটা তথ্যৰ দ্বাৰা জানিব পৰা গৈছে যে দেশত পালন কৰা ৯৫ টা উৎসৱ এতিয়া লুপ্ত হৈ গৈছে। যাৰ বিষয়ে কোনো নাজানে।

লাহে লাহে গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত পালন কৰা উৎসৱ সমূহৰ গুৰুত্ব নাইকিয়া হৈ গৈ আছে কিছুমান উৎসৱ অতি উৎসাহ ফুৰ্টিৰে পালন কৰা হয় এতিয়াও কিন্তু ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব সম্পৰ্কে কোনো বেছি মানুহে নামানে, যেনে দিপাৱালিৰ আগদিনা খন ধনতেৰচ হিচাপে পালন কৰা হয়। এতিয়া ধনতেৰচ (shopping) বজাৰৰ উৎসৱত পৰিণত হল, সেই দিনাখন কোনে কিমান ডাঙৰ বাহন, গহনা কিনিলে ইয়াতে সীমিত হল। মানুহে উৎসৱ আৰু ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত কাহিনী ৰীতি নীতিত সকলো পাহৰিলে। পৌৰাণিক কাহিনীৰ অনুসৰি সমুদ্ৰ মন্থনৰ সময়ত দেৱতা আৰু অসুৰে অমৃত উলিয়াবলৈ সমুদ্ৰ মন্থন কৰিছিল। সাগৰৰ গভীৰতাৰ পৰা মানৱ- জাতিৰ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু মঙ্গলৰ বাবে প্ৰতীক অমৃত কলহ লৈ ভগৱান ধনৱন্তৰি ওলাই আহিছিল গতিকে ধনতেৰচৰ দিনা খন ভগৱান ধনৱন্তৰি, কুব্ৰৰ আৰু মা লক্ষ্মী পূজা অৰ্চনা কৰা হয়। ঠিক সেইদৰে ভাৰতৰ সকলো উৎসৱৰ প্ৰত্যেক পূজাৰ নিজা ৰীতি নীতি আছে।

মানুহ এতিয়া নিজৰ পশ্চিমীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰতিহে বেছি আকৰ্ষিত। এতিয়া মানুহে ধুতি কুৰ্তা পাগুৰী আদি পোছাক সমূহ পৰিধান কৰোঁতে সপোন স্বৰূপ হৈ যোৱা যেন হৈছে কিছুমান লোকে যিয়ে বিশেষ পূজা উৎসৱৰ সময়ত প্ৰয়োজন অনুসৰি পৰিধান কৰে। আৰু কেৱল সাঁজ পোছাক নহয় বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ লোকগীত সমূহ এতিয়া বিলুপ্ত। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে - পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত অৱস্থিত ৰাজ্য সমূহৰ লোকগীত যেনে - ফাগ গীত, চৈতী, চৌহৰ গীত সমূহ জীৱনৰ লগত জৰিত এক লোক পৰম্পৰা যি হেৰাই গৈ আছে। এয়া কেৱল পূৰ্বাঞ্চলতে নহয় ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ উৎসৱসমূহ নোহোৱা হৈ আছে।

যদি এনেদৰে চলি থাকে তেন্তে আৰু বেছি দিন নাই যেতিয়া আমি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে উৎসৱ সমূহৰ বিষয়ে কেৱল পুথি পত্ৰ সমূহতে তথ্য ৰূপে পাম চিৰদিনৰ বাবে উৎসৱ কলা সংস্কৃতি সমূহ তথ্য ৰূপে থাকি যাব।



Baby Begum

কেৱল

ভাৰততে নহয় সমগ্ৰ বিশ্বতে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়। শ শ আৰু হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহৰ কৰ্মসংস্থান নাই। ইসাৰ উপৰিও ভাৰতত জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি আৰু চাকৰিৰ চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি পোৱাৰ বাবে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা অতি ভয়াৱহ হৈ পৰিছে। তদুপৰি যদি আমি এই সমস্যাটোক অৱহেলা কৰো তেন্তে ই জাতিৰ প্ৰলয়ৰ কাৰণ হৈ পৰিব। এতিয়া আমি জানো নিবনুৱা কি কিন্তু নিবনুৱা মানে কেৱল সেই ব্যক্তিজনৰ চাকৰি নাই বুলিয়েই নহয়। ঠিক তেনেদৰে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰত নিজৰ বিশেষজ্ঞতাৰ বাহিৰত কাম কৰা লোকসকলো অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত।

স্বাধীনতাৰ পাছত দেশৰ উন্নয়ন দ্ৰুততৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ল। উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠিল, কিন্তু তাৰ গৰাকীসকল কোন? অধিক ভাগেই ধনিক শ্ৰেণী গতিকে সমাজবাদ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ ঠাইত গঢ়ি উঠিল ধনতন্ত্ৰবাদ। ধনিক শ্ৰেণীয়ে উদ্যোগৰ নামত দেশত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ কল কাৰখানা বহুৱালে।

বৃহৎ শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠাত কুচীৰ শিল্পবোৰ মৰা পৰিল। তাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লোকে কৰ্মহীন হৈ পৰিল। সেইদৰে দেশৰ বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ মাটি নানা পথেৰে ধনিক শ্ৰেণী, জমিদাৰ শ্ৰেণী আৰু অসংখ্য মাটি গিৰিৰ হস্তগত হোৱাত অসংখ্য কৃষক ভূমিহীন হৈ পৰিছে। তাৰ ফলতো নিবনুৱাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। দেশৰ জনসংখ্যা অতি দ্ৰুতভাৱে ভাৰতত প্ৰতি বছৰে এক কোটিতকৈ অধিক বাঢ়ি যোৱাত নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যাও প্ৰতি বছৰে এক কোটিৰ হিচাপত বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আনহাতেদি পৰিকল্পনাসমূহৰ কৃতকাৰ্যতাৰ বাবে শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহ সুসংবদ্ধভাৱে সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে বহু শ্ৰমিক কৰ্মহীন হৈ পৰে। বিদেশী শিল্প, কল কাৰখানাবোৰ বন্ধ হৈ যোৱাৰ ফলতো বহু শ্ৰমিক কৰ্মহীন হৈ পৰে। এই কৰ্মহীন শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ বাবে বিকল্প নিয়োগ ব্যবস্থা কিন্তু হৈনুঠিল। যদি বৰ্তমানৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ দৰে কথাবোৰ চলিব তেন্তে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা এটা ডাঙৰ বিষয় হৈ পৰিব। ভাৰতৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা

আজিৰ ভাৰতৰ ন-পুৰুষসকলক লাগে মাত্ৰ চাকৰি কৃষিকাৰ্য, শিল্পকাৰ্য, শিক্ষিত যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলৰ দৃষ্টিত সৰু মানুহৰ কাম বেপাৰ-বানিজ্য অশিক্ষিত লোকৰ, শ্ৰেষ্ঠসকলৰ কাম। বে-চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ চাকৰিও মৰ্যাদাহীন; মৰ্যাদা আছে, জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড আছে কেৱল চৰকাৰী চাকৰিত। এই দৃষ্টিভংগীৰ বশৱৰ্তী হৈয়ে আজি ভাৰতত লাখ লাখ শিক্ষিত যুৱক - যুৱতী কৰ্মহীন হৈ দেশত নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সৃষ্টিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেশৰ শিক্ষা নীতিও বহু পৰিমাণে দায়ী। আমাৰ দেশে স্বাধীনতাৰ ত্ৰিশ বছৰৰ পাছতো সুদৃঢ় জাতীয় শিক্ষা-নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু এই ব্যবস্থাৰ দ্বাৰা এজন কৰ্মী কুসক গঢ়িব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু এখন দেশত সকলো শিক্ষিত যুৱক-যুৱতীকে চাকৰিত নিযুক্তি দিয়াটো সম্ভৱনে? কেতিয়াও নহয়। তেনেস্বলত প্ৰতি বছৰে স্কুল, কলেজ, বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা বাহিৰ হোৱা লাখ লাখ শিক্ষিত লোক নিবনুৱা নহয় কি হ'ব।

গতিকে এই ভয়াবহ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ পৰা যাতে দেশত বিদ্ৰোহ, অন্তৰ্বিবলোৱ, ধ্বংসাত্মক, কাৰ্যকলাপ আদিৰ উদ্ভৱ হ'ব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে সমস্যাটোৰ সমিধানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত গভীৰ চিন্তা চৰ্চা আৰু সাংগঠনিক সুষ্টিভংগীৰে আগবাঢ়িব লগা হৈছে। এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰ সচেতন হলেই আন সমস্যাবোৰ লাহে লাহে সমাধানৰ দিশলৈ আগবাঢ়ে। গতিকে চৰকাৰী সংস্থা সমূহে নতুন নতুন সংস্থাপনৰ সুবিধা সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰী খণ্ডত বিভিন্ন শিল্প উদ্যোগ স্থাপন কৰাৰ লগতে ব্যক্তিগত খণ্ডত শিল্প উদ্যোগবোৰক ধন ধৰি উঠাত সহায় কৰিব লাগিব। কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ যোগেদি গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষকসকলক সংস্থাপন দিবলৈ উপযুক্ত জলসিঞ্চন ব্যৱস্থা, বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধ আদি দিশলৈ চকু দিব লাগিব। কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষাই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ কৰাত কৰিব পাৰে। আমাৰ শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাৰ সংস্কাৰ সাধন কৰি কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষাৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰতিষ্ঠান গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগিব।

উপযুক্ত পৰিকল্পনা যোগেদি নিবনুৱা সমস্যা প্ৰতিহত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ আৰু ৰাইজ একত্ৰিত হ'ব লাগিব। বেংকবোৰেও কম সুতত ঋণ আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি নিবনুৱাসকলক সহায় কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে এনে জলন্ত সমস্যাৰ সমিধান আশা কৰিব পাৰি। নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ কৰাৰ আন আন সম্ভাৱনীয়তা সমূহ যেনে ভূমিনিতি সংশোধন কৰি পুঁজিপতি, জমিদাৰ,

মাটিগিৰৰ কৱলত চোৰাংভাৱে থকা লাখ লাখ হেক্টৰ মাটি ভূমিহীন কৃষকক মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি গাওঁ অঞ্চলত নিৰনুৱাসকলক সংস্থাপন কৰিব লাগে।

দেশৰ উদ্যোগবোৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ লগতে সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি অধিক লোকে নিয়োগৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে।

গুৰু - শিল্পৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতাত কুচীৰ শিল্পসমূহ ধ্বংস হৈ যাবলৈ এৰি নিদি - চৰকাৰী প্ৰচেষ্টাৰে পুনৰ্জীৱিত কৰি উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে কুচীৰ শিল্পই হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লোকে কৰ্মসংস্থান ঘটাইছিল। উন্নয়নৰ যোগে অধিক সংখ্যকক সংস্থান দিব পৰা যায়।

কৰ্মমুখি শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰি উৎপাদন কৰ্মৰ প্ৰতিশিক্ষিত ন পুৰুষ সকলক আগ্ৰহিত কৰি স্ব নিয়োজন ক্ষম কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কৃষি, শিল্প, বাণিজ্য আদি সকলো উৎপাদনশীল কৰ্মতে যাতে শিক্ষিত লোকসকল নিয়োজিত হৈ তেনে নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত।

প্ৰতি বছৰে যাতে কোটি কোটি নিবনুৱাৰ সৃষ্টি হব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি জন্ম - নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ দ্বাৰা ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমান জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হ্ৰাস কৰিব লাগে।

আত্মনিয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা কিছু পৰিমাণে হলেও নিবনুৱা সমস্যা হ্ৰাস কৰিব পাৰি। যেতিয়া নিবনুৱা হাৰ বেছি হৈ তেতিয়া ব্যৱসায় আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ খৰছ কম হোৱাৰ বাবে মানুহ উদ্যোগী হব পাৰে। যেতিয়া উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ কাৰ্য- কলাপ বেছি হয় তেতিয়া নিবনুৱা সমস্যা হ্ৰাস কৰিব পাৰি। কিছু সময়ৰ পাছত সৃষ্টি হোৱা নতুন চাকৰিৰ বৃহৎ অংশ স্ব নিয়োজিত শ্ৰমিক সকলে গঠন কৰিব পাৰে।

আত্ম নিয়োগৰ দ্বাৰা ব্যক্তি এজন আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল হব পাৰে। আত্মনিয়োগে ব্যক্তিক স্বাধীনতা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ, ৰুটিনৰ পৰা স্বাধীনতা আৰু নিজৰ ইচ্ছা অনুযায়ী কৰ্মসংস্থাপনৰ সুবিধা প্ৰদান কৰে। আত্মনিয়োগৰ উচ্চ হাৰে পৰৱৰ্তী সময় হোৱাত নিবনুৱা হ্ৰাস কৰা উদ্যোগীকৰণৰ কাৰ্যকলান বৃদ্ধিৰ ইংগিত দিব পাৰে।


নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ ভিতৰত ঔদ্যোগিক কৌশলৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন, ঋতুভিত্তিক নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কীয় নীতি, শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা পৰিৱৰ্তন, নিয়োগ বিনিময়ৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ, স্বনিয়োগিত লোকসকলক অধিক সহায়, সম্পূৰ্ণ আৰু অধিক উৎপাদন শীল নিয়োগৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব দিয়া, উৎপাদনৰ হাৰ বৃদ্ধি, আৰু নিয়োগ কাৰ্যসূচীৰ বাবে অধিক গুৰুত্ব। ইয়াৰ সমালোচনাকৈ জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ দৰে ব্যৱস্থাই দেশৰ নিবনুৱাৰ চিন্তাক ফল প্ৰসুভাৱে সমাধান কৰিব পাৰে।



competition




26th nov 2024


Creative consultation 


WRITECONNECT

By Insight

01  **What?**
Support Circle for college magazine contributors, offering guidance, feedback, and mentorship.

Why?
To refine your ideas and help you gain clarity and confidence to publish your work in the college magazine. Lcbians

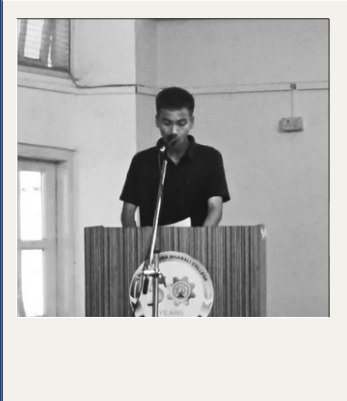
02  **When?**
27th Dec
11:15 am onwards
At room C-223

03 

We need better engagement and more workshops like this!



Frozen Times: A few moments of Participation





BY SUBHAM RAY

What's up India?

Collection of major recent incidents happened in india

The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024: Reform or Overreach?



Introduced in August 2024 and enacted as the Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 in April, this legislation overhauled Waqf property management. It restricted Waqf dedication to Muslims practicing for five years, eliminated the "Waqf by user" provision, and reassigned dispute resolution to district collectors. Dubbed the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Development (UMEED) Act, it targets a sprawling 940,000-acre, ₹100,000 crore empire long plagued by inefficiency.

Supporters argue this aligns with India's secular ethos—why should one community have bespoke laws when uniform governance could suffice? The bill dismantles an archaic system, folding Waqf oversight into a broader legal framework applicable to all, reducing the need for religion-specific carve-outs. Notably, ordinary Muslims themselves have driven this push: over 70% of cases against Waqf Boards in states like Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka were filed by own community members fed up with corruption and land grabs—think the 2023 Karnataka scam where Waqf officials allegedly siphoned off prime plots. Digitization and audits promise to redirect revenues to welfare, while diverse representation (non-Muslims and women on boards) mirrors India's pluralist ideals. For many, this isn't anti-Muslim—it's pro-equity.

Critics, including the All India Muslim Personal Law Board and Asaduddin Owaisi, see it as an erosion of Muslim autonomy. Scrapping "Waqf by user" jeopardizes undocumented historical properties, threatening cultural heritage. Shifting disputes to district collectors—often perceived as government proxies—raises specters of state overreach, especially in cases where the state contests ownership. The five-year practice rule feels capricious, potentially clashing with equality under Article 14. Protests branded it a "land grab," arguing it cloaks interference as reform, undermining Waqf's religious essence.

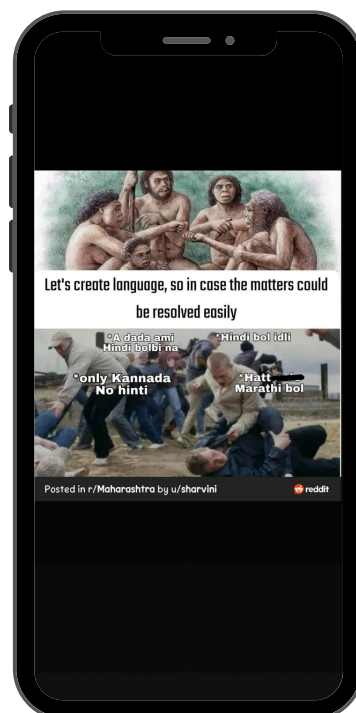
The bill has been passed by Government of India in April, 2025.

Language Violence in Bengaluru and Maharashtra: Identity or Intolerance?

In 2024 and early 2025, language tensions boiled over. Bengaluru saw pro-Kannada groups trash businesses over non-Kannada signage, enforcing a 60% Kannada rule from the 2024 Kannada Language Comprehensive Development (Amendment) Bill, with reports of Odia youths attacked for not speaking the language. In Maharashtra, MNS workers assaulted a security guard in Mumbai's Powai in April 2025 for not speaking Marathi, igniting outrage over viral footage.

In Bengaluru, Kannadigas claim it's about safeguarding identity in a city of 107 languages, where Kannada (44%) risks being drowned by migration. The bill defends Karnataka's linguistic soul against Hindi's shadow. In Maharashtra, MNS frames Marathi enforcement as pride in a state where native speakers (35% in Mumbai) feel eclipsed. Leaders like Raj Thackeray cast it as a stand against cultural dilution in a globalized hub.

Opponents decry it as chauvinist bullying. Bengaluru's violence repels its IT-driven, migrant workforce, undercutting its cosmopolitan edge—the 60% rule stifles commerce and ignores multilingual realities. In Maharashtra, the MNS assault was dubbed "Gunda Raj," with non-Marathi residents questioning their safety despite decades of contribution. Both incidents beg the question: does linguistic zeal excuse coercion?



Manipur Violence Escalates: A Society Fractured

Since May 2023, Manipur's Meitei-Kuki-Zo ethnic clash intensified in 2024, with over 50 deaths by early 2025. Fueled by land and reservation disputes, it featured armed militias and torched villages. The Supreme Court pushed peace talks in January 2025, while the Centre bolstered security-steps critics called tardy.

Meiteis argue their demand for Scheduled Tribe status and land control counters tribal advantages in jobs and education. Central intervention-troops and judicial oversight-shows Delhi's intent to stabilize, offering a reset for a broken social pact.

Kuki-Zo tribes see systemic Meitei bias, with the economic toll-shuttered tourism and trade-hits hard, with 70,000 displaced taxing relief systems.



Comments and Resolutions

By Juman Kashyap

The Need for a Debate and Quiz Culture in Our College

I see in many colleges, debate and quiz activities are valued as core elements of the learning experience. However, in our college, we lack a strong culture around these activities, and this absence is a missed opportunity. I believe that building a debate and quiz culture would greatly enrich our academic environment and support student development in important ways.

Why Debate and Quiz Activities Matter

Debate and quiz competitions aren't merely extracurricular they play a vital role in personal and academic growth. Through debate, students learn to articulate their opinions with clarity and confidence, analyze complex issues from multiple perspectives, and respect differing viewpoints. Debating hones critical thinking and helps students engage deeply with contemporary issues, which is essential in today's rapidly changing world.

Similarly, quizzes foster a spirit of inquiry, encouraging students to keep up to date with current affairs and general knowledge. Quiz sessions require quick thinking, teamwork, and a broad understanding of various subjects. Together, debate and quiz activities contribute to a well-rounded education that goes beyond textbooks, preparing students for real world challenges and encouraging lifelong learning.

Potential Benefits for Our College Community

A strong debate and quiz culture would elevate the intellectual atmosphere of our campus. Regular debates and quizzes would provide a platform for students to discuss pressing issues from politics and economy to science and technology.

Moreover, such activities would prepare us for a competitive world by developing soft skills such as communication, quick thinking, and teamwork. These skills can give students an edge in their future careers.

Steps Towards Building This Culture

Establishing a debate and quiz club would be a great first step, we have done that already. The club could organize weekly or monthly events, covering diverse topics to engage students from various disciplines. Inviting guest speakers, hosting inter-college competitions, and forming partnerships with similar clubs in other institutions would also create a strong foundation for our own culture of debate and quizzing.

Comments and Resolutions

By Subham Ray

I myself did something like this for the first time. Completing this issue of the magazine wasn't an easy task. It took a lot of effort, especially time. I'd also blame myself for not being consistent, but only two people couldn't do much either. I wish clubs to be taken more seriously. I wish to see more content and engagement. I'd also suggest that the club body election be slow and more transparent. The detachment of executive members has not only caused an insight problem but many other clubs as well. For this, we might need a reform of the whole system to make it work better.

As for resolutions, we'll be organizing a deliberation session of the opinion pieces that we collected. And apart from debate or quiz competitions, I have also thought of other workshops or sessions that can be organized, such as reading circle sessions, talks which highlight the underlying issues of society and complications related to it, and perhaps many more. The potential of the clubs is immense, unimaginably immense. We just need a way to spark seriousness among the students for clubs and club activities. I am affirming to see hopeful things.

Comments and Resolutions

By Nishita Deka

It feels me with joy that our "Insight" Debate and Quiz Club is publishing our very first e- magazine "Queue". Through this issue, you will read opinion pieces written by our very one college students, pieces that reflect what we feel, what we observe, and what we believe needs to be spoken out. The voice of the youth matters. We are the change makers, the ones who will shape the future, and it's crucial that we are heard, understood, and taken seriously.

Speaking of right to express- I want to share a bit of my personal journey. I wasn't always confident. In fact, I was someone who avoided speaking in public or going on stage. But after joining the Debate and Quiz Club , something changed slowly, I began to face my fears, one step at a time. I may not be the best speaker on stage today, but I can proudly say that I have overcome a lot of my stage fear and grown in confidence.

One of our proudest moments this session was organising the Constitution Day Quiz Competition. It was more than just a quiz- it was an opportunity for students to engage with the core values and history of our country. It reminded us how important it is know our rights, duties and the spirit of the constitution.

Before I end, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Adrita Gogoi, Chairperson of our Debate and Quiz Club, whose constant support and encouragement continue to inspire us. A big thank you to Subham Ray, the secretary of our club, for being the driving force behind our activities and this magazine's debut. Without them, the publication of this magazine wouldn't have been possible.

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