

# জুবিনৰ সুৰত অক্ষয়ৰ অংকুতি

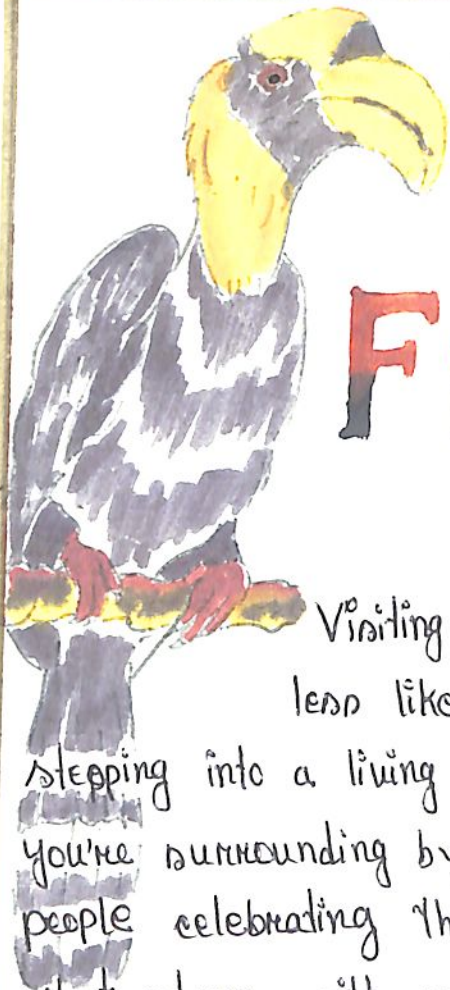
— গুৰুদেৱী ফুকন

অক্ষয়ৰ অংগীত জগতৰ চৰ্চাত ব্ৰতী হলেই  
মনত সৰ্বপ্ৰথম স্মৰণীয় উদয় হয় জুবিন গাঙ্গৰ  
নাম , তেওঁৰ কণ্ঠত মেন অক্ষয়ৰ মনটি ,  
মানুহ , নদী , পাহাৰ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ আশংকা  
লুকাই- আচ্ছ । জুবিনৰ গান কেৱল সুৰ নহয় ,  
ই অক্ষয়ৰ অনুভৱ সঁচা আৰু অংকুতিৰ  
প্ৰকাৰ অক্ষয়ৰ প্ৰতিচ্ছবি ।

তেওঁৰ গীতত অক্ষয় অক্ষয়ৰ চিৰমেইজীৱনৰ  
দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ- বিশ্ব উলহ , গাঁওৰ অৰলতা ,  
প্ৰেমৰ বেগমল অনুভৱি , আৰু কেতিয়াবা  
জুবিনৰ দুখ - বেদনা , বিজ্ঞানকো বিশ্বৰ সমন্বত  
জুবিনৰ গান আৰম্ভনে মেন উন্নয়নৰ আনন্দ  
সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয় । তেওঁৰ কণ্ঠই বিশ্বৰ মেল পৈয়াৰ  
উচ্ছ্বাসক আৰু অধিকা সঁচা কৰি তোলে ।

সুবিধে অসমীয়া লোকসংগীতক আধুনিক  
সুৰৰ সৈতে মিলাই এক নতুন অন্তৰংগ ৰূপ  
দিছে। এই-কাৰণেই তেওঁৰ গান বৃদ্ধি, সুৰক-  
সুৰতী সকলো বয়সৰ মানুহৰ হৃদয় জয়গ-  
ৰে। তেওঁ- অসমৰ ণমা আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক  
কেৱল সংৰক্ষণ কৰাই নহয়, নতুন  
প্ৰকাশৰ সাজতো গাৰ সাজ বহুৱাইছে।

তেওঁৰ সুৰত অসমৰ সাংস্কৃতিৰ সৰম,  
ঐতিহ্য আৰু গৌৰৱ জটিলত প্ৰতিফলিত  
হয়। সচকৈ, সুবিনৰ কলিত অসমীয়াৰ  
আত্মাই- মেন সুৰ হৈ বাজি বয়।



# HORNBILL FESTIVAL

— Deepjyoti Gogoi

Visiting the Hornbill Festival in Nagaland feels less like attending an event and more like stepping into a living story. The moment you reach Kisama, you're surrounded by colors, music and the warmth of people celebrating their traditions with pride. What stays with you is not just the performances, but the feeling. Watching the Naga tribes dance in their traditional attire, hearing the deep beats of the long drums, and seeing smiles everywhere — it all feels so real and alive. You don't just watch the culture, you feel a part of it.

Walking through the festival, you come across small food stalls offering local dishes, people laughing and sharing stories, and artists proudly showcasing their crafts. Even if you're



new, you don't feel like an outsider for long.

An evening sets in, the festival lights up with music and energy. The crowd gathers, the wide changes, and suddenly it feels like one big family celebrating together.

In the end, the Hornbill festival becomes more than just a memory - it becomes a feeling you, a reminder of how beautiful and diverse cultures can bring people closer.

# জোনবিল মেলা



- Sagarika Urangia

জোনবিল মেলা অসমৰ এটি আৰু প্ৰধান পুৰণ  
আৰু ঐতিহ্যবাহী উৎসৱ। এই মেলা প্ৰতি বছৰে  
স্বৰ্গ অসমৰ জাগীৰোছৰ অসীপৰতী দৈঘ্য-বেলগুৰিৰ  
জোনবিলৰ পাৰত অনুষ্ঠিত হৈছে। সাধ বিহুৰ পিছৰে  
বৃহৎপাতি বাৰৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ হৈ তিনিদিনীয়াকৈ  
অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। এই মেলাখন স্কলত সন্মতল  
অঞ্চল আৰু পাহাৰৰ লোকসকলৰ সাজত সন্মীতি  
আৰু বাণিজ্যিক সন্মৰ্ক গঢ়ি তোলাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে  
আয়োজন কৰা হয়। এই মেলাৰ আৰম্ভণিকৈ  
বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্য হ'ল বিনিময় প্ৰথা (Barter system)।  
শিৱাসম্প্ৰদায় আৰু বিভিন্ন জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলে  
পাহাৰৰ পৰা নানী আহি শাক-পাচলি, ফল-মূল,  
মছলা আৰু হাতৰ কাৰু কৰা সামগ্ৰী আনে।  
এইবোৰ সন্মতলৰ মানুহে ধান, মাছ, পিঠা আদি  
বহুৰৈ মেতে টকা ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰাকৈ বিনিময় কৰে।

এই পদ্ধতিটোৱে প্ৰাচীন বাণিজ্য ব্যৱস্থাৰ এক  
জীৱন্ত উদাহৰণ হিচাপে বিবেচিত হয়।

মেনাৰ আৰম্ভণিতে জোনবিলত সন্মুখীয়া  
স্নাচৰ বা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়, য'ত বহুতোক প্ৰকল্পিত  
অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে। এই কাৰ্যসূচীয়ে স্নাজৰ  
স্নাজৰ প্ৰকাশ, সহযোগিতা আৰু উপ-বতৰ  
কৰাৰ স্নানসিকতা প্ৰকাশ কৰে। জোনবিলৰ  
মেনাৰ আৰম্ভণি কমে, কেতিয়া কৰিছিল গুৰু  
সঠিক তথ্য দোৰা নাযায় যদিও তথ্যনিৰ-  
মোডাৰ্জ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ দিনৰে এই মেনাৰ আৰম্ভণি  
হোৱা বুলি পণ্ডিত - গৱেষকসকলে স্নত পোষণ  
কৰিছে। মোডাৰ্জ্য হৈছে এই মেনাৰ উদ্ভাৱন।  
ইয়াৰ উপৰি, শিৱ সন্মুখীয়াৰ পৰম্পৰাগত স্বৰ্গ  
প্ৰতিয়াও এই মেনাৰ অংশত বেপাৰীসকলৰ পৰা  
প্ৰতীকীভাৱে কৰা অংশ কৰে, যিয়ে এই উৎসৱ  
ঐতিহাসিক দিশটো প্ৰকাশ কৰে।

জোনবিল মেনাৰ বিভিন্ন সাংস্কৃতিক কাৰ্যসূচী  
অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। লোকনৃত্য, লোকসংগীত, পৰম্পৰাগত  
পিন্ধনি আৰু স্থানীয় আদৰ্শ মেনাৰখনক অধিক  
আকৰ্ষণীয় আৰু বৰ্তী কৰি তোলে। দুৰ-দূৰনিৰ  
পৰা গুৰু লোকসকলে এই মেনাৰ অংশ

অসমৰ বৈচিত্ৰ্যপূৰ্ণ সংস্কৃতিৰ অনুভৱ লাভ কৰে।

পৃথিৱীৰ পৰা বিভিন্নয় প্ৰথা-লুপ্ত হৈ  
পাৰিল যদিও অৱশ্যে এই জোনকিল মেলাত  
বিভিন্নয় প্ৰথা বৰ্তি থাকি পাহাৰ ওমাৰ  
হৈমসমৰ সৰসমৰ শিকলিডাল আজিও যেনো  
বিছিনি নোহোৱাকৈ বৰ্তি আছে। চাৰিওফালে  
বিশ্বাস আশ্বাস বংগহোৱাৰ সন্ময়ত,  
বোলাও বাক্য হেৰুৱান নকৰাকৈ পাহাৰৰ  
তিয়া জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সহজ অৰল বনটোক প্ৰতিয়াও  
বৰ্তমান সময়ৰ কুটিলগতি-অপৰল কৰিব  
পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ কলাকৃষ্টি, সাহিত্য  
পৰম্পৰা স্বীতি-নীতি আদি জোনকিল মেলা  
থলীত প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ পৰ্যাপ্ত সুবিধা  
প্ৰদান কৰাটো শুভ লক্ষণ।

জোনকিল মেলাখন কেৱল অতন  
সাধাৰণ মেলা নহ'ল, ই অসমৰ বৈচিত্ৰ্য,  
সংস্কৃতি, বাণিজ্য আৰু সামাজিক বৈক্য  
এক শুক্লপূৰ্ণ প্ৰতীক।

# আলপনা

THE ART OF ALPANA



— Kalpita Roy

আলপনা বা আলিঙ্গন হল লেপন করে করা কারুকার্য; সাধারণত একটি বা দুটি রঙের অঙ্ক বিশিষ্ট রেখাচিত্র। বাড়ির চৌকাঠে, আড়িনায়, বিয়ের পিঁড়িতে, হিন্দু পূজা মণ্ডপে ইত্যাদি জায়গায় সাদা আলপনা খুব চল আছে। এটি স্থলত ক্ষণস্থায়ী লোককলন। সমাজজীবন প্রচলিত নানাবিধ অনুষ্ঠান ও পূজসজ্জার জন্য আলপনা অঙ্কন করা হয়।

প্রকার -

কাঁচগুঁড়ো দিয়ে তৈরি আলপনাত্তে বেলে পাথরের ফুল স্থতির প্রতিস্থতি বাংলার আলপনায়। চিত্রাচিত্ররূপে ত্রিভুজ চালগুঁড়ো সাদা রং হিঙ্গাবে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। সাধারণত চালের গুঁড়োর পিটলীর মত ছোট এক টুকুয়া বগলড় কিংবা পাটের টুকুয়া ত্রিভুজে নিয়ে অনামিকা দিয়ে আলপনা

আঁকা হয়। আলপনার ছবিগুলো পুর রেখায়  
তৈরি ও দ্বিমাত্রিক। সাধারণত মেঝের উপরই আলপনা  
করা হয়। অরণ্যকাল কাল থেকেই বাংলার  
স্বাভাবিক ধর্মীয় ও সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠানদির  
উদ্দেশ্যেই আলপনার অনুশীলন করে আসছেন।  
বিষয়বস্তু হিসেবে আলপনায় আঁকা হয় পদ্ম,  
ধানের গুচ্ছ, বৃষ্টিপাত রেখা, সূর্য, মই, লক্ষ্মীর  
পদচিহ্ন, শ্রীকৃষ্ণের শিশু পদচিহ্ন, মাছ, পান,  
শঙ্খমালতা ইত্যাদি। বর্তমান যুগে মুসলমানরাও  
বিবাহ ও অন্যান্য সামাজিক - সাংস্কৃতিক ও ধর্মীয়  
অনুষ্ঠানে আলপনা আঁকন করে থাকেন।

অনেক পণ্ডিতই ব্রত ও পূজার সঙ্গে সংশ্লিষ্ট  
আলপনার প্রাক-আর্য ব্রহ্মবণের উৎপত্তি বলে  
চিহ্নিত করেন। প্রকৃষ্ট ফেব্রুয়ারিতে ঢাকার  
কেন্দ্রীয় মসিদ মিনার ও মিনার সংলগ্ন সড়কপুলিতে  
আলপনা করা হয়। প্রচলিত রীতির আওতার  
সীমিত ক্ষেত্র অনুষ্ঠান, পটভূমি ও শৈল্পিক  
কার্যক্রমে আলপনার রূপভেদ লক্ষ করা যায়।  
আধুনিক আলপনার চারিত্রিক বৈশিষ্ট্য বিস্তৃত,  
আলংকৃতিক, ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ ও সামাজিকপূর্ণ।

আলপনার - বিষয়বস্তু ও সৌন্দর্য -

আলপনায় সার্থকত প্রাপ্তবাংলার দৈনন্দিন জীবন ও প্রকৃতির প্রতিফলন দেখা যায়। প্রচলিত কিছু সৌন্দর্য হলো: লক্ষ্মীর পদচিহ্ন - অমৃত্যুর প্রতীক হিসেবে আঁকা হয়।

প্রাকৃতিক উপাদান: পদ্ম ফুল, ধানের গুচ্ছ, লতাপাতা, সূর্য, ঝঞ্ঝা এবং মাছের সৌন্দর্য খুবই জনপ্রিয়।

জ্যামিতিক নকশা: বৃত্তাকার ও ত্রৈভুজ নকশা আলপনার অন্যতম প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য।

সাংস্কৃতিক গুরুত্ব -

আলপনার পবিত্রতা ও অমৃত্যুর প্রতীক বলে কল্পনা হয়। প্রাপ্তবাংলার নারীরা যুগ যুগ ধরে এই শিল্পকে বাঁচিয়ে রেখেছেন। শান্তি নির্যাতনের কাল তবুও রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর ও নন্দলাল বসুর উদ্যোগে এই শিল্প এক নতুন স্রোত পায়ে এবং আধুনিক শিল্পের স্রষ্টা লাভ করে।



# MANUFACTURED

কাজনাতি

সমাজনাতি

Their aim isn't to kill thousands; rather, ... to scare millions. By selecting symbolic targets, they push their agenda into the global spotlight. This achieves a psychological effect that far surpasses their physical power.

However, the fear isn't just manufactured by the perpetrators. Governments and media often amplify it, turning anxiety into a political commodity. A fearful public is more likely to: Surrender Privacy: Trading civil liberties for the illusion of "total security."

# MANUFACTURED FEAR : TERRORISM

- Monjit Nath

In today's global politics, the most dangerous weapon isn't a bomb. It's the image of one. Terrorism is essentially the "weapon of the weak". When they can't win on a battlefield, extremist groups resort to violence as a form of "theatrical communication". Their aim isn't to kill thousands; rather, it's to scare millions. By selecting symbolic targets, they push their agenda into the global spotlight. This achieves a psychological effect that far surpasses their physical power.

However, the fear isn't just manufactured by the perpetrators. Governments and media often amplify it, turning anxiety into a political commodity. A fearful public is more likely to: Surrender Privacy; Trading civil liberties for the illusion of "total security".

Approve Spending: Justifying massive military and surveillance budgets.

Embrace Polarization: Viewing "the other" through a lens of suspicion rather than diplomacy.

The turning point in global terrorism discourse came after the September 11 attacks. These attacks shocked the world and led to a dramatic shift in international politics. In response, the United States launched the "War on Terror", which justified military interventions in countries like Afghanistan and Iraq. While these actions were presented as necessary for global security, critics argue that the fear generated by such events was used to gain public support for long-term geopolitical strategies.

# GEN-Z PROTEST

INTRODUCTION : THE SMARTPHONE AS A PLAYCARD : - Bedanta Boruah

In the 21st century, the iconic image of a protest has undergone a fundamental transformation. Where once the movement was defined solely by the physical presence of a crowd, today it is defined by a dual reality: a playcard in one hand and a smartphone in the other. Generation Z, born into an era of rapid technological evolution and unprecedented global connectivity, has rapidly emerged as a formidable and vocal force in shaping the modern narrative.

Having grown up amidst the constant backdrop of climate crisis, systematic political instability, rapid digital revolutions, and widening social inequalities, this generation possesses a level of global awareness

and connectivity that surpasses any previous demographic. Unlike the protest movements of the past, which were often constrained by geography and traditional media gatekeepers, Gen Z has mastered the art of blending the power of physical presence with the infinite reach of digital platforms. For this generation, protests are not merely spontaneous reactions to events; they are profound expressions of identity, vehicles for expressing frustration, and vital hubs of hope for a future they are actively working to reshape.

### THE ANATOMY OF RESISTANCE: FROM NEPAL TO THE NORTH EAST:

The effectiveness of this hybrid protest model - physical mobilization paired with digital strategy - is evident in recent global events. A striking example occurred in Nepal, where youth-led movements sought to challenge the very foundations of the political system. Driven by deep-seated frustration with government corruption, a perceived lack of accountability and miswictive policies, thousands of young citizens organized to demand structural change. What began

as peaceful, localized matters quickly escalated into a widespread movement as young activists utilised decentralized digital tools like Discord servers and Instagram channels to coordinate their actions.

This movement bypassed traditional, behind-the-scenes political practices, demonstrating a rejection of institutionalized opacity. The scale of these protests reached a point where public spaces were occupied, roads were blocked, and the functioning of parliament was effectively disrupted, proving that this generation is both willing and able to confront established authority directly when they feel their voices are being ignored. The Nepalese movement highlights a key trait of Gen Z activism: the interweaving of non-violent ideals with a sophisticated understanding of digital security to protect both physical participants and online communities.

Closer to home, the Northeast region of India, particularly Assam, has long served as a center for similar waves of youth-led activism. Here, the focus of protest has frequently centered on complex issues

of regional identity, citizenship, and the protection of indigenous rights. During the intense movements surrounding the citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), the youth of the region stood at the forefront of the resistance, transforming university campuses into dynamic hubs for political debate and social discourse. In these settings, activism was elevated through cultural expression - art, music, and localized slogans were utilized as potent tools to communicate grievances and build solidarity. These movements underscored a crucial reality; for Gen Z, activism is merely just a detached political statement; it is deeply personal, rooted in their lived experiences and cultural heritage.

### THE DIGITAL FRONTIER AND THE GLOBAL NETWORK:

The growth of digital platforms has made it easier for people to organize and raise their voices globally. Young activists can now share ideas quickly and connect with others across the world.

## CONCLUSION : A NEW ERA OF TRANSFORMATION:

Gen Z is boldly raising its voice and bringing change in new ways, using digital tools and creative methods. Unlike earlier generations, they combine online awareness with real-world action, making a strong impact on society.

They are not waiting for change but actively creating it. Their unity, creativity and determination show that the future of activism will be shaped by their voices and efforts.

# WAAW in the middle east

— Abhisekh Sah

## INTRODUCTION

The Middle East has long been a region of geopolitical tensions, wars, and power struggles. In recent times, rising hostility between Iran and Israel, along with the strategic involvement of the United States, has created a situation of extreme instability. Although a full-scale war has not yet broken out, continuous military threats, indirect attacks, and political confrontations have made the region highly volatile. These tensions are not limited to the Middle East alone — they have serious economic and strategic consequences for countries like India.

## BACKGROUND OF THE CONFLICT

The roots of the Iran-Israel conflict lie in ideological, political and strategic differences. Iran does not recognize Israel and openly opposes its existence, while Israel considers Iran a major threat, especially due to its nuclear program.

After the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Iran adopted a strong anti-Israel stance. Over the years, Iran has supported groups like Hezbollah and Hamas, which are opposed to Israel. On the other hand, Israel has carried out intelligence operations and airstrikes targeting Iranian military positions, especially in Syria.

The United States plays a crucial role by supporting Israel with advanced weapons, financial aid, and diplomatic backing, while imposing economic sanctions on Iran. This triangular tension has shaped the modern conflict.

## ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States acts as a major power in the Middle East:

- It provides military and technological support to Israel.
- It maintains military bases in Gulf countries.
- It imposes economic sanctions on Iran to restrict its nuclear program.

The US aims to maintain balance in the region while protecting its own strategic and economic interests, especially in oil trade and security.

## MAJOR TURNING POINT : KILLING OF IRAN'S SUPREME LEADER

A major escalation occurred when Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, was killed in a massive joint airstrike carried out by the United States and Israel in February 2026.

- The attack targeted key Iranian military and nuclear facilities.
- Several top Iranian officials were also killed.
- This operation marked a shift from indirect conflict to direct high level military confrontation.

This event shocked the world and triggered immediate retaliation from Iran.

## IRAN'S RETALIATION AND GLOBAL ESCALATION

Following the killing of its leader, Iran launched a large-scale retaliatory attack:

- Iran fired hundreds of missiles and drones targeting Israel and US military bases.

- US bases in countries like UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia were targeted.

- Iran claimed it attacked multiple U.S. military installations across the Middle East.

In the United Arab Emirates, missiles targeted U.S. airbases such as Al Dhafra, causing damage and casualties.

Reports suggest that Iran even suggested targeted dozens of U.S. bases across the region simultaneously, showing the scale of escalation.

### STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ

The Strait of Hormuz is one of the most important oil routes in the world. A large portion of the global oil supply passes through this narrow waterway.



Iran has restricted and at times blocked the passage of ships, especially those linked to the United States and its allies, as part of the ongoing conflict. However, it is allowing limited or permission-based passage, particularly to countries considered non-hostile, such as India, China, Russia, along with essential goods like food and energy supplies.

This selective control shows that Iran is using the Strait as strategic and economic tool. This situation can disrupt global oil supply, increase fuel prices worldwide, and affect international trade routes.

## IMPACT ON INDIA

### 1. Rising oil prices and economic pressure

India imports more than 80% of its crude oil, much of it from the Middle East. Any disruption in the Strait of Hormuz directly affects India by increasing petrol and diesel prices, causing inflation and putting pressure on the Indian economy.

### 2. Safety of Indian workers abroad

Millions of Indians work in Gulf countries like UAE and Saudi Arabia. In case of war their safety becomes a major concern. India may need to conduct evacuation operations and remittances (money sent to India) may decrease.

### 3. Trading and Shipping Disruptions

The Middle East is a key route for India's trade. Conflict can delay shipments, increase transportation costs and affect import-export business.

### 4. Diplomatic challenges for India

India maintains good relations with both Iran and Israel. During the conflict India must follow a balanced diplomatic approach and it cannot openly support one side. India must protect its national interests carefully.

## CONCLUSION

The Middle East conflict has now entered a dangerous phase with direct military confrontation, leadership assassination, and widespread retaliatory attacks. The killing of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and Iran's large scale response have significantly escalated tensions. The strategic importance of the Strait of Hormuz makes the situation even more critical for the global economy. For India, the consequences are serious in terms of energy security, economic instability and the safety of its citizens abroad. Therefore, peace in the Middle East is essential not only for the region but for the entire world.



# INDIA WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAM



# भारत

worked very hard and made India proud on the international stage.

Many talented players have become role models for young girls. Mithali Raj, one of the greatest captain, led the team with confidence and calmness. Harmanpreet Kaur is known for her powerful batting, while Smriti Mandhana is loved for her elegant shots. Their performances have helped the team gain respect all over the world.



# INDIA WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAM



— Sneha Paul .

The India Women's national cricket team is one of the most inspiring teams in the country . These players have shown that cricket is not only for men but for everyone who has passion and dedication . Over the years , they have worked very hard and made India proud on the international stage .

Many talented players have become role models for young girls . Mithali Raj , one of the greatest captain , led the team with confidence and calmness . Harmanpreet kaur is known for her powerful batting , while Smriti Mandhana is loved for her elegant shots . Their performances have helped the team gain respect all over the world .

The team has played in many big tournaments like ICC Women's Cricket World Cup. Even though they have faced tough challenges, they never gave up. In 2025, India won their maiden ICC Women's Cricket World Cup as hosts, defeating South Africa by 52 runs in the final. Their journey shows courage, team work and strong determination. Today's Women's cricket in India is growing fast. More girls are taking interest in the sport and dreaming of playing for the country. The Indian women's cricket team is not just about winning matches, but also about breaking barriers and inspiring the next generation.

