



English Section

wake them
no school. But that
ing them to Sivasagar.
Every year in the past during their
ent places, sometimes outside Assam,
aid with tea gardens, ancient temples, national
at not!" their father said, "You should know your own



IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON BIODIVERSITY

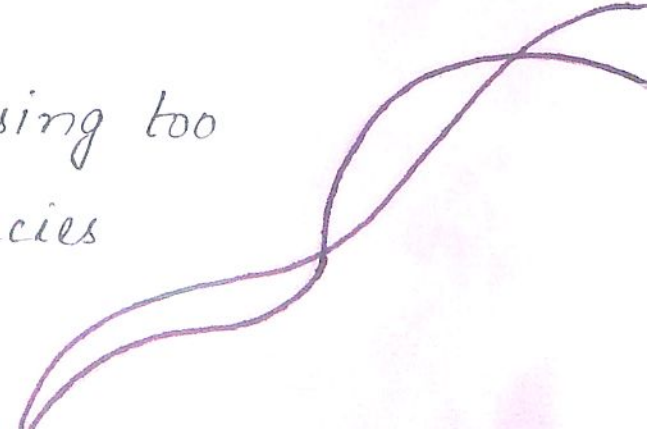
Biodiversity is the term for all the different kinds of life on Earth, such as plants, animals, and micro-organisms. It is very important for keeping the balance of nature and supporting life. But in the last few years, what people do has become the biggest threat to biodiversity.

Deforestation is one of the main reasons why biodiversity is going down. People cut down trees to make room for farms, cities and factories. This destroys habitats, which forces many species to move or die out.

Pollution of air, water, and soil also makes it hard for many living things to stay alive. For instance, pollution in water hurts animals that live in it, while pollution in air hurts both plants and animals.

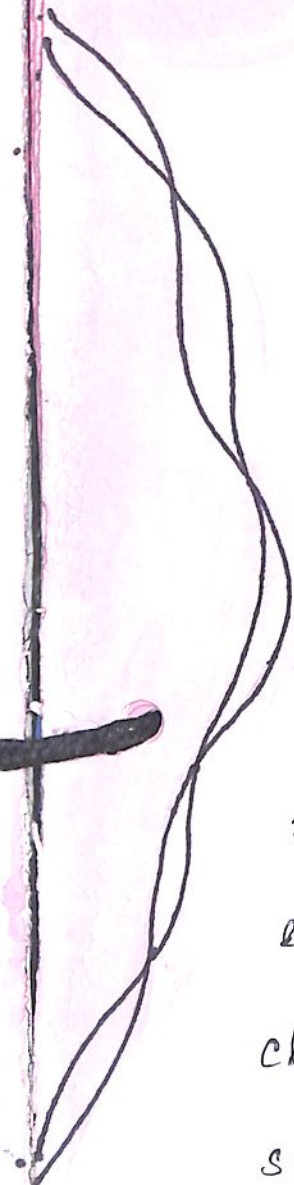


Another important factor is using too many natural resources. Many species are fewer in number because of hunting, fishing and the illegal





actions like burning fossil fuels have caused climate change, which has also changed ecosystems. People have also brought in invasive species, which fight with native species for resources and often cause them to die out.



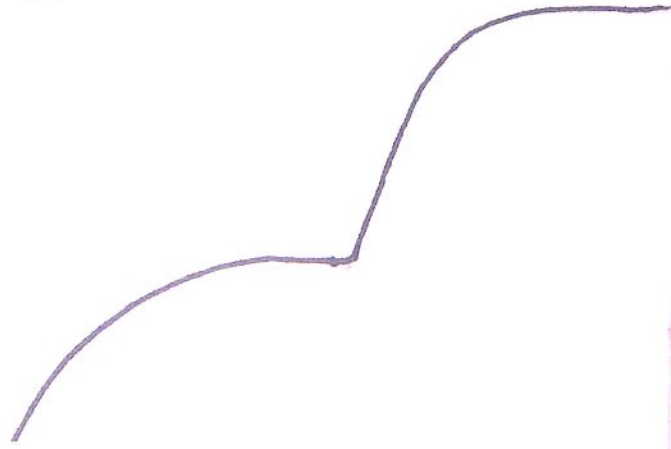
The loss of biodiversity is bad for more than just the environment; it's bad for people too. It messes up food chains, uses up natural resources, and has an effect on ecosystem services like pollination and cleaning water. To keep biodiversity safe, we need to use sustainable methods. Conservation efforts, planting trees, strict laws against poaching, and getting the word out can all help lessen the damage. Everyone has a part to play in keeping nature safe.



In conclusion, human activities have had a big effect on biodiversity. However, we can still protect the rich diversity of life on earth for future generations if we are aware of what we are doing and act responsibly.

Tridip Pandit

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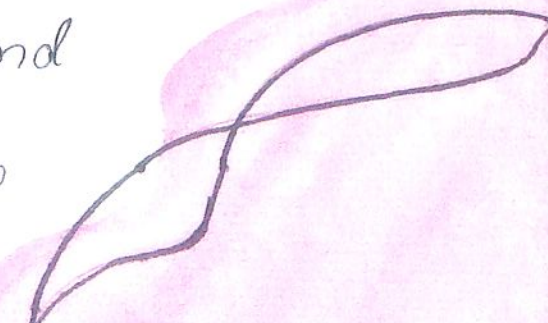
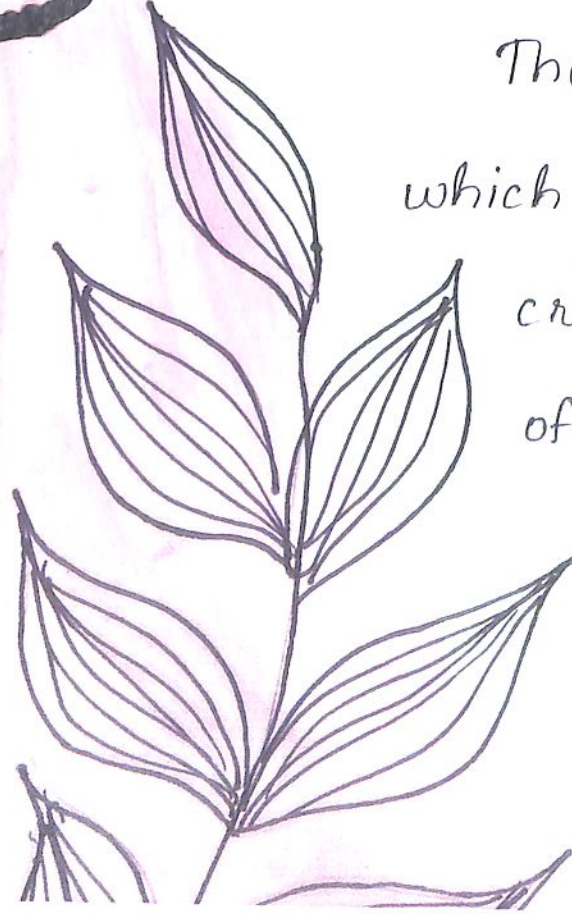




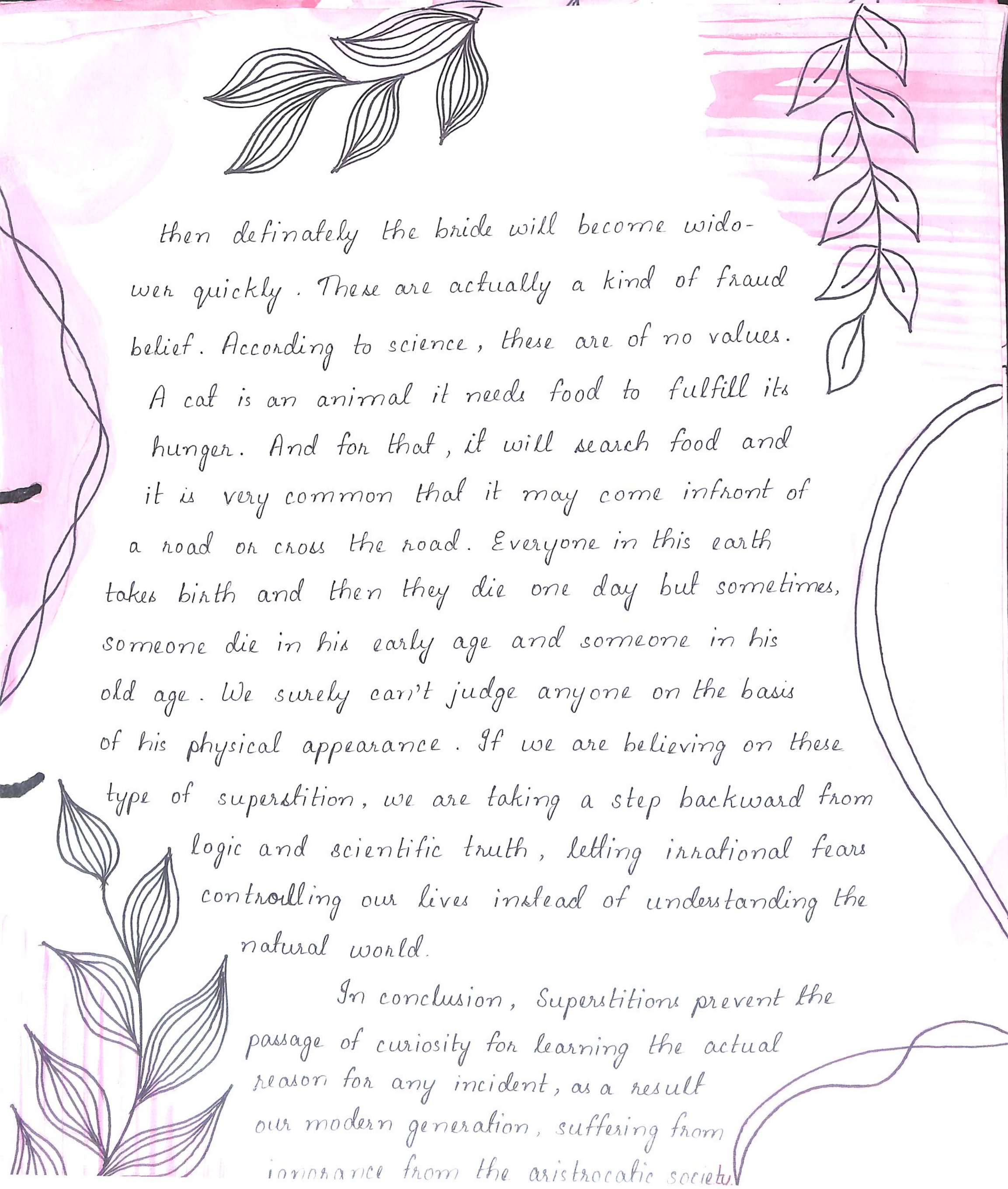
SUPERSTITIONS AND MODERN GENERATION



"Superstitions" the belief that particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason. These are the beliefs of people that the particular events brings good or bad luck is superstition. Science have discovered the actual reasons for most of the conjectured superstitions a few are left undiscovered and those can be termed as seep natural facts.



There are various exhausted superstition beliefs which have uncompossed every society. A superstition creates curiosity towards unwanted fear in the minds of people. Some people believe that if a black cat cross a road them there will be something wrong with that particular person and also it is believed that if a widow perform any rituals in the



then definitely the bride will become widower quickly. These are actually a kind of fraud belief. According to science, these are of no values.

A cat is an animal it needs food to fulfill its hunger. And for that, it will search food and it is very common that it may come in front of a road or cross the road. Everyone in this earth takes birth and then they die one day but sometimes, someone die in his early age and someone in his old age. We surely can't judge anyone on the basis of his physical appearance. If we are believing on these type of superstition, we are taking a step backward from logic and scientific truth, letting irrational fears controlling our lives instead of understanding the natural world.

In conclusion, Superstitions prevent the passage of curiosity for learning the actual reason for any incident, as a result our modern generation, suffering from ignorance from the aristocratic society.



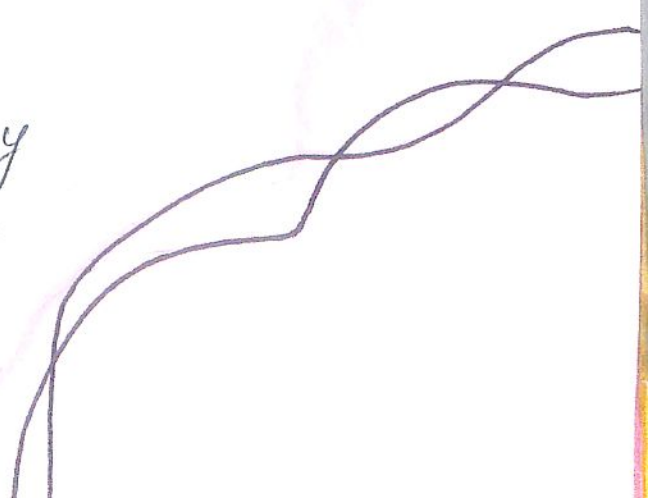
BIOTECHNOLOGY : REVOLUTIONIZING THE FUTURE

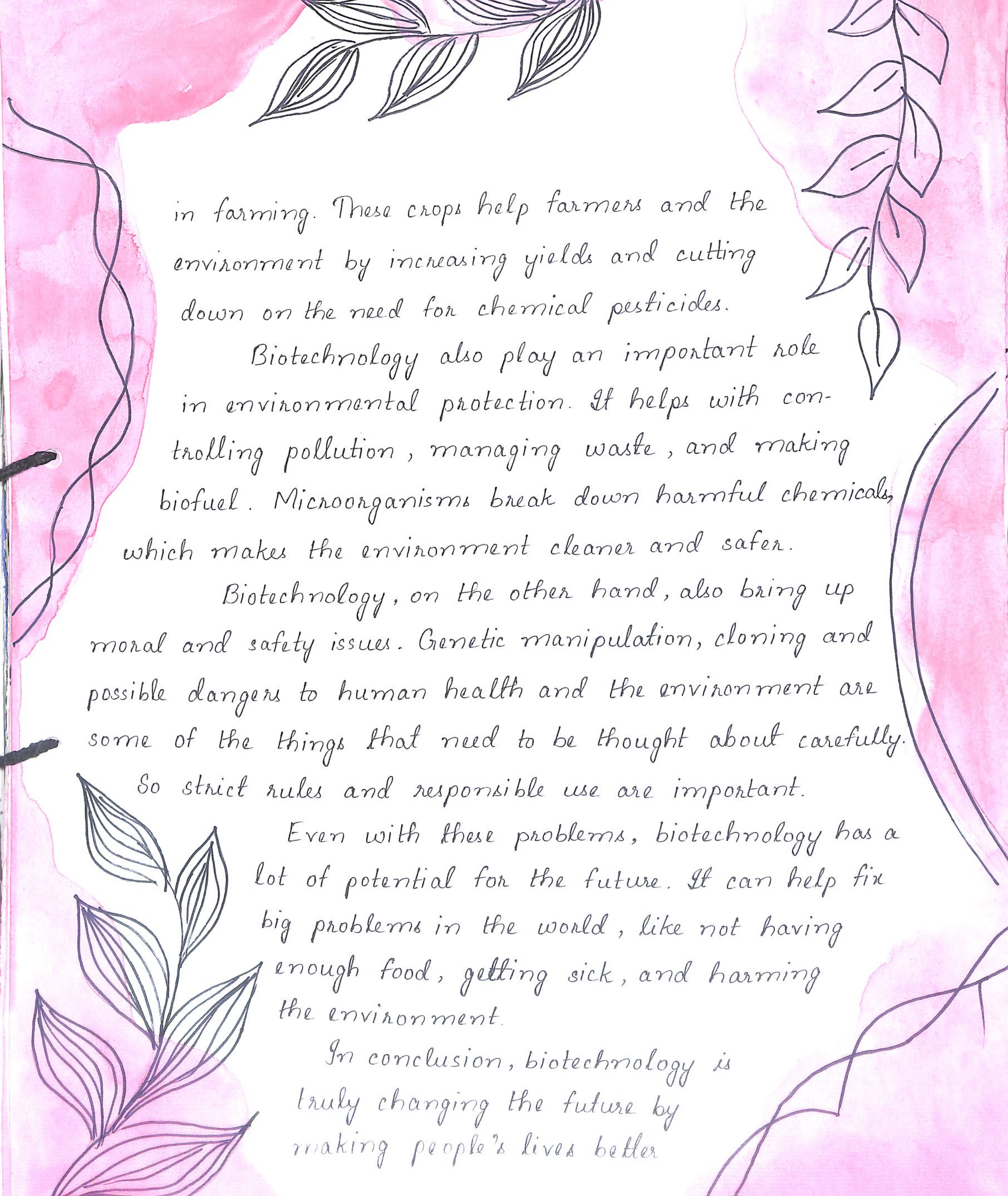
Biotechnology is a field of science that uses living things and biological system to make new products and technologies that are useful. It has changed medicine, farming, and industry in way that are revolutionary. Biotechnology has made drugs, vaccines, and therapies that save lives in medicine. Genetic engineering and other methods help scientists treat genetic disorders and make insulin, antibiotics, and vaccines more quickly.

Recent advances, such as gene therapy and stem cell research, hold a lot of promise for treating diseases that were once thought to be impossible to cure.



In agriculture, biotechnology has helped make genetically modified crops that can withstand pests, diseases, and bad weather,





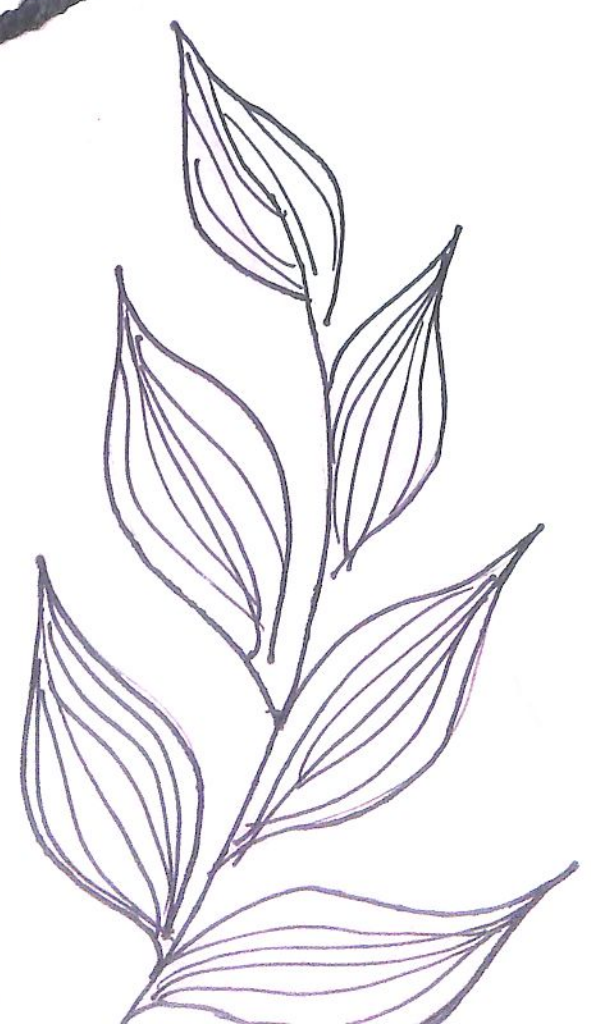
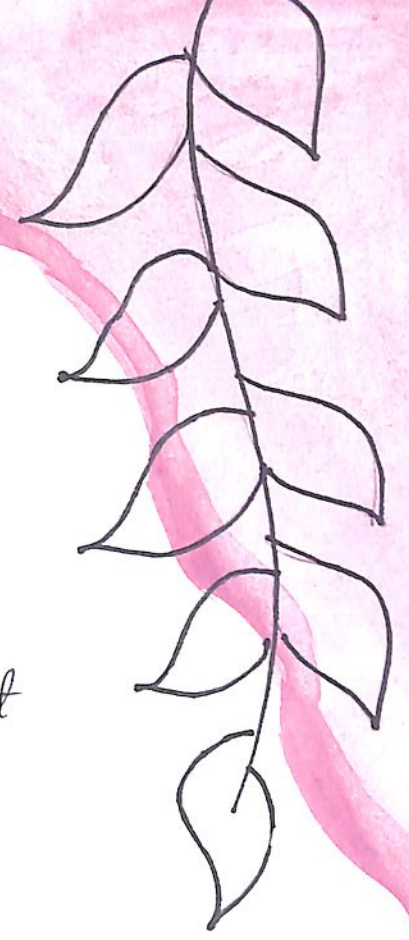
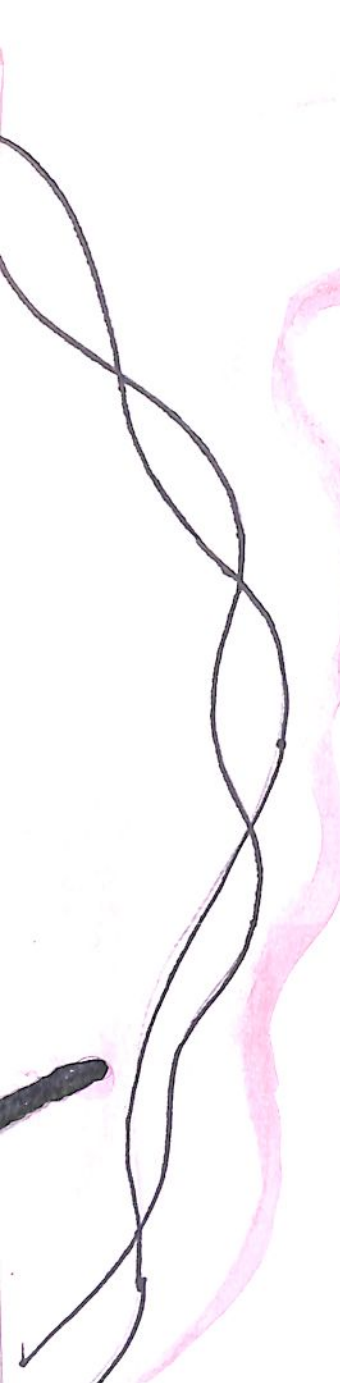
in farming. These crops help farmers and the environment by increasing yields and cutting down on the need for chemical pesticides.

Biotechnology also play an important role in environmental protection. It helps with controlling pollution, managing waste, and making biofuel. Microorganisms break down harmful chemicals, which makes the environment cleaner and safer.

Biotechnology, on the other hand, also bring up moral and safety issues. Genetic manipulation, cloning and possible dangers to human health and the environment are some of the things that need to be thought about carefully. So strict rules and responsible use are important.

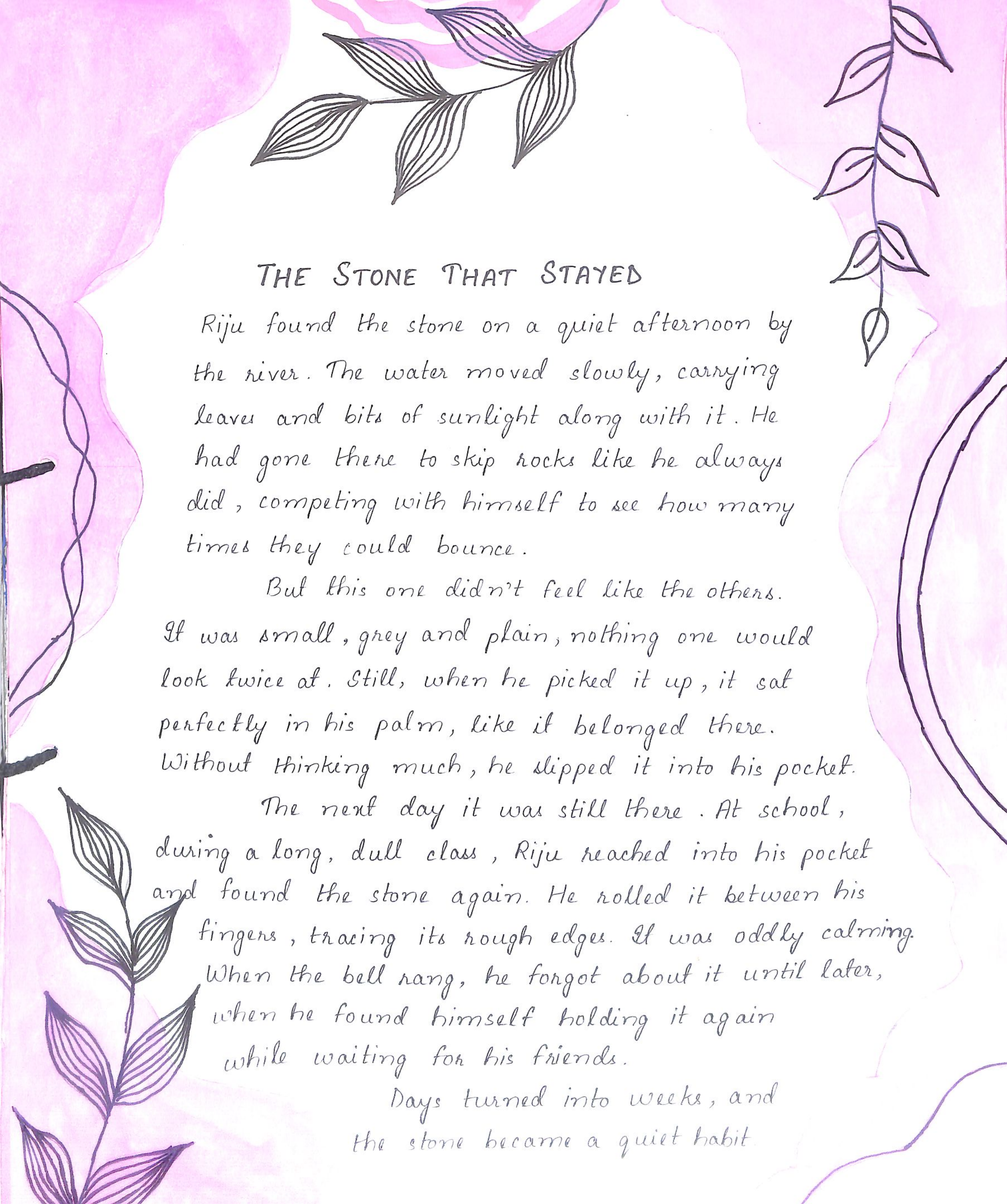
Even with these problems, biotechnology has a lot of potential for the future. It can help fix big problems in the world, like not having enough food, getting sick, and harming the environment.

In conclusion, biotechnology is truly changing the future by making people's lives better



and helping to solve many of the world's problems. If it is regulated correctly and used ethically, it could be one of the most powerful tools for long-term growth.

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B.Sc 2nd sem



THE STONE THAT STAYED

Riju found the stone on a quiet afternoon by the river. The water moved slowly, carrying leaves and bits of sunlight along with it. He had gone there to skip rocks like he always did, competing with himself to see how many times they could bounce.

But this one didn't feel like the others. It was small, grey and plain, nothing one would look twice at. Still, when he picked it up, it sat perfectly in his palm, like it belonged there. Without thinking much, he slipped it into his pocket.

The next day it was still there. At school, during a long, dull class, Riju reached into his pocket and found the stone again. He rolled it between his fingers, tracing its rough edges. It was oddly calming. When the bell rang, he forgot about it until later, when he found himself holding it again while waiting for his friends.

Days turned into weeks, and the stone became a quiet habit.