

# NEWS LETTER

Vol.5 (2019-2020)

DULIAJAN

COLLEGE

LIBRARY



*From Principal's Desk:*



Knowledge is exploring everywhere at a tremendous rate across the globe. What kind of knowledge this world does not have? It is said knowledge is light, power, source of income, enlightenment, happiness, medicine, weapon and so on. Knowledge is the wing wherewith we can fly to our destination, how far is it or at what height is it. It is also said that there is no wealth like knowledge. When a person is knowledgeable, he is expected to be stable and contented. It is said that knowledge empowers a person with self confidence, courage, enthusiasm, zeal and creativity and the same person is able to live a happy life. Knowledge has a beginning but no end. To attain knowledge, one should add things every day. An investment in knowledge always pays the best return.

There is much pleasure to gain knowledge from all fields of human life. Scientists have invented new equipments, apparatus, instruments which are supposed to provide more comfort and convenience to the masses. Networks are growing at fast rate. Devices are upgraded faster day by day. The whole world is at a rapid rate to become a global village. The information technology is providing us with the smart phones, tablets, notebooks, facebook, internet, twitter and so on. These can connect ourselves to anywhere in the world. All the above inventions, facilities are due to proper use of knowledge by some great persons.

Academic libraries can be considered as the backbone of an institution which can be used as a dynamic instrument for expanding the horizons of knowledge. Academic libraries conserve knowledge in the form of documents and thus, assist in teaching, research and development. An academic institution gets strengthened if good libraries are attached with them as libraries are the disseminator of knowledge among the learners. In the past, services were being provided by the libraries either by manual mode or digital/ online mode. But the COVID 19 virus has changed the scenario completely. During lockdown online mode was the only way to communicate each other even for academic matters like teaching- learning process etc. Now all have become highly accustomed in this online mode during the COVID 19 pandemic. So it will be major challenge to attract learners to come physically to the libraries as a user. So academic libraries will have to reform their services and environment in a greater extent in the post COVID era. They have to create innovative ways to provide attractive services and e- books, online magazines and other digital materials should be available in a larger amount for the users. I hope some initiatives are being taken by the libraries to cope up with the COVID 19 effect in future.

## Editorial Board



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“সময় যদি থাকে সেই সময় ভাল কামত, সুস্থিগীল কামত খবছ কৰিব লাগে।” ড° ভবেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শইকীয়া

## গ্ৰন্থাগাৰিকৰ একলম :



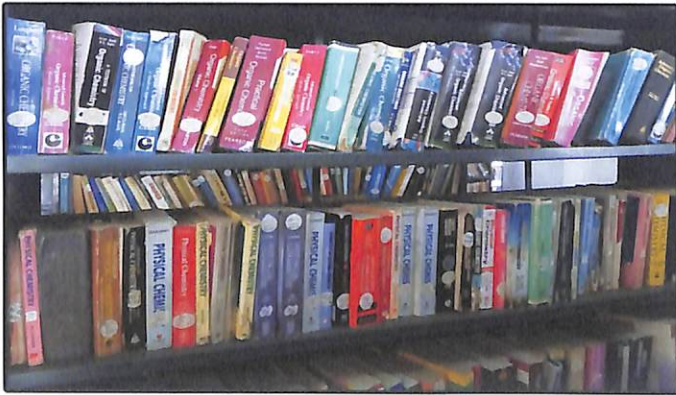
মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য আৰু অধ্যয়ন :

কোৱা হয় যে স্বাস্থ্য মানুহৰ অমূল্য সম্পদ। স্বাস্থ্য অবিহনে আমি কোনো কাম সুকলমে সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে প্ৰত্যেকেই নিজৰ শাৰীৰিক মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যৰ যতন লৈ সু- স্বাস্থ্য বজাই ৰখাতো অতি প্ৰয়োজন।

মানুহৰ যিদৰে এক শৰীৰৰ

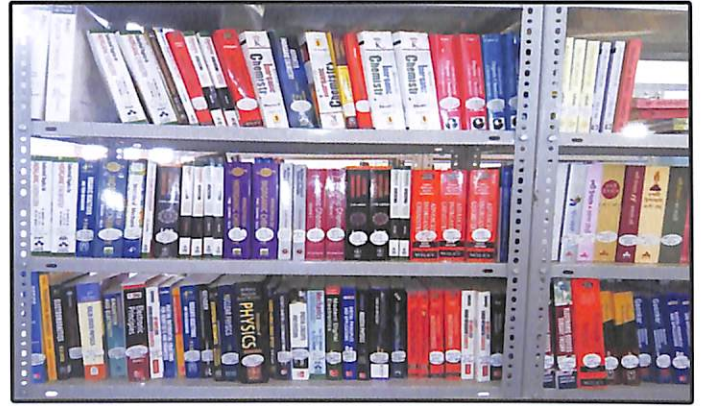
স্বাস্থ্য থাকে, ঠিক সেইদৰে মনৰো একোটা স্বাস্থ্য থাকে। মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য বুলি ক'লে ব্যক্তিৰ মনৰ সুস্থ অৱস্থাকে বুজা যায়। গতিকে সুন্দৰ জীৱন- যাপনৰ বাবে ব্যক্তিয়ে সমাজ আৰু বিভিন্ন পৰিৱেশৰ লগত সুন্দৰভাৱে মিলিব পৰা মানসিক অৱস্থাটোকে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য ভালে নাথাকিলে আমি কেতিয়াও সু- স্বাস্থ্য আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

The World Health Organisation's Constitution (WHO) states: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" "সু- স্বাস্থ্য মানে আমাৰ শৰীৰত কেৱল মাত্ৰ বেমাৰ বা দুৰ্বলতা নথকাটোকে নুবুজায়, ই হৈছে সম্পূৰ্ণ শাৰীৰিক, মানসিক আৰু সামাজিক সুস্থতাৰ স্থিতিহে।" আমাৰ মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সুস্থ কৰি ৰখাত বহুতো কাৰকে প্ৰভাৱ পেলায়। এইক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ঘৰখন, বিদ্যালয়, সমাজ আৰু ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত কাৰ্যসমূহে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰে।



বহুতো মনিষীয়ে কৈ গৈছে যে অধ্যয়নে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য ভালে ৰখাত সহায় কৰে। মানুহৰ মনলৈ কেতিয়াবা হতাশা, দুঃচিন্তা, নিঃসংগতা অহাতো স্বাভাৱিক। কিন্তু এইবোৰক প্ৰশয় নিদি মন দৃঢ় কৰি আশাবাদী হ'বলৈ আমি চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। কিতাপ অধ্যয়নে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাক বহু ধৰণে সহায় কৰে। কিতাপৰ নিয়মীয়া অধ্যয়নে মানুহৰ জীৱনটোক শান্ত আৰু সুস্থিৰ কৰি ৰাখে। এই শান্তি আৰু সুস্থিৰতাই মনৰ সকলো ধৰণৰ উদ্বেগ, দুঃচিন্তা, মানসিক অশান্তি আদি উপশম ঘটাই মনলৈ অনাৱিল প্ৰশান্তি আনে আৰু মনটোক নতুন কৰ্ম- প্ৰেৰণাৰে উদ্দীপ্ত কৰি তোলে। আনহাতে মানুহৰ নিদ্ৰাহীনতা দূৰ কৰাৰ সৰ্বশ্ৰেষ্ঠ উপায় হৈছে গ্ৰন্থ অধ্যয়ন।

নিয়মীয়া কিতাপ অধ্যয়নে সুন্দৰ টোপনি আনে আৰু সুন্দৰ টোপনি হৈছে সু- স্বাস্থ্যৰ আচল চাবিকাঠি। ভাল কিতাপ অধ্যয়নে মগজুৰ উৰ্বৰতা বৃদ্ধি কৰি মানুহক সৃষ্টিশীল কৰি তোলে। বিশ্ববিখ্যাত লেখক থেৰিয়েল গাৰ্চিয়া মাৰ্কুয়েজ পেছাত আছিল এগৰাকী সাংবাদিক। কিন্তু সাংবাদিকতা কৰি থাকোতে তেওঁ প্ৰচুৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰিছিল। বিশেষকৈ বিশ্ব সাহিত্যৰ মহৎ গ্ৰন্থবোৰ, আৰু সেইবোৰ অধ্যয়ন কৰি থাকোতেই এদিন তেওঁৰ মনত খেলালে যে তেওঁচোন এনেবোৰ লেখা লিখিব পাৰে। তাৰ পিছত তেওঁ হাতত কলম তুলি লেখা আৰম্ভ কৰিলে আৰু সৃষ্টি কৰি থৈ গ'ল বিশ্ব সাহিত্যৰ কেইখনমান অমৰ উপন্যাস। ১৯৮২ চনত তেওঁ সাহিত্যৰ নোবেল পুৰস্কাৰেৰে সন্মানিত হয়। কিতাপ অধ্যয়নে তেওঁৰ জীৱনলৈ এনেকুৱা সন্মান কঢ়িয়াই আনিছিল। এনে উদাহৰণ বহু আছে।



শেষত মই ইয়াকে কও যে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ- ছাত্ৰী সকলেও নিয়মীয়াকৈ গ্ৰন্থ অধ্যয়নৰ অভ্যাস গঢ়ি তুলি এক সুস্থ মানসিক ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী হৈ জীৱনত উদয় হোৱা সমস্যাৰ লগত স্বাভাৱিকভাৱে খাপ খাব পাৰে আৰু সঠিক তথা উৎপাদনশীলতাৰে কাম কৰি নিজৰ লগতে সমাজৰ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰলৈ বৰঙণি যোগাবলৈ সমৰ্থ হয়।

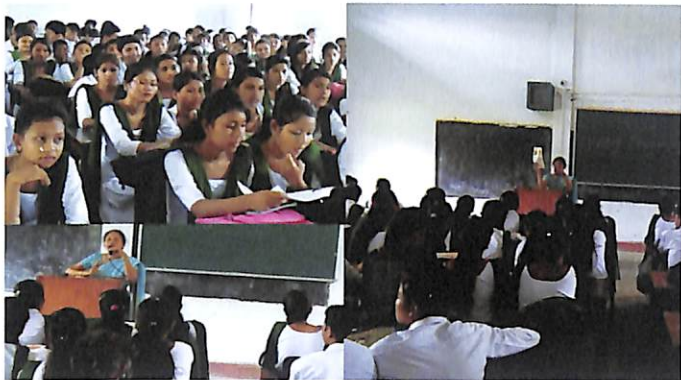
কিতাপ কেনেকৈ পঢ়িব লাগে হোমেন বৰগোহাঁই দেৱৰ ভাষাৰে :-



“কিতাপ পঢ়িবলৈ সংকল্প লোৱাৰ পিছত ক'ত কেনেকৈ আৰম্ভ কৰা যায়, সেইটো এটা ডাঙৰ প্ৰশ্ন হৈ দেখা দিয়ে। অসমীয়াত এয়াৰ কথা আছে - 'কথাত কথা বাঢ়ে, খৰিকাত বাঢ়ে কাণ।' অৰ্থাৎ যিকোনো এয়াৰ কথা আৰম্ভ কৰিলেই সেই কথাৰ প্ৰসঙ্গতে আৰু দহৰাৰ কথা আপোনা-আপুনি আহি যায়। কিতাপৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো সেই একে কথাই খাটে। গভীৰ মনোযোগ দি যি কোনো এখন কিতাপ লৈ পঢ়িবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলেই সেই এখন মাত্ৰ কিতাপে আৰু দহখন বা এশখন কিতাপলৈ তোমাক বাট দেখুৱাই লৈ যাব। তুমি যেতিয়া সেই দহখন (বা এশখন) কিতাপ পঢ়িবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিবা, সিহঁতে আকৌ তোমাক আৰু এহেজাৰখন পঢ়িবলগীয়া কিতাপৰ সম্বন্ধ দিব।”

## Different Activities of the Library in the year 2019-2020

### 1. Library Orientation Programme to New Comers :-



Orientation programme is “Primarily Concerned with ways of introducing the user to the general techniques of library uses and services available and the organisation layout and facilities of a particular library.” Thus the goal of orientation programme is to help students learn how to successfully use the library’s resources. So, it is an important service that supports the teaching mission of the college, promotes lifelong learning and enhances critical thinking and information literacy skills.

Duliajan College library organises an Orientation Programme to educate and to grow consciousness among the newly joined students about the library services in every new session.

### 2. Awareness Programme :



On 16th October 2019, Duliajan College library along with the support of IQAC cell of Duliajan College organised an awareness programme on the topic “Ethics in Academic Research and Avoiding plagiarism” in the college Auditorium at 11.00 a.m., as a part of the Golden Jubilee year celebration, 2018- 2019.

The aim of conducting the programme was to create awareness among the students about the new education system which is based on research, assignment, seminar, discussion Forum etc. and whenever a student attempts any such of the above mentioned he/ she comes across intellectual property right, copyright, plagiarism check etc. And this lecture programme was mainly to teach or educate them how to tackle such problems, how to avoid literary thief etc.

Dr. Utpal Das, the Deputy Librarian of Dibrugarh University LNB library was invited as a resource person for the programme. After felicitated function Dr. Utpal Das gives a valuable lecture on the topic.

Dr. Das says, “Novelty and Originality are the two fundamental characteristics of Research”. If these two characteristics are there then, there is no possibility of plagiarism.

In case of avoiding plagiarism, he said that there are five important terminology related to plagiarism that is Attribution, Citation, Copyright, Public Domain and Fair use.

Thus, at around 2:30, lecture session was end with Question- Answer session. It was a successful meeting that was attended by teachers, students and other members of the Duliajan College.

#### What is Plagiarism ?

“Plagiarism is the act of taking another person’s writing, conversation, song or even idea and passing it off as your own. This includes information from web pages, books, songs, television shows, email messages, interviews, articles, artworks or any other medium. The main point is that when you incorporate anyone else’s words or ideas into your own work, you simply need to give them credit and provide your audience with information on how to find the original source. It is not enough to just list

“এখন ভাল কিতাপে এজন লোকৰ জ্ঞানৰ পৰিধি বিস্তাৰ কৰাই নহয়, তেওঁক সৌম্য ব্যক্তিত্বৰ অধিকাৰী কৰিও তুলিব পাৰে।”

- এন ফ্ৰাংক

the source in a bibliography at the end of your paper Failing to properly quote, site or acknowledge someone else's words or ideas is plagiarism." Plagiarism is the representation of another author's language, thoughts, ideas or expressions as one's own original work. It is considered a violation of academic integrity and a branch of journalistic ethics." Noreen Reale .  
(<http://resources.library.lemoyne.edu>)

**3. কিতাপ পঢ়োঁ আঁহঃ গ্রন্থ অধ্যয়নৰ ওপৰত সজাগতামূলক বক্তৃতানুষ্ঠান :** কিতাপ পঢ়াৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহ জন্মোৱাৰ উদ্দেশ্য আগত ৰাখি দুলীয়াজান মহাবিদ্যালয় গ্ৰন্থাগাৰ বিভাগে “কিতাপ পঢ়োঁ আঁহ” শ্লোগানেৰে পঢ়োঁৱে সজাগতা সভা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰিবলৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা সিদ্ধান্ত মৰ্মে দুলীয়াজান বালিকা বিদ্যাপীঠত দ্বিতীয়খন সভা ১৪-১১-২০১৯ তাৰিখে আয়োজন কৰা হয়। অনুষ্ঠানটিত দুলীয়াজান মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ গ্ৰন্থাগাৰৰ গ্ৰন্থাগাৰিকা শ্ৰীমতী মন্দিৰা চুতীয়াই সভাখনৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ বিষয়ে ছাত্ৰীসকলক অৱগত কৰি গ্ৰন্থাগাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা আৰু ব্যৱহাৰৰ বিষয়ে দুআষাৰ কয়।



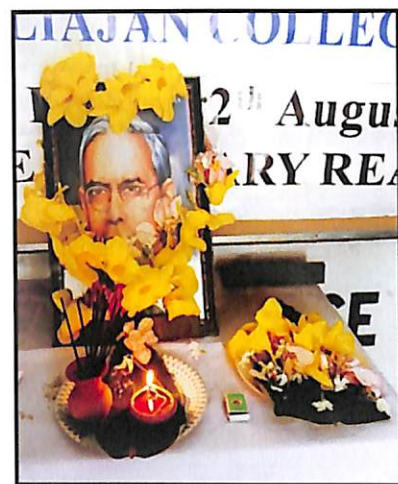
ইয়াৰ পিছত দুলীয়াজান মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অৰ্থশাস্ত্ৰ বিভাগৰ অধ্যাপিকা তথা গ্ৰন্থাগাৰ কমিটিৰ সদস্যা শ্ৰীমতী জ্যোতিমালী মহন্তই গ্ৰন্থ অধ্যয়নৰ উপকাৰিতাৰ বিষয়ে এটি শিক্ষামূলক বক্তৃতা প্ৰদান কৰে। ইয়াৰ লগতে বিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ মাজত কুইজ প্ৰতিযোগিতা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰি তাৎক্ষণিকভাৱে উত্তৰ দিয়া ছাত্ৰীসকলক পুৰস্কৃত কৰা হয়। শেষত বিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰধান শিক্ষয়ত্ৰীৰ হাতত গ্ৰন্থাগাৰৰ ফালৰপৰা ১৩ খন ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ উপযোগী গ্ৰন্থ বিদ্যালয়ৰ গ্ৰন্থাগাৰলৈ উপহাৰ দিয়া হয়। অনুষ্ঠানটিত বিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰীসকল আৰু শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়ত্ৰীসকলৰ উৎসাহজনক উপস্থিতিয়ে আমাক উৎসাহিত কৰিছিল।

“নিজৰ বিষয়ে উচ্চ ধাৰণা এটা থকাটো প্ৰশংসনীয় কথা। নিজকে সৰুকৈ ভবা মানে নিজৰ আৰু আনৰ দৃষ্টিত হয় প্ৰতিপন্ন হোৱা। তলমূৰকৈ চোৱাজনে কাকো অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ব্যক্তিয়ে ওপৰলৈ দৃষ্টি দিলেহে নিজে উধাব পাৰে। নিচেই সাধাৰণজনো আত্মসন্মানৰ দ্বাৰা বৰ্তি থাকে। আত্মসন্মানৰ দ্বাৰা দৰিদ্ৰ লোকো উচ্চ পৰ্যায়লৈ উঠে। অনেক প্ৰলোভনৰ মাজতো দৰিদ্ৰ লোক এজনে নিজক অসৎ কাৰ্যৰ পৰা দূৰতাৰে আঁতৰাই ৰাখি, নিজৰ উচ্চ শিৰ নত নকৰাকৈ ৰোৱা দেখিবলৈ পোৱাটো আনন্দৰ কথা।”

- ছেমুৱেল স্মাইলছ

## 4. Celebration of Librarians' Day :-

August 12th is celebrated as National Librarians' Day in India, in remembrance of Father of Library Science, Dr. S. R. Ranganathan (1892-1972), who had Spearheaded library development in India. Duliayan



College library had also celebrated August 12, 2019 as Librarians' day in his honour.

The programme was started with the lighting of the lamp by the Principal of Duliayan College, Dr. Lok Bikash Gogoi and this was followed by Librarian Mrs. Mondira Chutia and some other members of the Institution. Other agenda of the day was discuss on different activities of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan in the field of Library Science in India.

Mrs. Mondira Chutia Librarian of Duliayan College explained the five laws of Library Science derived by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as follows:

The five laws of library Science is a theory that S.R. Ranganathan proposed in 1931, detailing the principles of operating a library system. Many librarians from around the world accept the laws as the foundations of their philosophy. These laws are :

- 1st Law : Books are for use means free book service for all.
- 2nd Law : Every reader his/ her books means education and libraries open for all.
- 3rd Law : Every Book its reader means an appropriate reader should be found for every book.
- 4th Law : Save the Time of Reader means Saving the time of the reader and staff by using modern technology and other techniques.
- 5th law : Library is a Growing Organism means the proper planning and organisation of libraries for all round development.

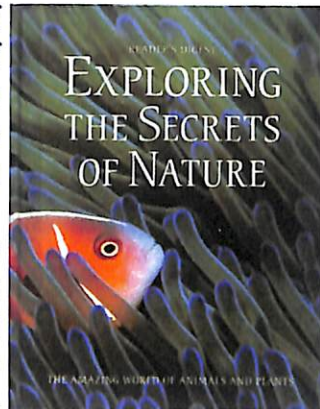
## Book Review :

### 1) Exploring the Secrets of Nature:

This is a book of the amazing World of Animals and Plants. It was edited and designed by the Reader's Digest Association Limited, London.

Contents of the book are follows: Launching into life, Growing up and learning, Finding a place to live, In company with others,

The search for food, Avoiding predators, Courtship and mating, Many ways to communicate, Senses and sensing, Intelligence and instinct, Migration and travel, Nature's changing face, and Nature got there first. There is also an index which help the user to get information pin Pointedly.

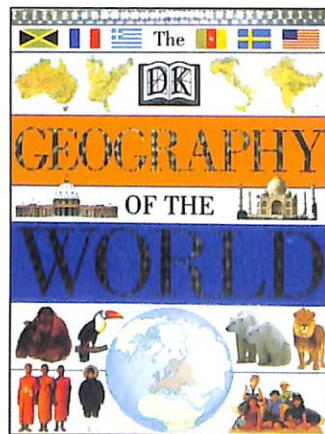


### 2) The DK --- Geography of the World:

This is a completely up- to- date and international geographical guide published by DK publishing, Newyork.

“This book is divided into six continental sections - North America, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia and Oceania. At the start of each section there is a map showing the whole continent, and pages describing the peoples that live there. Each country, or group of countries, then has an individual map showing its cities, towns and main geographical features. This is followed by country pages which go into detail about life in the countries. The references section can be used to find out more about subjects of general interest, such as world religions or political systems. There is also a glossary, a gazetteer, and an index.”

(Ref. Collect from the book the DK Geography of the world. Page No. 8 “How to use this Book”).



### 3. How to DO just about anything on a Computer.

This book is edited and designed by the Reader's Digest Association Ltd. London. It contains four sections, taking you from the initial set-up to connecting to the internet, applying

your skills practically and solving problems. Each follows a similar step- by- step format with snapshots of what should be on your screen at any given stage of a process.

Contents of the book are follows:

You and your computer: Getting started, learning the Basics, Beyond the Basics, Good Housekeeping, Ways with Windows Getting connected.

**The Internet:** The Internet Explained, Using the Internet.

**Practical Home Projects:** Wordpower, Picture Perfect, Sounds Right, Home Finance, Family Life Better Leisure.

**Trouble Shooting:** Hardware hiccups, Win with Windows. The book has Glossary, Index and Acknowledgements.

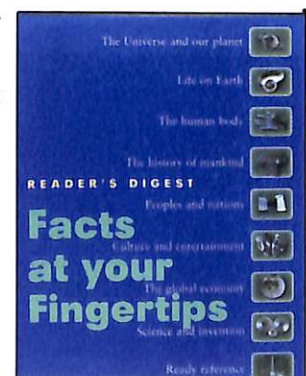
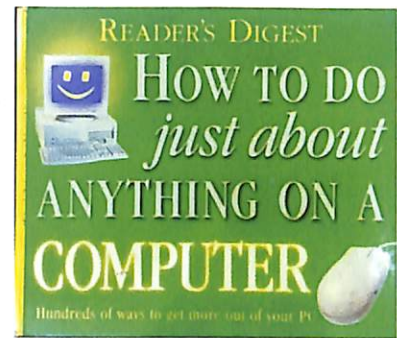
### 4) Facts at your Fingertips:

“Facts at your Fingertips is the book of all the most asked and most useful facts about the world. It is a book that smelts the pure gold of real knowledge from mountains of informational slag. There is more than one kind of fact in the world, and this is reflected in

the book.” There are nine chapters, each of which covers a different area of knowledge.

Contents of the book are follows:

The Universe and our planet, Life on Earth, The human body, The history of mankind, Peoples and Nations, Culture and Entertainment, The global economy, Science and invention and Ready reference. The book is published by Reader's Digest, Sydney.

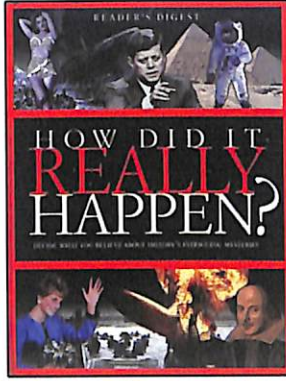


## 5) How Did it Really Happen?

“This is a book about things we know and things we don’t know. Sometimes we are confronted with a story without an ending. Sometimes there are pieces missing moments when no one else was around to record an eyewitness account. Sometimes a received view or a myth clouds our vision or leads us astray, and we have to rub our eyes and look carefully once again at the evidence. Thus, how life arose, where human beings came from, what happened to the dinosaurs, what happens when we die- these are mysteries enough”. All these are discussed in the book.

Contents of the book as follows:

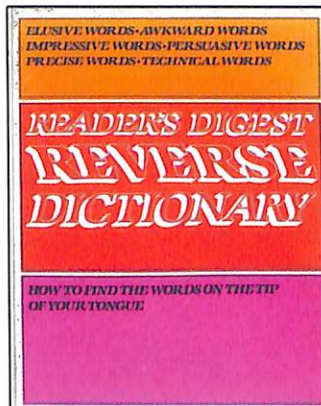
The Dawn of time, The Ancient World, The middle Ages, The early modern age, The late modern age, The age of Conspiracies, Mysteries for the Millennium. The book is published by Reader’s Digest Association, INC. Newyork



## 6) Reverse Dictionary :

“The Reverse Dictionary is above all a word- finder. Its purpose is to identify the precise word for an idea that may be in your mind but that you can’t express. You have the idea; the book provides the word. It does this by directing you from a familiar word connected with the idea to the elusive word you are looking for --- from the word you know to the word you need.” The Editors of the book.

The Book is published by the Reader’s Digest Association Ltd. London.



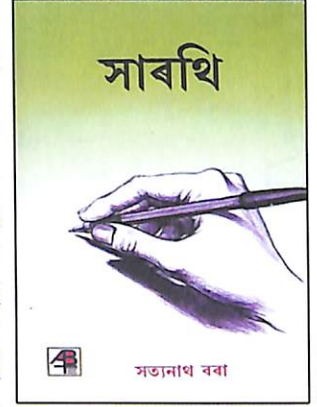
## ৭) সাৰথি :

জেনাকী যুগৰ এগৰাকী উল্লেখযোগ্য গদ্য লেখক হৈছে সত্যনাথ বৰা। চুটি চুটি বাক্যৰে তেখেতে জীৱনৰ বহু সাৰগৰ্ভ কথা লিখি থৈ গৈছে। তেনে এখন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে পঢ়িবলগীয়া কিতাপ হৈছে সাৰথি। লেখকে নিজে গ্ৰন্থখনৰ শিৰোনাম সম্পৰ্কে এইদৰে লিখিছে - “যুদ্ধত এজন সাৰথি নহ’লে জয়লাভ কৰিবলৈ টান। এই পুথিখনত জীৱন- যুদ্ধৰ আও- ভাও

আতি- গুৰি আৰু কৌশল বিলাক বুজাই দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে; সেইদেখি ইয়াৰ নামো সাৰথি থোৱা হৈছে।” (প্ৰাক-কথন, সাৰথি) গ্ৰন্থখনি চাৰিটা ভাগত ভাগ কৰা হৈছে। আৰু শেষত আদৰ্শ প্ৰশ্নাৱলী সন্নিবিষ্ট কৰিছে। গ্ৰন্থখনিত প্ৰকাশিত প্ৰৱন্ধসমূহৰ শিৰোনাম এনেধৰণৰঃ মনুষ্য জীৱনৰ লক্ষ্য, বিদ্যা, পুথি অধ্যয়ন, বৰলোকৰ চৰিত্ৰ অধ্যয়ন, চৰিত্ৰ, দয়া, ন্যায়শীলতা, ক্ৰোধ, লোভ, অহংকাৰ, অন্যৰ প্ৰতি ব্যৱহাৰ, ধনৰ ব্যৱহাৰ, বাগিয়াল বস্তু, স্বাস্থ্য, ভোজন, শয়ন, শৰীৰ আৰু বস্ত্ৰৰ শুদ্ধতা, ব্যায়াম আদি। ১৩০ পৃষ্ঠাৰ গ্ৰন্থখনিৰ পৰিৱেশক অসম বুক ট্ৰাষ্ট, পানবজাৰ, গুৱাহাটী। মূল্য মাত্ৰ - ৫০ টকা।

ড° মুনমী কোঁৱৰ

অসমীয়া বিভাগ, দুৰ্লীয়াজান মহাবিদ্যালয়।

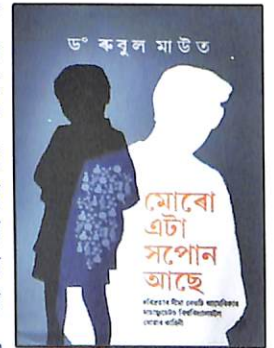


## ৮) মোৰো এটা সপোন আছে :

‘মোৰো এটা সপোন আছে’ মূলত ড° ৰবুল মাউতৰ এখন আত্মজীৱনীমূলক গ্ৰন্থ। ইয়াত সন্নিবিষ্ট হৈছে কঠোৰ সংগ্ৰামেৰে পাৰ কৰা ড° মাউতৰ শৈশৱ- কৈশোৰ তথা জীৱনৰ ঘাট-প্ৰতিঘাত, আমেৰিকাত কৰা বৈজ্ঞানিক উদ্ভাৱন আৰু শয়্যাগত পিতৃৰ সৈতে সম্পৰ্কিত এক সংবেদনশীল কাহিনী। লিখকে গ্ৰন্থখনি চাৰিটা খণ্ডত লিখিছে। প্ৰথম খণ্ডত তেখেতৰ শৈশৱ, দ্বিতীয় খণ্ডত তেখেতৰ জীৱনৰ সংগ্ৰাম, তৃতীয় খণ্ডত তেখেতৰ জীৱনলৈ অহা সুযোগ আৰু চতুৰ্থ খণ্ডত দেউতাকৰ অসুখ বুলি নামাকৰণ কৰি দেউতাকৰ অসুখৰ চিকিৎসাৰ পৰা মৃত্যুলৈকে বৰ্ণনা কৰিছে।

অতি সৰল ভাষাৰে তেখেতে নিজৰ জীৱনত ঘটা ঘটনাবোৰ প্ৰতিফলিত কৰিছে। ১৫৭ পৃষ্ঠাৰ গ্ৰন্থখনিৰ প্ৰকাশক পূৰ্বায়ণ প্ৰকাশন, পানবজাৰ, গুৱাহাটী-ৰ আৰু ইয়াৰ মূল্য ১৮০ টকা।

গ্ৰন্থখনি আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ বাবে অতি উপযোগী।



Everything you need for better future and success has already been written. And guess what? All you have to do is go to the library.  
- Henri Frederic Amiel

## Introductory Article : Concept of Digital Library :-

The digital library is most recent term being used for the library without books. Libraries having information in electronic format and providing access in the digital formats is called digital library.

“Over the past few years libraries throughout the world have been in a state of transformation as a result of the impact of information technology. The impact on collections, Services, staff and facilities has had major ramifications on budgets, planning and training. Thus the concept of Digital Library has Come which focus on access and service not on buildings and volume.” (Dass, Sarjiwan and yadav, S.K. 2011)

Some Definition of Digital Library

“A digital library is a collection of information that is stored and accessed electronically.”

“A digital library is the technologies, tools, resources and practices associated with the management of content in an electronic information environment.”

“A digital Library is an electronic extension of functions users typically perform and the resources they access in a traditional library.”

A digital library is “a managed environment of multimedia materials in digital forms, designed for the benefit of its user population, structured to facilitate access to its contents and equipped with aids to navigation of the global network.”

### Advantages :

1. People from all over the world can gain access to the information at any time as long as an Internet Connection is available.
2. Digital Libraries have the potential to store much more information.
3. The cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library.

### The benefits mentioned by T.B. Rajashekar are the following:

1. Digital libraries make it needless for the user to go somewhere, A user can get full information at home or at work whenever there is a PC and a network connection.
2. Information can be updated continuously much more easily. It is easier to keep the information current.
3. An important benefit offered by digital libraries is searching and browsing in material. One can optimize searching and simultaneously search the internet, commercial databases and library collections.
4. Information can be shared with others more easily. By placing digital information on a Server connected to the world wide web makes it available to everyone.
5. Duplicating of information is easy and cheap, whereas duplication of paper material would be very expensive.
6. Digital libraries compared to conventional libraries allow collaboration and exchange of ideas.
7. Arising new forms of information in digital form can support features and possibilities not given in print form.
8. Digital Libraries are cost-saving since expensive building, professional staff and maintenance demanded by conventional libraries are not needed anymore.

### References :

1. Dass, Sarjiwan and yadav, SK (2011). The Concept of Digital Libraries an unavoidable need in Today's world. <https://sarjiwanpublications.blogspot.com>.
2. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital-library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital-library).
3. <https://archive.ifla>

Libraries store the energy that fuels the imagination, They open up windows to the world and inspire us to explore and achieve, and contribute to improving our quality of life. - Sidney Sheldon

## Introductory Article : Concept of Open Access E-Resources:-

“In the 21st Century Open access resources (OAR) is an important part of the user Community by which students, researchers Scholars, even faculties get solutions of their problems with just a click from their PCs.” (velmurugan,c, 2011)

Generally the documents or information for the users are two types eg. Open access and the other one is closed access. In the open access system readers can have their required documents freely without any assistance from the library professionals. But, in the closed access system, readers can have their required documents with the help of library professionals.

Open access is the ‘free, permanent, immediate, full text, online access, for any user, web- wide, to digital scientific and scholarly material, primarily research articles published in peer- reviewed journals.’

- Thus open access resources is digital free of charge and free of copy right.
- Open access campaign focuses on the literature that authors give to the world without charge of payment.
- Open access literature is not free to produce or publish.

According to Peter Suber, Open Access resources or literature is digital, online, free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. According to Budapest open Access initiative... “By Open Access we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.”

### Advantages of Open Access Resources:

- Easy access of institutional repositories
- Making the search easy
- Helps in long term benefits
- Strengthens the research literature
- Open access is the best option
- Acts to boost to the developing countries
- Popularity by open approach



### List of Links to OAR:

- Directory of open Access Books (DOAB)
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Directory of Open Access Resources (Open DOAR)
- World wide Science.org
- <http://www.abbreviations.com>
- <http://www.amazon.com>
- <http://www.e-book.com.au>
- <http://www.doab.org>
- <http://www.doaj.org>
- <http://www.opendoar.org>.etc

Reference: <https://www.researchgate.net>



The only thing you absolutely have to know is the location of the Library.

- Albert Einstein



## Introductory Article : Concept of Cloud Computing :-

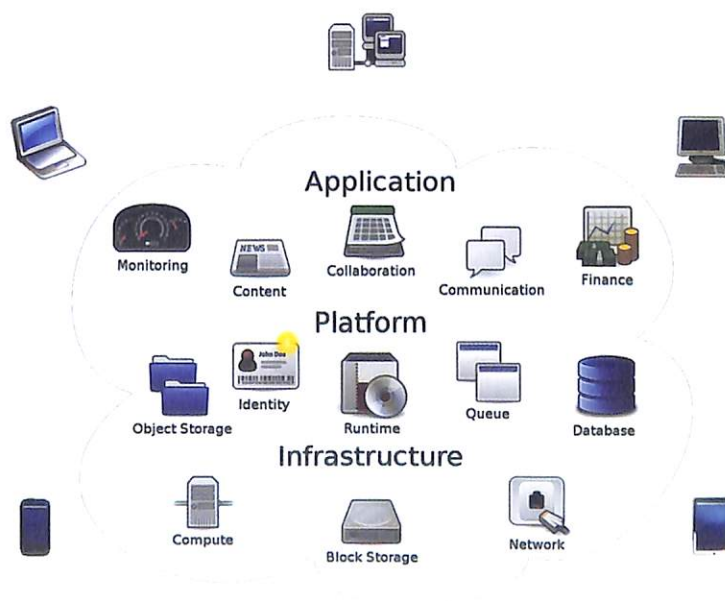
Cloud computing is the delivery of computing resources like servers, storage, database, networking, software, analytics and moreover the Internet. It is a new technology model or new interpretation of web technologies. It allows to avoid locally hosting multiple servers and equipments and constantly dealing with hardware failure, Software installs, upgrades and compatibility issues. It simplify processes and save time and money.

### Characteristics :

Resources are shared among users. It works very fast in the distributed computing environment. By sharing common infrastructure, it ensures to work efficiently with multiple users and multiple applications. It reduces the cost of services. It is the characteristic of cloud computing that users can access it from any corner of the world simply through the internet connection because the infrastructure is provided by a third party. These applications are easy to maintain as compared to individual applications, since they are installed on a common platform and can be accessed from different places. The institutions need not to set its own infrastructure, so there are cost reductions through pay-as-per usage of resources.

Advantages :

- 1) Cloud computing is probably the most cost efficient method to use, maintain and upgrade.
- 2) The service is available over the web, the service can be availed through browser from any part of the world.
- 3) In the cloud computing, the storage capacity can be adjusted according to needs of the library, Since the storage is controlled by the service provider.
- 4) Cloud gives almost unlimited storage capacity.
- 5) Once the users register in the cloud they can access the information from any where, where there is an internet connection services, especially in building digital libraries. It is a reliable medium to disseminate library services to their users with ease of use and trustworthiness.
- 6) With the help of cloud computing technology every software update or maintenance is done automatically by the service provider and the IT or library staff need not to worry about all these things.
- 7). Enhancement of library services through e-books lending service, union/ shared catalogue/ OPAC, current Awareness services, Document Sharing, Bulletin board service, File sharing, e-learning etc.



### Reference :

Hasan, Nabi (2020-21) Cloud Computing and its Application in Libraries. AIRPIT, Module 39 PPT.

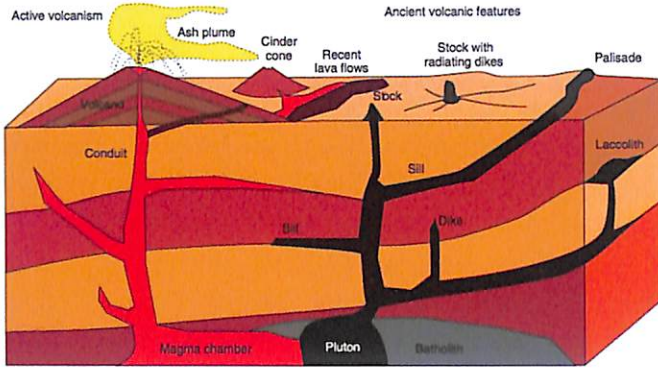
“The library is an arena of possibility, opening both a window into the soul and a door onto the world.”

- Rita Dove

## কেৰিয়াৰ গাইড পৃষ্ঠা :

এই সংখ্যাৰ কেৰিয়াৰ গাইড পৃষ্ঠাত আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে বিভিন্ন কেৰিয়াৰ গঢ়িবৰ বাবে শিক্ষাগ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা কিছুমান শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ নাম আৰু যোগাযোগৰ ঠিকনা আগবঢ়োৱা হ'ল।

১) ভূ-বিজ্ঞানী : ভূ-বিজ্ঞানী হিচাপে কেৰিয়াৰ গঢ়িবলৈ তলৰ শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানসমূহত অধ্যয়ন কৰিব পাৰি।



Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad  
 Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Mumbai  
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur  
 Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee  
 Barkatullah University, Bhopal, 482026  
 Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh  
 Allagapaa University, Karikudr  
 Adhura University, Visakhpatanam  
 Indian Institute of Science, Bangaluru  
 Pune University, Pune  
 Birla Institute of Technology, Rachi

২) পৰিসংখ্যাবিদ : বিভিন্ন ঔদ্যোগিক সংস্থা, গৱেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠান, অর্থনৈতিক সংস্থা, আই. টি. ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি আদি সকলোতে পৰিসংখ্যাবিদৰ চাহিদা আছে।

Indian Statistical Institute, 203 BT Road, Kolkota, 700018  
 Indian Statistical Institute, 7 STS Sansanwal Marg (Near Kutub Hotel) Delhi 110016  
 Indian Statistical Institute, 8th Main, Mysore Road, RD College, Bangaluru 560059  
 Indian Statistical Institute, 110, Nelson Monicom Road, Chennai- 600029  
 Indian Statistical Institute, 8, Habsiqura, Hydrabad 500007

৩) স্পীছ লেংগুৱেজ পেথলজিষ্ট / অডিঅ'লজিষ্ট : স্পীছ লেংগুৱেজ পেথলজিষ্ট বা এজন অডিঅ'লজিষ্টৰ বাবে নিযুক্তিৰ যথেষ্ট সুবিধা আছে। তেওঁলোকে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ স্কুল- কলেজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় আদিত নিযুক্তি পাব পাৰে। একেদৰে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ হাস্পাতাল, নাৰ্চিংহোম, হেল্থকেয়াৰ ইনষ্টিটিউট, হেল্থ প্ৰেকটিচনাৰ হিচাপে কাম কৰিব পাৰে। বহু শিক্ষায়তনে স্পীছ লেংগুৱেজ পেথ'লজিষ্টৰ স্নাতক তথা স্নাতকোত্তৰ পাঠ্যক্রম প্ৰদান কৰি আহিছে। এইবোৰ হৈছে -

All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore.

Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Bandra Weat, Mumbai  
 AUJNIHH, NRC, Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar-II, New Delhi.

AYJNIHH, ERC, Kolkota

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Sector - 12, Chandigarh

Department of Allied Sciences Kasturba Medical College, Manipal and Mangalore

Department of Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute 1, Ramachandra Nagar, Porur Chennai

Nair Charitable Hospital, Dr. AL Nari Road, Mumbai  
 Dr. SRC Institute of Speech and Hearing, Kariyana palya, Lingarajpuram, Bangaluru

JSS Medical College, Mysore

Dr. MV Shetty Institute of Speech and Hearing, AB Shettu Circle, Hampanakatta, Mangalore  
 SWEEKAR, Hyderabad.

৪) মেটেৰোলজিষ্ট (বতৰ পৰ্যবেক্ষক) :

মেটেৰোলজিষ্টৰ প্ৰধান কাম হ'ল বতৰ অনুসন্ধান, গৱেষণা আৰু সম্ভাৱ্য বতৰ সম্বন্ধে ভৱিষ্যতবাণী কৰি দেশৰ জনগণ তথা সম্পদ ৰক্ষা কৰা। সাম্প্ৰতিক যুগৰ এক সম্ভাৱনাময় কেৰিয়াৰ হ'ল মেটেৰোলজি। বিভিন্ন শিক্ষায়তন বোৰ হৈছে -

Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi 682022. Course- MSc in Meteorology

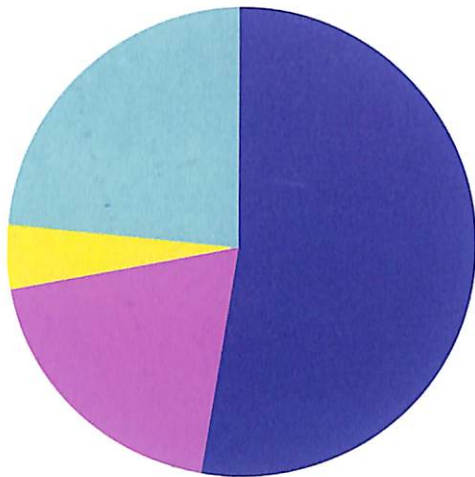
Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal- 795003  
 Course - BSc. in Meteorology

Bharathi Dasanan University, Mawthamalai Road, Coimbatore 641046 Diploma in Meteorology

Shivaji University, Maharashtra: BSc. in Meteorology  
 প্ৰসংগ সূত্ৰ : মাহেকীয়া কেৰিয়াৰ গাইড, vol. 15: Issue07,10

“ইচ্ছাশক্তি য'ত প্ৰবল, তাত জটিলতাই কোনোধৰণৰ প্ৰতিবন্ধকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰে।” - নিকেলো মেকিয়াভেলি

## Library Collection and User's Statistics 2019-2020 :



- Total Books of the library
- Total Books Used
- Total library member
- Total library user

Library user and collection is the main elements of the any library. A user of the library, is a person, who visit to browse current books and journals through a collection of the latest arrivals in the library. The collection building, processing, stocking and display of materials, organising and managing all library services and other related activities must be entirely geared to use and the library users.

Quantitative and qualitative data about library services, library use and library users are essential for revealing and confirming the outstanding value that libraries provide.

Library statistics can be considered an important tool to measure the all quantitative and qualitative data about library services, library use and library users. Considering all these factors duliajan college library use. library statistics to measure the library collection and user in every year.

In the year 2019-2020 library statistical data as follows :

Total Collection of the library	= 22,180 Nos
Total Document Used	= 8,746 Nos
Total Library Member	= 1,940 Nos
Total Library User	= 10,016 Nos

## PRESENT LIBRAR COMMITTEE MEMBERS & STAFF



### *President :*

Dr. Lok Bikash Gogoi

### *Convenor :*

Mrs. Mondira Chutia

### *Members :*

Mr. Santosh Das

Mr. Jayanta Dutta

Mr. Parag Saikia

Mr. Dayananda Nath

Dr. Jitumoni Borah

Mrs. Ankita Boruah



### *Library Staff*

### *Librarian :*

Mrs. Mondira Chutia

### *Library Attendant :*

Mrs. Deepa Gohain

Miss Santana Borgohain

Sri Ajoy Ch. Dey

Mr. Manish Dhekiyal Phukan

“কিতাপেই আধুনিক পৃথিবীখন শাসন কৰিছে। যি সমাজত কিতাপৰ প্ৰচলন নাই সেই সমাজ থকা- নথকা একে কথা।” - ভল্‌তেয়াৰ।

## Learning Resources of the Library :

(a) Books (Text and Reference) Collection = 22,180 Nos

(b) Rare Book Collection = 621 Nos.

(c) Current Journal and Magazine = 25 Nos.

1. Indian Jr. of Marketing.
2. Indian Jr. of Finance
3. University News.
4. Competition Affairs.
5. Resonance
6. Indian Jr. of Eco. & Research
7. Proff. Jr. of Lib. & Information Technology.
8. Economic & Political Weekly.
9. Science Reporter.
10. Management Research.
11. Indian Jr. of Pure & Applied Chemistry.
12. Indian Jr. of Physics.
13. Ecology Environment & Conservation
14. India Today
15. Career Guide.
16. Front line.
17. Competition Refresher.
18. Prantik.
19. Gariyashi.
20. Desh.
21. Chintan - Srijan.
22. The Heritage.
23. Bijan Jeuti.
24. Chirantan Chintan.
25. Progyajyoti.
26. Research Process.
27. Natun Ninad.
28. Prtiyogita Darpan.

(d) E-Resource from N-List

1. E-Journal (Full Text) = 6237 + Nos.
2. E-Books = 31,35,809 + Nos.

(e) Journal and Magazine (Back Vol. Binding) = 500 Nos.

(f) Daily Newspaper = 06 Nos.

1. Dainik Janambhumi.
2. Niyomiya Barta.
3. The Assam Tribune.
4. The Telegraph.
5. Purvanchal Prahari.
6. Anandabazar Patrika.
7. The Sentinel.

