

## জৱাহৰ জ্যোতি

### वका अदाहबनान तिहरू महाविष्णानश जालाइवी



সপ্তম সংখ্যা : ১৯৮৩-৮৪

সম্পাদক ঃ অৱনী কান্ত অধিকাৰী

#### সম্পাদনা সমিতি ঃ

অধাক্ষ ষতীক্র চক্র নাধ, সভাপতি
অধ্যাপক শবং চক্র তালুকদাব, উপ সভাপতি
অধ্যাপক দিলীপ দাস, তত্ত্বাৱধায়ক
অধ্যাপক দিলেন দাস. সদস্ত
অধ্যাপক বগেশ সেন ডেকা, সদস্ত
অবনী কান্ত অধিকাৰী, সম্পাদক
শিৱেন্দ্র পাটগিৰী সদস্য

বেটুপাত শিল্পী: শচীন বড়ো

অঙ্গ সজ্জাত : সম্পাদক

#### কুতজ্ঞতা স্বীকাৰ :

আলোচনীখন প্রকাশত পোৱা বিভিন্ন সহায় সহযোগিতাৰ বাবে অধ্যক্ষ ষতীক্র চন্দ্র নাথ, তত্ত্বাৱধায়ক অধ্যাপক দিলীপ দাস, সম্পাদনা সমিতিৰ অধ্যাপক সদস্যদয় দিজেন দাস আৰু ধণেশ সেন ডেকা, সদস্য শিৱেন্দ্র পাটগিনী মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ অন্যান্ত অধ্যাপক অধ্যাপিকা, ছাত্র-ছাত্রী, মহাবিদ্যালয় কার্যালয়ৰ কর্মীয়ন্দ আৰু মিষ্কাৰ জনতা প্রেছৰ সভাধিকাৰী প্রীযুত যোগেশ পাল আৰু প্রেছৰ সমূহ কর্মচাৰীলৈ আমাৰ আন্তৰিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন ক্রিছোঁ—সম্পাদক।

বিকা জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ১৯৮৩-৮৪ চনৰ ছাত্ৰ একতা সভাৰ হৈ অৱনী কান্ত অধিকাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত আৰু জনতা প্ৰেছ (মিৰ্জা)ত মুদ্ৰিত।



Indira Priyadarshini who is no more.

# OUR HOMAGE TO INDIRA by a solution of

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Our beloved Prime Minister Srimati Indira Gandhi is no more. The news of her assassination on the morning of 31 October, 1984 shocked the whole world and plunged the entire nation into deep sorrow. This is the greatest national tragedy after the assassination of the Mahatma. It is beyond imagination that the leader who guided the destiny of the world's largest democracy and the nation of seven hundred million people for long sixteen years could fall to the bullets of her own security guards.

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This most dastardly act of betrayal enraged the grief-stricken people so much so that immediately after the tragedy a spate of violence erupted in the capital and many parts of the country. Despite appeal by the new Prime Minister Sri Rajiv Gandhi and the national leaders for calm and communal harmony, arson, loot and murder rocked the country rudely; shaking the very foundation of our national life and reminding the traumatic days of partition. The violence took a communation turn and hundreds of innocent people were killed by the frenzied mob on the banks of the Jamuna in the capital itself and other cities. properties worth crores of thousands were rendered homeless ugh this sort of violence is rupees were looted and destroyed. senseless, it unmistakably points to the hold Indiraji has had over the Indian people, particularly the masses. She ably and quickly filled the void created by the departure of her illustrious father, Pandit Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri from the Indian political scene and

took up the sacred task of building up of a modern India of her father's and Mahatma Gandhi's dreams. In the initial years she had to face hurdles not only from the opposition parties but also from a section of senior leaders of her own party, which she had overcome with commendable courage and conviction so characterestic of her charismatic personality. Her detractors accused her of dictatorial attitudes, her leaning towards dynastic rule and lust for power, ridiculed her concept of democracy, socialism and committed bureaucracy and judiciary. Critics have also pointed out her errors of judgement in flouting the verdict of the Allahabad High Court unseating her in Parliament and imposition of the Emergency in 1975. History will judge the truth or otherwise of these criticisms.

But it is an undeniable fact that Indira Gandhi was the most powerful woman of the world and one of the most outstanding statesmen and dynamic leaders the, world has ever produced. She constantly and hopefully worked for world peace and disarmament, better understanding and improved relations among nations and fruitful applications of the five principles of international relations initiated by her father. It is to her credit that the Non-aligned movement of the third world countries gained momentum and proved a formidable force to be reckoned with in international politics. The presence of the Heads of Governments and top leaders of more than a hundred, countries in her funeral and the rich tributes gaid by them on her tragic death clearly prove the pre-eminent position she held in world politics.

For good or bad, Indira was India for nearly two decades. She was undoubtedly the most popular Indian leader after Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, and will go down in history as one of the builders of a strong, secular, prosperous and united India. Indeed.

she laid down her life at the altar of the country's unity and solidarity. It is not our aim in this tiny tribute to analyse the different aspects of her unique personality and assess her achievements and failures as the Supreme Leader of the Nation during a most difficult and turbulent period of the history of free India. It is indeed impossible to define and analyse her complex and enigmatic character, her colourful personality and controversial career so marked by triumph and tragedy. She was admired as a most beautiful and elegant lady, a devoted and dedicated hostess and companion of her father, a world statesman of outstanding stature, a tower of strength to the nation, and a dauntless and triumphant leader with uncanny ability to take right decisions at the right moment bringing glory to the nation in war and peace. She was at the same time condemned as a dictator and destroyer of democracy, an imperious, and defiant woman, an indulgent mother foisting an arrogant son with a menacing posture on the political horizon, and an unforgiving mother-in-law driving out her widowed daughter-in-law with a tiny child from her residence. She was also strongly criticised for her electoral malpractices, personality cult, family hegemony, and populist stunts and slogans state Governments as well as for her unethical politics of toppling formed by parties other than her own. Thus she was the most controversial Prime Minister we have so far had.

But the fact remains that Indira andhi was a true patriot. India's greatness and well-being of her people e her first and foremost concern. She lived, worked and died for India. The best tribute to Indira Gandhi would, therefore, be to work for a strong, united, secular and prosperous India. For this we must maintain communal harmony at all costs, eschew violence in public life, forget differences of caste, creed and religion, work hard for ameliorating the lot of the teeming millions of

out countrymen and remain ever vigilant to defend the unity and integrity of the nation against the internal and external forces that may attempt to destabilize it. We pay our respectful homage to the memory of our dear departed leader, Indira Priyadarshini and pray for the eternal peace of her immortal soul. Argements of the contract of t Most serges bus besided alai hinds and have see the first and a dealer of the conservation has account between the contract of the many through the tree in branches and according to the contract of gallifia hand on this a basic made and a face a stringle to force pair of tall at your parameter access where add to be a contracting that at we boundarious to the three with the same offer the high respectively, and the marker to 4 time profession on the profession of the second of the title of the second of the state attached by granific and participal televisions of more and less the state of the printing in an income merical licinity and the not write and disaphratically with a pay world over her residence. rational contra we the business from the execution of restricted and the contemporal back expressions through a contemporal Minimum and the control of the confined might be a control of the control of species and some and and apply the ment to the principle of looks in

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যিসকলক আমি অশ্রু-অঞ্জলিৰে স্মৰণ কৰিছোঁ আৰু যিসকলৰ স্বৰ্গগত আত্মাৰ চিৰ শান্তি কামনা কৰিছোঁ প্রয়াত সেই সকল ঃ

আমাৰ মহাবিভালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰী সব্যা ৰাভা ৰাই, বি, চৰন

> গোবিন্দ নায়াৰ শ্বহীদ নলিনী কুমাৰ চৌধুৰী শ্বহীদ সুভাষ শৰ্মা

শ্বহীদ গৰ্গেশ্বৰ পাঠক আৰু

অসমৰ অস্তিত ৰক্ষাৰ সংগ্ৰামত আত্মাহুতি দিয়া খাত-অখ্যাত শ্বহীদ সকল।



ঃ বৃহা ঃ ঃ বিষয় ঃ ॥ সম্পাদকীয় ॥ ॥ কবিতা ॥ গ্ৰীনৰমোহন ৰায় সৰকাৰ **√ি**কিচা তেজহে সৰে ঞীবিমল মজুমদাৰ তোমাৰ বাবে শ্ৰীবিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ ৰাভা ৰাতি নিৰ্জন হ'লে ঞীধীৰাজ তামুলী ষ্মৃতি শ্ৰীজিতেন চন্দ্ৰ ৰাভা সংগ্রাম ত্ৰীনৱকুমাৰ দাস তথাপিও **ভূ শংকৰ মহস্ত** ছাই আৰু ধেঁাৱাৰ মাজত শ্ৰীশিবেন্দ্ৰ পাটগিৰী প্রতীক্ষা মিচ্ বীণাপাণি কলিতা সময়ৰ দৃত <u> এইৰিচৰণ দাস</u> ব্যৰ্থ স্মৃতি গ্রীযোগেন নাথ বিগত দিনৰ ছবি শ্রীজগত বড়ো মোৰ মনৰ পৰা শ্ৰীজ্ঞানশংকৰ খাখলাৰী বুঢ়া একামিনী মোহন শ্র্মা মই বনুৱা হৈও ৰণুৱা 50 ° ত্রীবসম্ভ দত্ত : >> & নিসিদ্ধ গোলাপ শ্ৰীথগেশ সেন ডেকা এমুঠি বিদেশী ক্টুকবিতা (অনুবাদ) 30 : নিকানোৰ পাৰা \$8 8 আচাৰ নাজিম হিকুমেত শিশুসকলৰ প্ৰতি উপদেশ >0 : ভেভিদ ডিঅ'প

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আফ্রিকা

তাই উঠি আহিছে : 59 : এক বাজি গ'ল **፡ ነ**ሥ : ॥ श्रेष्ठ ॥ ভদীয়া বাপু, ধনপতি মহাজন আৰু শিয়ালবোৰ : 66 : অচিন বাট ः २७ : দেৱাল **፡ ২৮ :** স্তিক প্ৰহৰ ः ५० ः **॥ প্রবন্ধ** ॥ সংস্কৃতিৰ ওপৰত পৰিবেশৰ প্ৰভাৱ : ७७ : অসমৰ যুৱ আন্দোলন প্ৰসঙ্গ : ৫০ : <sup>2</sup>৮৪ ৰ অলিম্পিক আৰু ভ**িয়**ভ 3 8€ : প্ৰেডেন্সিয়েল কাপ আৰু ভাৰত ፥ 8৬ ፥ বিভাগীয় সপ্পাদকসকলৰ প্ৰতিবেদন 8 b : ১৯৮৩-৮৪ চনৰ মহাবিভালয়ৰ সপ্তাহৰ থেল-ধেমালি আৰু সুকুমাৰ কলা প্ৰতিযোগিতা সমূহৰ ফলাফল 

শ্রীনৰমোহন ৰায় সৰকাৰ শ্রীকমল পাঠক শ্রীচন্দনা ভাগৱতী শ্রীক্ষীৰোদ কুমাৰ ঠাকুৰীয়া শ্রীভবেশ চক্র গোস্বামী শ্রীভূপেন শইকীয়া

শ্ৰীষোগেন নাথ

ভল্।দিমিৰ মায়াকোভ্স্কি

আই চিং