



PHOTO BY TARAINA MUSHAHARY

POLISPHERE

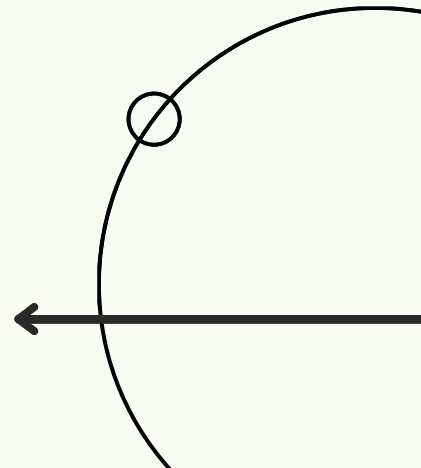
AN E-JOURNAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), GUWAHATI.

A QUEST FOR TRUTH AND VISION
LOCAL | VOCAL | GLOBAL

FACULTY ADVISOR - CHIEF - DR. PANKAJ JYOTI GOGOI
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF - M B RAAJLLAKSHMI
DEPUTY-CHIEF-EDITOR - ARIRUDRAJYOT SEN

THEME

ENVIRONMENTAL
GOVERNANCE AND
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT IN
ASSAM





MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bhattacharyya

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the Department of Political Science, Arya Vidyapeeth College, is bringing out the second issue of its e-journal. I warmly congratulate the department, the faculty members, and the students for this commendable initiative. An academic journal serves as an important platform for the exchange of ideas, critical reflections, and creative expressions. In a discipline like Political Science, such initiatives encourage students to engage with contemporary political developments, deepen their understanding of democratic values, and develop analytical thinking. I am confident that this e-journal will inspire our students to express their views on issues of governance, public policy, society, and global affairs with intellectual curiosity and responsibility. The publication of this issue marks an important milestone for the department. It reflects the vibrant academic culture of the college and the collective effort of teachers and students to foster knowledge beyond the classroom. I hope that this e-journal will continue to grow in quality and scope in the coming years and will become a meaningful platform for scholarly and creative contributions. I extend my best wishes to the Department of Political Science for the successful publication of this second issue and hope that it will motivate many more such initiatives in the future.

Dr. Pradeep Kumar Bhattacharyya

With best wishes,
Principal,
Arya Vidyapeeth College(A)



MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

It gives me immense pleasure, on behalf of the Department of Political Science, Arya Vidyapeeth College (Autonomous), to announce that the second issue of our departmental E-journal, "POLISPHERE", is set to be launched in the month of March, 2026. This initiative reflects our continuous commitment to fostering intellectual curiosity, academic engagement, and creative expression among our students. The primary objective behind publishing POLISPHERE is to provide a dynamic digital platform where students can broaden their knowledge, articulate their ideas, and showcase their talents across diverse fields of study. We believe that such an initiative not only encourages academic writing and critical thinking but also contributes to the holistic development of students, empowering them to engage meaningfully with society and the evolving world of knowledge. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated student members, M B Raajlakshmi (Editor-in-Chief), Arirudrajyot Sen (Deputy Chief Editor), and the entire editorial team, whose sincere commitment, hard work, and collaborative spirit have made the timely completion of this issue possible. Their enthusiasm and perseverance truly reflect the vibrant academic culture of our department. I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to all the students who have contributed to this journal, as well as to the entire editorial team. May this endeavour continue to inspire creativity, critical thinking, and academic excellence among students in the years to come. I wish the Department of Political Science and all its students continued success in their future endeavours.

Dr. Munin Baruah, HoD, Department-Political Science
Arya Vidyapeeth College(A)



MESSAGE FROM THE FACULTY ADVISOR

I, being the Faculty Advisor of this E-journal, take the privilege to appreciate all the Editorial Board members, specifically M B Raajllakshmi (Editor-in-Chief), Arirudrajyot Sen (Deputy-Chief-Editor), Palak Verma (Graphic Design and Layout Editor), Sunny Paul (Section Editor), and Ankita Dey (Section Editor). I express my heartiest gratitude to carry forward the legacy of publishing the second issue of the polisphere on the theme "Environmental Governance and Disaster Management in Assam". This is really a timely intervention in the critical juncture when the planet earth is suffering from lot more environmental hazards. The linkages between Environment and governance is an emerging academic research domain that requires new interpretation, exploration and critical engagement to visualise a sustainable future for the coming generations. I hope that the newcomers of the department will carry forward this legacy in the days to come, and the journal will also achieve its intellectual height, transcending its own time.

Pankaj Jyoti Gogoi

Dr. Pankaj Jyoti Gogoi, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science,
Arya Vidyapeeth College (A)

STUDENT EDITORIAL BOARD



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT -

M B Raajllakshmi - Editor-in-Chief
Arirudrajyot Sen - Deputy Chief Editor
Palak Verma - Graphic Designer
Sunny Paul - Section Editor
Ankita Dey - Section Editor



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

AryaVidyapeethCollege (Autonomous),Guwahati

FACULTY MEMBERS



Dr. Munin Baruah (HOD)
Associate Professor



Dr. Prasanta Kr. Das
Associate Professor



Dr. Prahlad Bordoloi
Associate Professor



Dr. Pankaj Jyoti Gogoi
Associate Professor



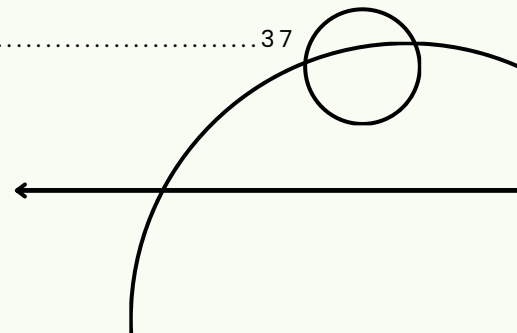
Dr. Kankhita Sharma
Assistant Professor

The Department of Political Science, Arya Vidyapeeth College (Autonomous) was established in 1961. From its very inception, the department has been manned by teachers who have excelled in their field. Dr. Dinesh Chandra Baroowa, the founding Head of the Department (HOD), and Prof. D.K. Sarmah have been academicians of the highest caliber. The present faculty members are engaged in various research activities and have authored numerous research papers and books. The dynamic set of teachers has to their credit several national and international publications. The department firmly believes in the idea of integrating work with action. Every year, students of each semester are taken out on an educational tour to expose them to the various convoluted natural phenomena and give them a practical approach including the existing academic syllabus.

THE CONTENT^o



• EDITORIAL	1-2
• DISASTERS FACED BY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN THE HILLY AREAS OF ASSAM SUSMITA BORO.....	4-6
• A STUDY ON ASSAM AND ITS CONTINUOUS FIGHT WITH NATURE SUNNY PAUL.....	7-8
• INDIA THROUGH MY LENSES: A JOURNEY BEYOND POLITICS TANISHA DEBNATH.....	10
• ANAND DIGHE : THE RISE OF SHIV SENA AMIT DEY.....	12
• ধৰিত্ৰীৰ শাসন আৰু সুৰক্ষা ASHIM IILAH I.....	14
• সেউজী অসম আৰু দায়িত্বৰ বাণী ANIKET MANDAL.....	15
• KADVI HAWA KARAN MISHRA.....	17-18
• EMERGENCY CHRONICLES : INDIRA GANDHI AND DEMOCRACY'S TURNING POINT SAMHITA ROY.....	20-21
• PHOTOGRAPHY	22-23
• GLORY OF ACHIVEMENTS	24-31
• DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES	32-36
• CONCLUSION	37



EDITORIAL

"Development that destroys the environment destroys the very foundation on which development stands."

-Gro Harlem Brundtland

The Land of Red River and Blue Hills, as Assam has been called since 1954, has reflected the perfect red hue of the mighty Brahmaputra and the blue tint that the hills portray. However, with time, the spirit that this title once held, is fading, reducing the essence of Assam into a mere poetic expression.

Are infrastructural developments slowly degrading Assam's natural beauty? Can this beauty still be restored? How can government policies shape the way disasters respond to Assam's land and her people?

These questions find a place in the minds of the people of Assam. Thus forms the theme of the e-journal of Department of Political Science, "Polisphere", i.e., "Environmental Governance and Disaster Management in Assam". As students of Political Science, our minds often wander around how government and politics impact our everyday life. In the same way, the impact of policies and laws governing our natural resources, disasters and its management in Assam and our surrounding environment occupy our minds, both as students and as a part and parcel of the society.

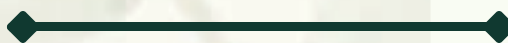
The Department of Political Science, Arya Vidyapeeth College (Autonomous), stands committed to the disclosure of real issues of the society that needs to be studied and changed through political reforms and societal awareness, through its e-journal, "Polisphere". Through its theme "A Quest for Truth and Vision", the e-journal does an in-depth study of the articles, poems, photographs and artworks concerning environment and disaster related issues in Assam, seeking change in policy implementation, societal awareness and grassroots engagement.

MB RAAJLLAKSHMI
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

EDITORIAL

The theme "Environmental Governance and Disaster Management in Assam" seeks to explain and examine how government and its institutions play a vital role in the curation of Assam's environment, the policies formed to address the declining quality of air, soil, water and other natural resources, the disasters faced by the Assamese people, how disasters are managed with or without government intervention, etc. It is a huge privilege to dedicate the second issue of "Polisphere" to Assam's environment and her people.

This e-journal owes its existence to all its contributors, which includes students, faculty members, editorial board and well-wishers, whose dedication and hard work brought it to life. Through this second issue of "Polisphere", the students of Department of Political Science have raised voices of concern and of awareness, with a hope of inspiring critical thought, informed dialogue and responsibility over Assam and her environment, creating Assam a "Land of Red River and Blue Hills" yet again.





THEMATIC ARTICLES



NAME- SUSMITA BORO
SEMESTER- FYUGP 4TH SEMESTER
E-mail- suspmz796@gmail.com

DISASTERS FACED BY TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN THE HILLY AREAS OF ASSAM

Assam is a state in India with a lot of biodiversity, many rivers and different tribal cultures. A big part of the state is in the Brahmaputra Valley. Some areas like Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao and parts of the Bodoland Territorial Region are hilly and have a lot of forests. The Karbi, Dimasa, Bodo, Rabha and Tiwa tribal communities live in these areas. From ancient times, they have depended on the forests, rivers and land for farming, fishing and traditional practices. The environment that supports the tribal communities also puts them in danger of natural disasters. The fact that they live in areas that have fragile hill ecosystems, limited infrastructure and economic hardships makes them more vulnerable to disasters like landslides, floods, soil erosion and earthquakes.

Landslides are a problem in Assam's hilly areas. Places like Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao often have landslides during the monsoon season. Heavy rain makes the soil on slopes loose and causes sudden collapses. These landslides destroy homes, block roads and railways, and also damages crops, and ultimately may also result in loss of lives. When main roads are closed some villages can become completely cut off from care, markets and emergency help. For families who rely on small-scale farming this destruction can lead to financial struggles that can last for months or even years. The tribal communities in Assam thus face a lot of challenges because of landslides. Flooding is another threat in Assam. Although the plains of the Brahmaputra Valley often get flooded, the hill districts are also at risk. Intense rain and rapid runoff from these areas can cause flash floods.

The Brahmaputra River and its tributaries often overflow during the monsoon thereby affecting the nearby hill communities. Floodwaters damage farmland, wash away livestock, Contaminate drinking water. During floods people often get sick with diseases like cholera and diarrhea in areas with few medical facilities. The tribal communities in Assam have to deal with the consequences of flooding. Soil erosion is another major problem in Assam's hilly regions. Many tribal groups practice shifting cultivation, which is also known as jhum farming (Jhumming). This traditional method was once sustainable. Now it is not because of population growth and shorter fallow periods. Heavy rain makes the soil erosion worse, Harms agricultural productivity. Over time poor soil quality forces communities to clear fresh forested lands, which upsets the ecological balance. This makes the tribal communities more vulnerable to landslides and floods. The soil erosion in these areas is a big concern for the tribal communities.



Continuation

Earthquakes also pose risks in Assam. The state is in a seismic zone and has had devastating earthquakes, like the Great Assam Earthquake of 1950. In hilly areas, tremors can trigger landslides and damage buildings. Most tribal homes are made of bamboo, wood and thatch (they have cultural importance). These homes can withstand tremors because they are flexible, but stronger earthquakes can cause significant damage. The fact that many villages are remote often delays rescue and relief efforts during emergencies. The tribal communities in Assam have to be prepared for earthquakes. Human actions have increased disaster risks in Assam's hilly regions. Deforestation for timber, growing settlements and planned road construction weaken hill slopes. In some cases quarrying and mining further destabilize the land. Poor drainage systems along highways make slope failures worse during rain. Climate change has changed rainfall patterns making monsoons less predictable and led to irregular weather events. These environmental pressures have made the tribal communities more vulnerable. The human actions in these areas have increased the risk of disasters.

Socio-economic challenges make the impact of disasters worse. Many tribal villages in these areas lack proper healthcare, education and reliable communication systems. Poverty limits families' ability to build disaster-resistant homes or invest in safety measures. Limited education can hinder understanding of early warning systems. Women, children and the elderly, face risks during disasters as navigating steep terrain can be difficult. The socio-economic challenges in these areas make it harder for the tribal communities to deal with disasters. To address disaster risks, the central and state governments have launched programs. The National Disaster Management Authority creates disaster management policies and the Assam State Disaster Management Authority coordinates planning and response within the state. These agencies focus on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery based on Assam's geography. The government is working to reduce the risk of disasters in Assam. In years early warning systems have improved. The Indian Meteorological Department provides weather forecasts and flood alerts. Local authorities use messages, radio and community networks to keep people in vulnerable areas informed.



In some districts, village-level disaster management committees have formed to share warnings and organize evacuations when needed. The early warning systems in Assam are helping to save lives. During emergencies, relief camps provide shelter, food, clean water and medical help. The government offers aid for lost homes, crops and livestock. Rural housing initiatives promote building disaster-resistant homes. Improvements in infrastructure such as all-weather roads and better bridges boost connectivity thus speeding up rescue efforts. The government is working to provide relief to the communities.

Environmental conservation efforts are also important in Assam. Afforestation programs aim to restore forests and stabilize hill slopes. Watershed management projects help control runoff and reduce soil erosion. In some areas terrace farming and agroforestry offer alternatives to shifting cultivation. These practices stabilize soil and improve long-term agricultural productivity. The environmental conservation efforts in Assam are crucial for the preservation of these communities. Community involvement is vital for disaster resilience. Training programs in community-based disaster management teach youth and volunteers essential skills in rescue, first aid and emergency coordination. This local readiness enables a response before official help arrives. Non-governmental organizations and self-help groups promote awareness about disaster preparedness, climate adaptation and sustainable livelihoods. Through this, handicrafts, eco-tourism and small businesses create alternative income sources and reduce reliance on vulnerable hill ecosystems. Therefore, community involvement in Assam is key to disaster resilience.





IN SUMMARY

Tribal communities in the remote areas of Assam face many natural hazards, including landslides, floods, soil erosion and earthquakes. Human activities and climate change have increased these risks. Despite these challenges coordinated efforts by the government disaster management authorities, NGOs and local communities have improved preparedness and resilience. A continued focus on development, environmental conservation, infrastructure improvements and community empowerment is crucial for protecting the lives, culture and livelihoods of Assam's tribal populations. Strengthening resilience and promoting development will help ensure a safer future for these vulnerable communities.

A STUDY ON ASSAM AND IT'S CONTINUOUS FIGHT WITH NATURE



NAME - SUNNY PAUL
CLASS - SECOND SEMESTER
E-mail- bobypaul334@gmail.com

Flood in Assam is a major disaster the state has been facing since the early ages. Monsoon rains make the river Brahmaputra overflow overnight, bursting its banks and flooding the state. Villages turn into islands, paddy fields that people worked on for months, gets submerged in water, roads and homes gets drowned in flood, leaving animals and people in a state of crisis. As a response, relief camps spring up fast. Government and non-governmental organizations hand out rations such as rice, dal; provide temporary shelters for people, individuals indirectly help organizations for relief of the victims through funding and rescuing people out of the disaster affected areas, etc. The relief camps soon get miserable as too many people makes them crowded. Doctors and resources like food, shelter and good drinkable water, which the rescued people need the most, sometimes are limited due to the ongoing environmental hazard or overcrowding. Diseases like malaria, food poisoning, cholera, etc. becomes common which only makes the conditions worse. When the floods finally end, people return to their homes to see half of the resources they spent their lives to build, get destroyed. Then comes erosion, a slow thief of lands. The river doesn't stop overflowing, eroding the banks with its currents constantly. Fertile lands that families lived for decades just slide away, thousands of hectares of land gone overnight. Farmers lose their land which means no crop leading to no income. Many people pack up for town jobs, leaving villages empty. Majuli is the heartbreaking proof. We know it as the biggest river island in the Earth but its shrinking right before our eyes. Old maps showed that Majuli extended over 1,250 sq kilometers. Recent figures put it around 350 to 480 sq kilometers now. Villages keep vanishing in its current. Families relocate again and again. .

Watching Majuli getting narrow season after season hurts both its people and the Assamese culture itself. Earthquake is another frequent terrorizing disaster in Assam. It reminds everyone the ground isn't stable either. Assam being in seismic zone 5 means it is a really high danger zone for earthquakes. The 1950 Assam-Tibet Earthquake (magnitude of 8.7), even in recent years 2021 Sonitpur Earthquake (magnitude of 6.4) are two instances of massive earthquakes where the lives of people and wildlife, infrastructure, natural environment, all got demolished, making government and non-government actors' intervention almost useless. Smaller tremors keep happening, reminding us of the high seismic disastrous possibilities.

Together, these major disasters strain Assam's biodiversity, risking the lives of animals and people along with the infrastructures of Assam. One of India's richest spots for plants and wildlife. Floods dumps silt and filth into rivers. Erosion strips soils and trees. Climate shifts bring heavier, stronger rains which again in effect amplifies the problems. Many governmental and non-governmental organizations help in preparedness and response to disasters faced by the Assamese people. The Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), National Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), various NGOs, individuals and groups help in conducting specialized, rapid responses to disasters like rescuing affected masses from disaster affected areas and relocating them to relief camps. The government organizations, specifically ASDMA, track river levels, issues warnings on phones and speakers during floods. .





Boats help pull people out of risky zones in flood effected places. Health camps are being held to help people recover from both physical and mental health deterioration. Rebuilding the lost infrastructure comes next after which the affected masses go back to their homes. Efforts are made to stop erosion, which worsens the after-effects of flood, through measures like bamboo planting and other different types of trees to anchor banks. The Assam State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) pushes trees planting yearly to stop erosion. Villagers help spot river erosion early, creating awareness, and immediate actions are taken if possible. Embankments crack under pressure in most cases, which showcases the helplessness in detection and response in terms of natural disasters.

Assam lies in the banks of a grand, restless river system and is an epicenter for earthquake. Government schemes exist to protect people, however, since nature is unpredictable, most actions taken doesn't help at all. Hence, the only way to lessen the disasters and their impacts is by taking care of our environment in the ways we can. Only then, real progress can be made by steadier long-term plans, relying more on natural environment like afforestation, sustainable development, usage of 3R's in day-to-day lives and collecting input from locals to research about the affected area and making policies on the basis of that. That's the only way to shield the land, the animals and the people who stay on despite everything.



COMMENTARY ARTICLE

INDIA THROUGH MY LENSES:



A JOURNEY BEYOND POLITICS

NAME- TANISHA DEBNATH
SEMESTER- FYUGP 2ND SEMESTER
E-mail- debnathtanisha87@gmail.com

Travelling has always been my best companion. Since childhood - more because of my family than by choice, journeys became a part of my growing years. What began as vacations slowly turned into lessons. Through trains, flights, highways, and borders, I have experienced India through many different lenses. Calcutta, which is now Kolkata, is the first location I can clearly recall. It is a city rich in history, culture, and intelligence. Its colonial architecture, tram lines, literature, and artistic spirit gave me my earliest understanding that cities carry memory. Kolkata did not feel rushed; it felt reflective. It was my first realization that culture is not only preserved in monuments but also in conversations, food, and everyday life. After that, I visited Sikkim nearly three times in a row, my respect growing every time I visit. Nathula Pass remains one of the most unforgettable experiences of my life. Standing at the India-China border, seeing soldiers guard lines drawn on land, made nationalism feel real. Borders were no longer just lines in geography books. In the silence of the mountains, patriotism felt calm, not loud. Sikkim showed me discipline, environmental consciousness, and simplicity coexisting beautifully.

South India opened my eyes to a new world of organized systems, well-preserved temples, advanced technology, and a strong sense of regional pride. Tradition and modernity walked side by side. Ancient temples stood tall near IT hubs. People balanced deep-rooted heritage with rapid development. It made me question the common assumption that modernization erases culture.



There, I saw that identity can be protected while progress continues. Gujarat reflected enterprise and visible development. The business mindset, organized markets, and infrastructural planning revealed a culture shaped by economic ambition. Public spaces felt disciplined and purposeful. Development here seemed not just governmental but also behavioral something practiced by citizens themselves. North India felt vibrant, expressive, and politically alive. Conversations were open, emotionally visible, and diversity intense. Social identity, politics, and religion were all openly practiced. It was loud, colorful, and layered. At first glance, it may seem chaotic, but perhaps that very openness is democracy breathing freely. One thought kept coming to me throughout all of these trips-East, West, North, and South - India, or Bharat, is a place of unfathomable depth and heavenly beauty. Something stays the same even though the social norms, food, languages, and landscapes all change. The warmth of people. The balance between tradition and adaptation.

The silent dignity with which life moves forward. When India is seen without the constant lens of politics and media narratives, it appears more effortless. People are not divided in daily life the way debates often suggest. They are balancing culture with modernity, faith with functionality, and identity with coexistence. In ordinary streets and homes, harmony feels more natural than conflict. As a student of political science, I understand that politics shapes governance, policies, and institutions. But as a traveler, I have realized that lived experience shapes understanding far more deeply than theory does. India is not just a political entity; it is an emotional civilization. It is layered, complex, yet dignified. It may be necessary to travel to India in order to fully comprehend it, not as a tourist taking pictures but rather as an observer gathering viewpoints. Because India is not one single story. It is many realities living together, quietly proving that unity is not uniformity. And maybe that is Bharat's greatest strength.



CONCEPTUAL ARTICLE

ANAND DIGHE: THE RISE OF SHIV SENA



NAME- AMIT DEY
SEMESTER- FYUGP 2ND SEMESTER
E-mail- ad8617668@gmail.com

Today, we're discussing about Anand Dighe, a name that might not be known to everyone. He was an important figure in Maharashtra's history. While he wasn't a king or a typical politician, Anand Dighe played a crucial role in the growth of Maharashtra's largest political party, Shiv Sena.

There was a time when many people in Maharashtra had never heard of Shiv Sena. Over time, it built a loyal group of voters. Shiv Sena began as a group founded by Bal Keshav Thackeray, also known as Balasaheb Thackeray. At first, few expected Shiv Sena to become a powerful political force. Many contributed to its growth, but one person, Anand Dighe, led the party with strong beliefs.

Anand Dighe was born on January 27, 1951, in Thane district, Maharashtra. Few imagined he would lead Shiv Sena, the state's largest political party since he not only made Shiv Sena stronger, but also helped shape Maharashtra's identity. People were willing to risk everything for him.

Anand Dighe gained recognition as the president of Shiv Sena in Thane district, where he fully took control of the party. When someone needed help, they turned to Anand Dighe. Shiv Sena supported everyday people, like auto-rickshaw drivers and farmers. But Anand Dighe created opportunities for those who never thought they could hold important positions in a state like Maharashtra.

His name earned respect across the state. Anand Dighe helped many children get an education. During the festival of Raksha Bandhan, grateful hands filled his arms with rakhis. His dedication showed; he even went to jail for others, and many believed that no police station could truly confine Anand Dighe.

Today, underprivileged children in Maharashtra can attend school, thanks to Anand Dighe's foundational work. People often say that before harming any woman, they think twice, remembering the strong stand Anand Dighe took for dignity and justice.

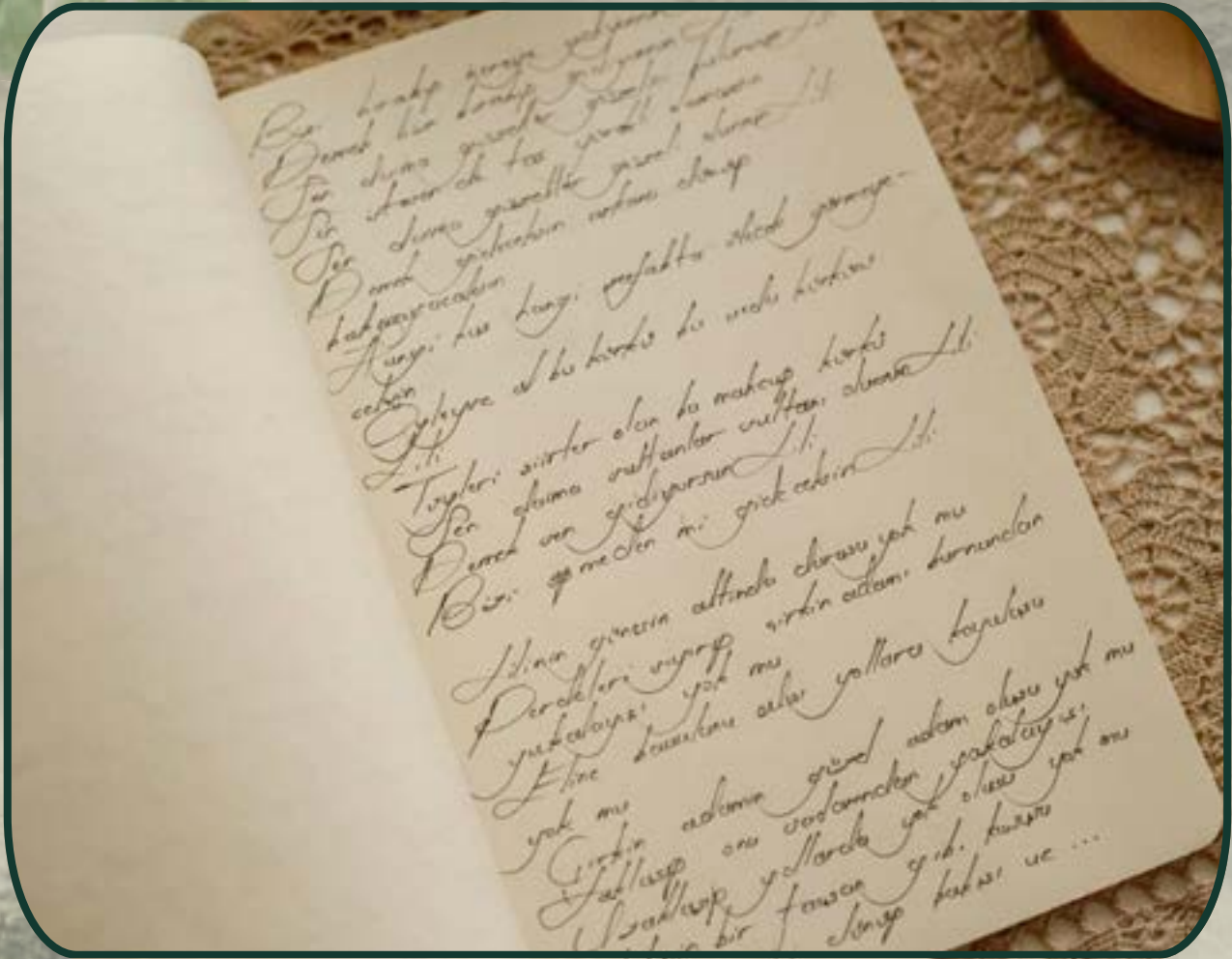
Eknath Shinde's rise to Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra owes part of its success to Anand Dighe's influence. Anand Dighe didn't seek wealth or power; he devoted his life to his community. Although he is no longer with us, his memory lives on in the hearts of the people. For many, Anand Dighe is remembered not just as a leader but as an older brother who stood by them in tough times.

When Anand Dighe passed away on August 26, 2001, many in Maharashtra cried. From ordinary citizens to senior leaders, everyone felt a profound loss. Even prominent figures like Balasaheb Thackeray and Raj Thackeray were heartbroken. People found it hard to accept that Anand Dighe was gone.

Among those deeply impacted was Eknath Shinde, now the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra. During a difficult time, when he lost both of his children in a drowning accident, Anand Dighe provided him strength and helped him cope with his sorrow.

Anand Dighe may have left this world, but his legacy of courage, loyalty, and service continues to inspire the people of Maharashtra. To many, Anand Dighe was not just a political figure; he was a protector, a guide, and a symbol of unwavering support.





BALLADS



NAME - ASHIM ILAHI
SEMESTER - FYUGP 4TH SEMESTER
E-mail- ashiiim40@gmail.com

ধৰিত্ৰীৰ শাসন আৰু সুৰক্ষা

প্ৰকৃতিৰ বুকুত বিৰাজ কৰে এক অদৃশ্য শাসন,
মানুহৰ লালসাত আজি সেয়া যেন খহি পৰা সিংহাসন।
অসমৰ শ্যামলী কোলাত যেতিয়া নামে বিপৰ্যয়ৰ ছাঁ,
পৰিকল্পিত ব্যৱস্থাপনাইহে দিব পাৰে সুৰক্ষিত এক গা।

কেৱল আইনৰ কাগজত নহয়, পৰিৱেশৰ প্ৰকৃত সুৰক্ষা;
আমাৰ প্ৰতিটো খোজতে হওক ধৰিত্ৰীক জীয়াই ৰখাৰ দীক্ষা।
নৈৰ গৰাখহনীয়া কিম্বা বানে ধৰা কালৰূপ,
প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বিজ্ঞানেহে জ্বলাব পাৰে আশাৰ এগছি ধূপ।

পৰম্পৰা আৰু প্ৰযুক্তিৰ হওক এক অপূৰ্ব সমন্বয়,
সজাগতাৰ জাগৰণেহে জয় কৰিব পাৰিব প্ৰকৃতিৰ ভয়।
মথাউৰিৰ বান্ধোনতকৈও দৃঢ় হওক আমাৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ নীতি,
পৰিৱেশীয় শাসনেই গঢ়িব অসমৰ এক অজেয় স্থিতি।

দুৰ্যোগৰ ক্ষণত হাতত হাত ধৰি থিয় হোৱাৰ পণ,
সচেতনতাইহে জিকাৰ আমাক জীৱন-মৰণৰ এই ৰণ।
সুৰক্ষিত উত্তৰাধিকাৰ দিয়াৰ বাবে হওক আমাৰ সংগ্ৰাম,
প্ৰকৃতিৰ সৈতে মিত্ৰতা হওক আমাৰ এই অসমী আইৰ ধাম।
সজাগ হওঁ আহক, সজাগ কৰোঁ প্ৰতিজন অসমীয়াৰ হিয়া,
আমাৰ হাততেই আছে ভৱিষ্যতৰ এক সুন্দৰ বৰ্ণিল পুৱা।

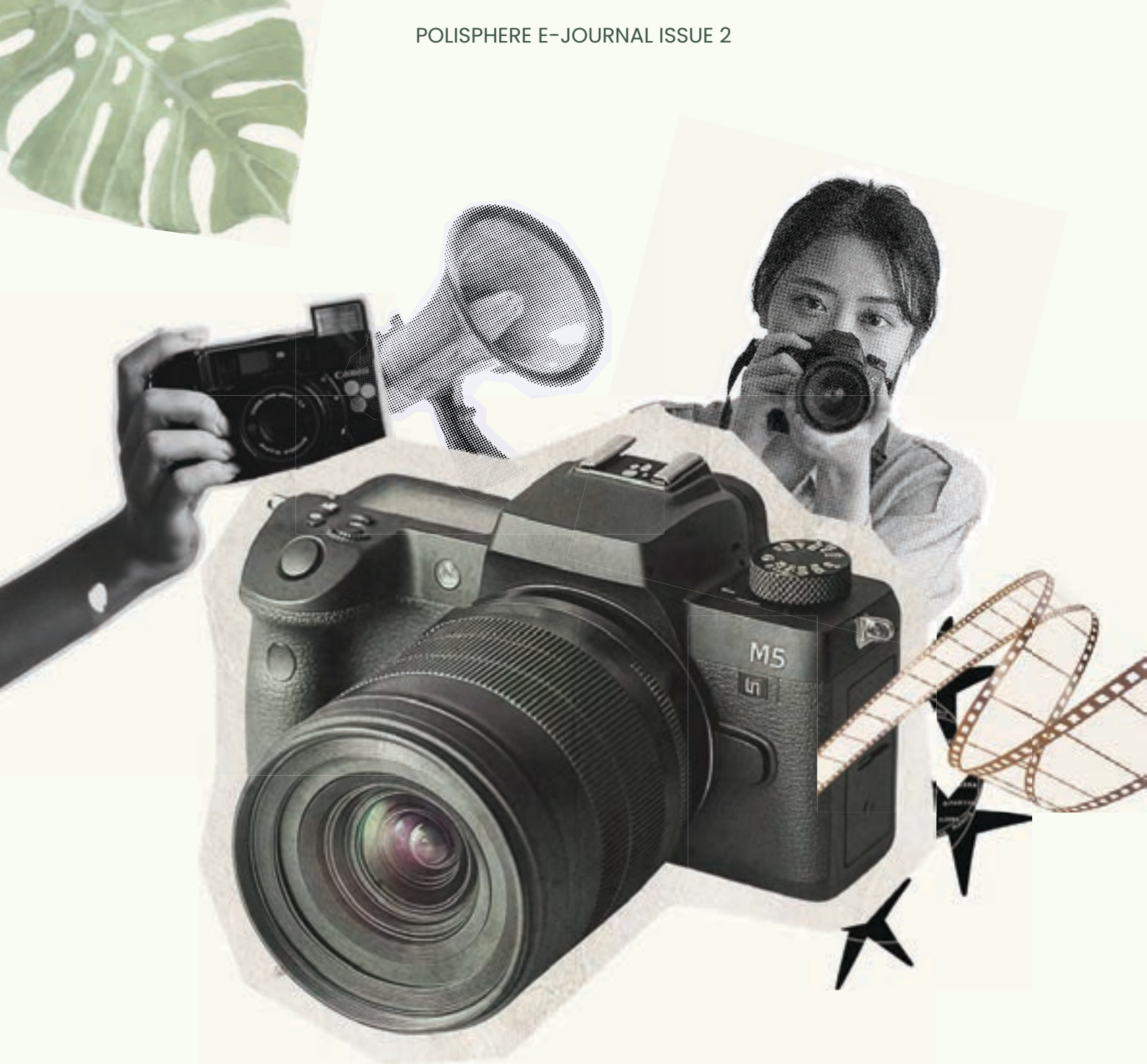
সেউজী অসম আৰু দায়িত্বৰ বাণী

নীল গিৰিৰ বুকুত সেউজীয়াৰ মেলা,
লুইতৰ পাৰত চলে প্রকৃতিৰ খেলা।
কিন্তু আজি আকাশত মেঘৰ হাহাকাৰ,
প্রতিটো বৰষুণত আহে বানৰ জোৱাৰ।
শাসনৰ ৰাজনীতি, আইনৰ আঁচনি,
সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে লাগে সঠিক প্ৰণালী।
বনধ্বংসৰ কৰুণ সুৰ পাহাৰে গায়,
ভূমিস্থলনৰ বুকুত মানুহৰ সপোন হেৰায়।
পৰিবেশীয় শাসন— এক মহান দায়িত্ব,
প্রকৃতি ৰক্ষা কৰি গঢ়া মানৱৰ অস্তিত্ব।
মাটিৰ মায়া, পানীৰ সুৰক্ষা, আকাশৰ হাঁহি,
ৰাজনৈতিক বিচাৰত ৰওক এই সত্য সাঁচি।
দুৰ্যোগ আহে বিনামেঘে, দিয়ে নিষ্ঠুৰ আঘাত,
কিন্তু আমাৰ প্ৰস্তুতিয়ে দিব পাৰে সমিধানৰ হাত।
পৰিকল্পিত ব্যৱস্থাপনা, সজাগ জনতাৰ বল,
একগোট হ'লেহে হ'ব অসমৰ উন্নয়ন সফল।
সংৰক্ষণৰ ব্ৰত লওঁ, গঢ়োঁ নতুন ইতিহাস,
পৰিস্থিতিতন্ত্ৰৰ হ'ব লাগে নিৰন্তৰ বিকাশ।
ৰাজনীতি বিজ্ঞানৰ দৃষ্টিত একত্ৰিত হওঁ আহক,
অসমৰ সুৰক্ষিত ভৱিষ্যতৰ সেনানী হওঁ আহক।



NAME :- ANIKET MANDAL
SEMESTER :- FYUGP 4TH SEMESTER
Email :- aniketmandal363@gmail.com





FILM CRITIC



KADVI HAWA.



NAME- KARAN MISHRA
SEMESTER-FYUGP 4TH SEMESTER
E-mail- karanmishra8105@gmail.com

In the current world of commercially dominated cinema, movies like **Kadvi Hawa** stand out quietly and reflect upon the effects on rural parts of India. Directed by **Nil Madhab Panda**, the movie moves gently like a “bitter wind”, as the title suggests.

The plot is set in a drought-stricken village of Mahua in Rajasthan. The story revolves around two main characters—Hedu (**Sanjay Mishra**), a blind elderly farmer, and Gunu Babu (**Ranvir Shorey**), a bank agent. As the monsoon fails year after year, farmers fall deeper into debt. Hedu’s family struggles to survive under the relentless pressure of loan repayment. The narrative unfolds as a psychological battle between survival and morality.

Nil Madhab Panda keeps the storytelling very realistic. The pacing may feel slow, but it is deliberate, mirroring the stillness and dryness of the drought. The director keeps the movie straightforward, with no unnecessary cinematic glamour. In several scenes, the silence speaks louder than dialogue.

In terms of performance, Sanjay Mishra shines the most. Playing a blind elderly farmer, he portrays the character with remarkable realism throughout the movie. His acting keeps the scenes deeply engaging, especially as an old father trying to repay his son's loan to the bank. You can truly feel the helplessness of his character. Alongside him, Ranvir Shorey effortlessly plays a ruthless bank agent. He is not portrayed merely as a villain but also as a victim of the system, burdened by his past sufferings and personal struggles. His expressions throughout the film stand out perfect.



KADVI HAWA.

The movie reflects upon the effects of climate change on people living in rural areas, as both characters suffer personally from its consequences. It also highlights the aftermath of disasters, where farmers fall into debt traps and, under immense mental pressure, either commit suicide or run away from their families. The movie showcases the harsh realities and sufferings of society.

The strongest points of the film are the performances of two of the finest actors in our country, the strong realism in direction, and its powerful message. However, it can be criticized for being too slow for the general audience.

In the end, I would like to say that Kadvi Hawa is not the typical commercial entertainment. It is not for everyone, however it is a tight and gripping film that will find its audience and may be remembered as underrated in history.





BOOK REVIEW

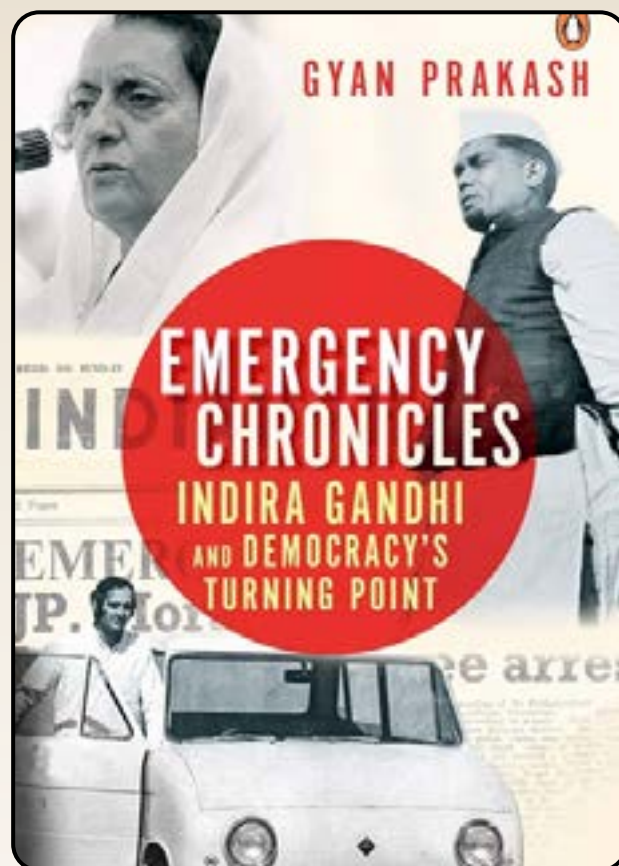
EMERGENCY CHRONICLES : INDIRA GANDHI AND DEMOCRACY'S TURNING POINT.



NAME - SAMHITA ROY
CLASS - FYUGP 2ND SEMESTER
E-mail- samhita2006roy@gmail.com

"Emergency Chronicles" by Gyan Prakash, provides a powerful and deeply researched account of one of the darkest periods in Indian history i.e., The Emergency of 1975-1977. This book explores the political and social sides, conflicts between opposition that led to the suspension of the democratic, fundamental rights of Indians and how emergency changed the political landscape of India.

The book starts with how the Allahabad High Court Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha summoned Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for electoral malpractice and convicted her of taking help from the then serving government in her Raebareli election campaign and for using Airforce plane during her campaign. She declined the fact saying that she was not informed and had no idea about it. At the verdict of the case the Court ordered Congress party to choose their new PM within two weeks and Indira Gandhi was stopped from standing in election for 6 years and her earlier win in the election was considered invalid, asking her to resign.



Protests erupted after which she declared Emergency at midnight on 25th June, 1975. India froze; courts, newspapers, offices, printing press everything was shut and electricity was cut down. Over 110,000 oppositions like Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Jayaprakash Narayan, Morarji Desai, Lal Krishna Advani were jailed and tortured on regular basis. Here, Prakash writes that Jayaprakash Narayan wrote a letter to Indira Gandhi that she is currently riding a very ferocious lion whose roar the whole world is familiar with, has eaten the Indian Democracy and someday or the other when she gets down from the lion's back, she would be eaten too. Prakash expresses how the whole of India was filled with hatred towards her. Indira Gandhi met world known philosopher J. Krishna Murti during an exhibition where she was portrayed as Bharat Mata. However, she failed to accept it because she was internally troubled, especially after the assassination of President of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sanjay Gandhi, the unelected son of Indira Gandhi, played a significant role during the period as he took an active part in the party affairs, implemented authoritarian politics and emerged as an influential leader of the aggressive younger fraction of the Congress Party.

EMERGENCY CHRONICLES : INDIRA GANDHI AND DEMOCRACY'S TURNING POINT

Indira Gandhi, after the 15th August speech, was facing inner turmoil when she met philosopher J. Krishnamurti during that period and soon after which the elections were held in 1977. Meanwhile, Sanjay Gandhi introduced controversial policies of slum demolition drives and a forced sterilization campaign, leaving families displaced and devastated. When Indira Gandhi came back from seeking advice, she held elections and lifted emergency and all the oppositions who earlier were jailed were released on 23rd January, 1977, Jayaprakash Narayan started his own Party named Janta Party and brought other opposition parties under it. During the election Sanjay Gandhi and Indira Gandhi were both defeated, losing their own seats.

Gyan Prakash, in his book argues that even a democratic country like India can face authoritarian rule. The Emergency was a critical dark stage for the country and its citizens; which was caused due to economic, social, political tensions. Opposition under Jayaprakash Narayan stated that democracy depends equally on public participation and awareness. Therefore, it's a warning for future generations that if the constitution is not governed and treated properly with safety such emergency can happen again.

As a reader, I must say I learned so many things here. I learnt how using power in a wise manner is important and that citizens are the strength of our nation as a democratic country. Overall, this book taught me the importance of democracy, freedom of expression, fundamental rights, and responsible leadership. It made me aware of my role of being a sincere citizen of this democratic country.





PHOTO GRAPHY

PICTURES CAPTURED
BY STUDENTS.
with a deeper Meaning

PHOTOGRAPHS



BY TARAINA MUSHAHARY

THE SOLITARY BIRD IN FLIGHT REFLECTS THE FRAGILE BALANCE BETWEEN SURVIVAL AND GOVERNANCE IN ASSAM'S VULNERABLE ECOSYSTEMS.

BY TARAINA MUSHAHARY

THE HILLS AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF ASSAM QUIETLY COEXISTING WITH THE PRESSURES OF RAPID URBAN DEVELOPMENT.



BY GRACIKA MARY BASUMATARY

THE SCARRED SLOPES REVEAL HOW FRAGILE HILL ECOSYSTEMS IN ASSAM ARE UNDER UNCHECKED HUMAN AND CLIMATIC PRESSURE





GLORY OF ACHIEVEMENT



THE ACHIEVERS

2ND SEMESTER



1.TANISHA DEBNATH

ACHIEVED 2ND PRIZE FOR SPEECH COMPETITION, HELD ON THE OCCASION OF YOUTH DAY AT ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES

1ST PRIZE FOR EXTEMPORE SPEECH COMPETITION, HELD IN THE ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE (A) COLLEGE WEEK

2.SNIGDHA NISHA BORKOTOKY -
ACHIEVED 1ST,2ND AND 3RD PRIZE
RESPECTIVELY FOR ASSAMESE, HINDI AND
ENGLISH POEM RECITATION COMPETITION
HELD DURING COLLEGE WEEK





THE ACHIEVERS

2ND SEMESTER



3. ARPAN MALAKAR, HIYAMON SINGHA AND SURAJ VERMA -

3RD PRIZE AT QUIZ COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE (A)

4.RUPA MALAKAR -
2ND PRIZE IN SKETCH COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES.

THIRD PRIZE IN RANGOLI COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES.



THE ACHIEVERS

2ND SEMESTER



5. TREESHALI DAS-

3RD PRIZE IN ART EXHIBITION HELD IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISE

6. NIKHIL BISWAKARMA
3RD PRIZE IN ARM WRESTLING COMPETITION
(UNDER 0-59 WEIGHT CATEGORY) HELD DURING
THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE
PREMISES.





THE ACHIEVERS



6. ANKITA DEY (2ND SEMESTER)

1ST PRIZE IN RANGOLI COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES ARTILLECTUAL (GROUP A).

2ND PRIZE IN ART EXHIBITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISE

2ND POSITION IN SHINE AND TAJ NORTHEAST S4,2023 ART COMPETITION

RECEIVED **THE FASHION ICON AWARD** 2025 PRESENTED BY BK ENTERTAINMENT GROUP

2ND RUNNER UP IN MISS CATAGORY MR & MISS GLAMOUR ICON OF NORTHEAST S2,2026 PRESENTED BY DREAMVILLA

4.ASHIM ILLAHI AND THAGEN BORA

1ST PRIZE IN QUIZ COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISE



THE ACHIEVERS

4TH SEMESTER



1. NANCY BORO

1ST POSITION - 100 METER RUNNING COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES (PERSONAL).

3RD MEDAL- 1ST GORKHA CUP ELITE MEN & WOMEN ALL INDIA BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP VENUE DARJEELING 23RD TO 27TH APRIL 2025

MEDAL : BRONZE- ALL ASSAM INTER- DISTRICT ELITE MEN & WOMEN BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP 2025, DATE : 4 TO 8 JUNE 2025.

MEDAL-SILVER- REC EASTERN TALENT HUNT OPEN BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP 2 TO 18 MARCH 2024

2. M B RAAJLLAKSHMI, TAMANNA BORGHAIN, NIJU RAJBONGSHI AND ARIRUDRAJYOT SEN-

ACHIEVED CERTIFICATES FOR THE COMPLETION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-PILOT PROJECT WITH UMA GLOBAL IN COLLABORATION WITH ASSAM TEA CORPORATION ON THE PROJECT TOPIC OF "ASSAM TEA" ALONGSIDE THE STUDENTS OF BARUCH COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, NY, USA. INITIATED UNDER THE INTERNATIONALISATION WING OF ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE



THE ACHIEVERS

4TH SEMESTER



3. PALAK VERMA

1ST PRIZE IN ART COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES (PERSONAL).

1ST PRIZE IN RANGOLI COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES **ARTILLECTUAL** (GROUP A).

2ND PRIZE IN COVER PAGE DRAWING COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES ORGANISED BY BOTANY DEPARTMENT. (PERSONAL).

2ND PRIZE IN POSTER MAKING COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES (PERSONAL).

4. ASHIM IILAH

1ST PRIZE ALONGSIDE THAGEN BORA IN QUIZ COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES.

1ST PRIZE IN DEBATE COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES. (PERSONAL)

2ND PRIZE IN EXTEMPORE SPEECH COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES. (PERSONAL)

ACHIEVED CERTIFICATE AND **4TH PRIZE** ALONGSIDE THAGEN BORA ON SCIENCE QUIZ HELD BY VIGYAAN AALAAP ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY 2026 HELD IN COLLEGE PREMISES.

3RD PRIZE IN ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION HELD BY VIGYAAN AALAAP ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY 2026.





THE ACHIEVERS

4TH SEMESTER



5. SUSHMITA BORO-

FIRST PRIZE FOR GROUP DANCE COMPETITION HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES

6. ARIRUDRAJYOT SEN AND BINOD SHARMA-

1ST PRIZE IN QUIZ COMPETITION HELD BY VIGYAAN AALAAP ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY 2026 HELD IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES.





THE ACHIEVERS

4TH SEMESTER



7. TAMANNA BORGHAIN-

JUDGE'S SPECIAL AWARD FOR THE NILA KHAMOR SITHI COMPETITION WHICH WAS HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES

8. SHANTI ENGTIPI-

3RD POSITION IN 100 METER RACE (PERSONAL)
3RD POSITION IN 200 METER RACE (PERSONAL)
1ST POSITION IN CRICKET (TEAM)
1ST POSITION IN VOLLYBALL (TEAM)
1ST POSITION IN KABADDI (TEAM)
1ST POSITION IN KHO KHO (TEAM)
1ST POSITION IN RELAY RACE (TEAM)
1ST POSITION IN FOOTBALL (TEAM) HELD DURING THE COLLEGE WEEK IN ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE PREMISES





DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES



OUR ACTIVITIES



**DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
"SOCIETY CONNECT PROGRAM"**

**DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ON ITS LAUNCHING
OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF
E-JOURNAL "POLISPHERE"**





OUR ACTIVITIES



**DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
IN COLLABORATION WITH
BODOLAND UNIVERSITY.
SEMINAR ON "WOMEN,
CULTURE AND
EMPOWERMENT: WEAVING
SUSTAINABILITY AND
IDENTITY"**

**DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
"COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM"**



OUR ACTIVITIES



DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE DAY LONG PROGRAM ON TRIBUTE TOWARDS THE BRAVE SOULS OF INDIA'S FREEDOM MOVEMENT. CONTRIBUTIONS OF GANDHI AND THE "HAR GHAR TIRANGA" INITIATIVE

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDENTS ALONG WITH OTHER DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PILOT PROJECT ORGANIZED BY UMA GLOBAL



OUR ACTIVITIES



**A PROGRAMME ON MENTAL HEALTH
SPOKEN BY DR. SHYAMANTA DAS**

**DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE SEC
FIELD VISIT TO SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE**





CONCLUSION

As the second issue of Polisphere reaches its end, it seeks its readers not only to read, but also to reflect and be inspired. Environmental governance and disaster management in Assam demand collective awareness, critical inquiry, and sustained commitment. May this journal serve as a step toward a future where development strengthens future policies and restore Assam's environment for the better.

